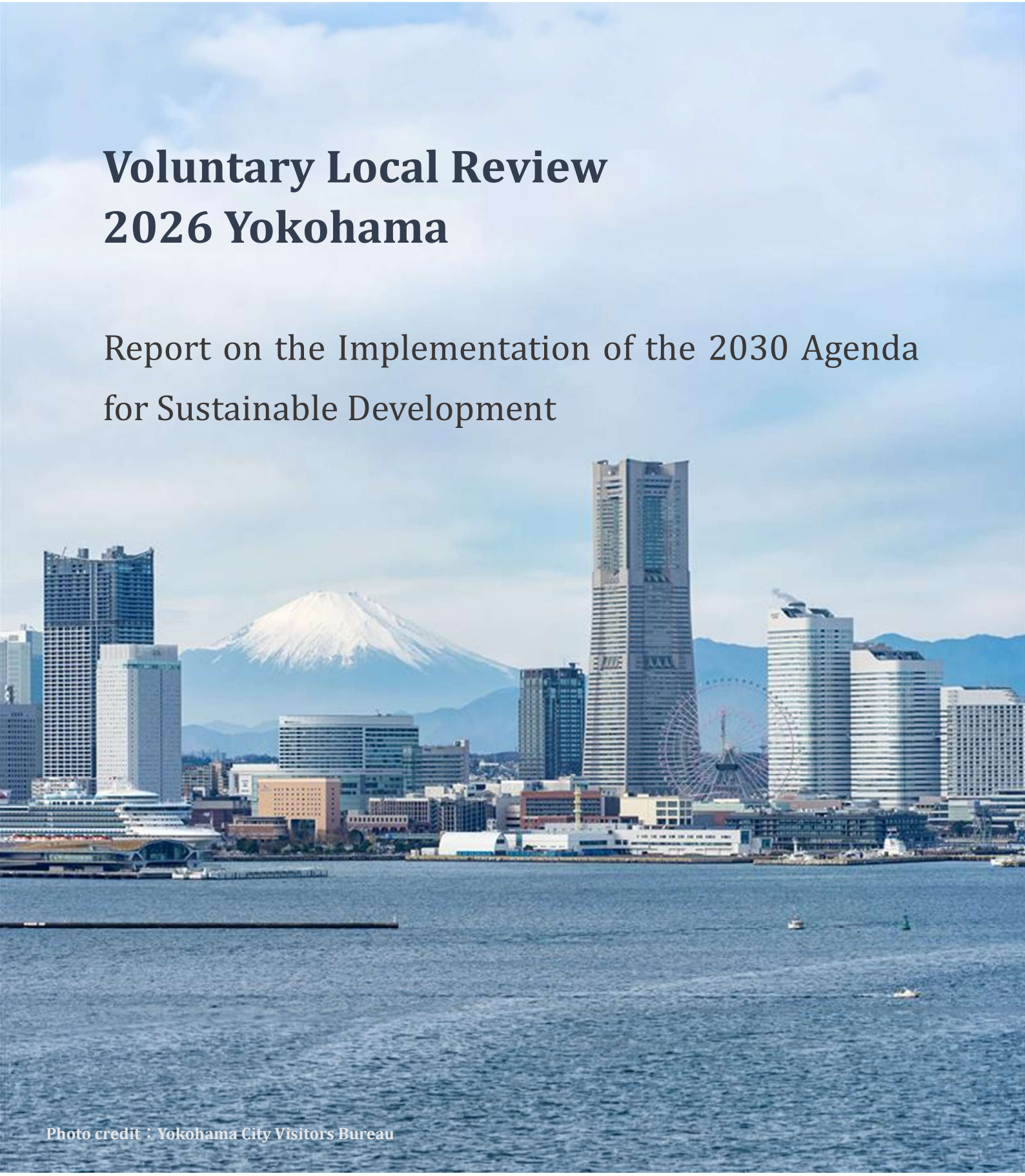
Voluntary Local Review 2026 Yokohama

Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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YOKOHAMA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Acknowledgements

Based on updates to the Yokohama Medium-term Plan and the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) Future City Plan, this VLR (Voluntary Local Review) 2026 updated version reflects the City's strengthened governance framework, enhanced data monitoring, expanded multistakeholder partnerships, and growing international engagement since the first report.

In preparing this VLR, valuable advice, constructive insights and guidance were generously shared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), CityNet, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), the United Cities and Local Government Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) and the City of Santa Rosa in the Philippines. Sincere appreciation is also extended to CityNet Yokohama Project Office for its support.

Table of Contents

1. Opening Statement 1
2. Highlights 2
3. Introduction 3
4. Methodology for the Review based on Public Opinion Collection and Reflection 7
5. Policy and Enabling Environment 10
(1) Incorporation of the SDGs in the Local Framework and Consistency with the National SDGs Framework 10
(2) Leaving No One Behind 11
(3) Structural Issues and Strategies 13
(4) The 38 Policies of the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) 15
(5) Means of Implementation 17
6. Progress on Goals and Targets 23
(1) SDGs and Yokohama Medium-term Plan 23
(2) Priority Goals and Targets in the SDGs Future City Yokohama 25
(3) Progress on the Major KPIs in the Yokohama Medium-term Plan and the SDGs Future City Plan 32
7. Special Feature: Yokohama's Global Contribution and Collaboration 54
(1) Expansion of VLR via the CityNet Cooperation and City-to-City Collaboration 54
(2) Technical cooperation through PPPs 54
(3) Initiation and promotion of a circular cities declaration system in the Asia-Pacific region 55
(4) Further collaboration with the international community 55
8. Conclusion and Way Forward 56
Appendix 60

List of Acronyms

3R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
ACCD	Asian Circular Cities Declaration
ACCP	African Clean Cities Platform
APFSD12	12th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APUF	Asia-Pacific Urban Forum
APUF9	9th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum
BMI	Body Mass Index
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BSI	Business Survey Index
C40	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
CEFR	Common European Framework of Reference for Languages
CNCA	Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSV	Creating Shared Value
DX	Digital Transformation
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EV	Electric Vehicle
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FY	Fiscal Year
GCoM	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
GHG	greenhouse gas
GX	Green Transformation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
IAPH	International Association of Ports and Harbors
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability (former International Council for Local Environment Initiatives)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IP	Intellectual Property
JAS	Japanese Agricultural Standards
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese Yen
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
kW	kilowatt
LED	Light-emitting Diode
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions

MSMEs	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Park-PFI	Park-Private Finance Initiative
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PM2.5	Particulate Matter 2.5
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
R&D	Research and Development
SAF	Sustainable Aviation Fuel
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGEC	Sustainable Green Ecosystem Council
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
t-CO_2	metric tons of carbon dioxide
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TJ	terajoule
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
Y-PORT	Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies
Y-SDGs	Yokohama SDGs (Certification System)
YOXO BOX	Yokohama Cross Over
YSBA	Yokohama Smart Business Association
YSCP	Yokohama Smart City Project
YUSA	Yokohama Urban Solution Alliance
ZEB	Zero Energy Building

1.Opening Statement

The environment surrounding our daily lives is undergoing major changes, from natural disasters to climate change.
Amid these circumstances, the City is now expected to overcome these challenges while carrying forward into the future the value that our predecessors have built up for Yokohama as a city, with resilience and strength. Through this VLR report, it is an important role of the City of Yokohama to share with all its stakeholders the progress of our initiatives and our vision for the future, and to contribute to the international community's innovative efforts.

Yokohama is Japan's largest municipality with a population of about 3.8 million. The City is ready to take on the challenge of transitioning to a "circular city" that is sustainable both environmentally and economically, responding to changes in society with flexibility.
Yokohama will promote its own unique circular economy and thereby contribute to the realization of carbon neutrality by coordinating circular measures across six fields: "food and agriculture" that leverages active urban farming, "architecture and housing" that makes use of the City's abundant building stock, "resource procurement" and "growth incentives for businesses" that enable a shift to circular production and distribution, "consumption and behavior" reflected in initiatives close to residents' lives that lead to behavior change, and "visualization of the initiatives' effects".

In November 2025, at an international conference held in Yokohama, a new initiative called the "Asian Circular Cities Declaration (ACCD)" was launched, and the City of Yokohama became the first signatory city. Yokohama will work together with cities around the world and international organizations to help drive the transition to circular cities in the Asian region.
In March 2027, GREEN×EXPO 2027 will open in Yokohama. The EXPO, whose theme is "Living in harmony with the environment", will be a perfect opportunity to showcase to the world innovative technologies for realizing a greener society, as well as the initiatives undertaken by Yokohama's residents and businesses, of which the City is proud.
Through this EXPO, we aim to create a legacy in the form of increased environmental awareness and behavior change among people, and to generate powerful momentum toward a circular society.

The 17 SDGs are universal challenges shared by cities around the world. With a view to realizing a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive society, the role of cities and collaboration among diverse stakeholders are being emphasized more than ever.
The City of Yokohama has been working on integrating the SDGs as a fundamental principle in all of its initiatives, including the circular economy. It aims to become a sustainable city that continues to create a new value and vibrancy by pursuing integrated solutions to environmental, economic, and social issues.

YAMANAKA Takeharu, Ph.D
Mayor of the City of Yokohama
Member of OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth
Board member of Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM)
ICLEI Global Executive Committee Circular Development Portfolio

2.Highlights

The City of Yokohama has advanced in the contribution to the SDGs by integrating the SDGs perspective into all aspects of the municipal policies and planning frameworks. Since being selected as an SDGs Future City in 2018, Yokohama has steadily strengthened its systems for policy implementation, monitoring, and review, linking the Yokohama Medium-term Plans and the Yokohama SDGs Future City Plans to ensure coherence and effectiveness toward the achievement of the SDGs at the local level. Following its first VLR in 2021, this updated 2026 VLR reflects the City's continuous commitment to sustainable urban development and its role as an internationally engaged municipality.

This report emphasizes not only Yokohama's policies and initiatives within the City and in Japan, but also the City's commitment to contribute to the SDGs at the global level and describes the City's efforts in intercity cooperation abroad. Building on its long-standing experience in addressing urban challenges, the City promotes international cooperation through intercity partnerships, technical collaboration, and the dissemination of knowledge and best practices, including support for SDGs promotion and VLR implementation in overseas municipalities.

The following are some examples of efforts and achievements that demonstrate the City's contribution to the SDGs.

• **Development of an integrated SDG governance and planning**: the City aligns its Medium-term Plan and SDGs Future City Plan, integrating SDGs across municipal policies, from planning, monitoring to review.

• **Multi-stakeholder collaboration and feedback from experts and residents**: the City strengthens local SDGs implementation with the connection with local communities, companies, academia and associations. In formulating its Medium-term Plan, the City actively sought opinions from residents and incorporated their feedback into the planning process. Moreover, progress in performance is evaluated based on a data-driven system, and input from experts and residents' feedback is sought for continuous improvement.

• **Building a port city where it is comfortable to live in for all generations:** through integrated child-rearing support, health promotion, digital transformation, and the revitalization of suburban districts, Yokohama strives to ensure that neighborhoods remain livable, economically attractive, and resilient

• **Implementation of advanced decarbonization, circular economy initiatives for a greener city**: Yokohama promotes ambitious environmental policies—from large-scale renewable energy to pioneering models such as Circular Economy Plus, and greening projects toward Garden City Yokohama. These efforts drive reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and foster sustainable urban lifestyles.

• **Strong global engagement and leadership in International SDGs Cooperation:** through the CityNet program, the YPORT initiative, technical cooperation with Asian cities such as the support for VLR implementation abroad, Yokohama actively shares its expertise internationally. The City also advances global partnerships through events like the Asia Smart City Conference and collaborations with UN (United Nations) agencies.

In preparation for the future, Yokohama is implementing comprehensive strategies to respond to demographic change, strengthen local economies, promote innovation, and enhance suburban vitality. The City's vision toward 2040 is built on three pillars: "The Future of Residents' Lives", "The Future of the City", and "The Future of Urban Infrastructure". Through its integrated approach − connecting environmental, social, and economic dimensions− Yokohama continues to contribute both locally and globally to the achievement of the SDGs, striving toward inclusive and sustainable urban development.

3.Introduction

About Yokohama

Yokohama is the capital of Kanagawa Prefecture, located south of Tokyo and part of the Tokyo metropolitan area. Positioned along the coastline of Japan's Pacific Ocean, the City faces Tokyo Bay to the east, where its first port opened in 1859. The development of Yokohama has advanced progressively throughout history, and it has grown from a small fishing village with a population of 600 into the most populated municipality in the country, with a population of more than 3.76 million people (Yokohama City, 2023; Yokohama City, 2026).

In recent decades, Yokohama has advanced a series of large-scale city-planning reforms, including major redevelopment of the waterfront, the creation of new commercial hubs such as the Minato Mirai 21 District, strategic transportation upgrades, and the development of planned residential areas like Kohoku New Town. These initiatives have supported sustained economic expansion and diversified industrial growth. As a result, Yokohama today is home to more than 117,000 businesses and a workforce exceeding 1.61 million employees, reflecting the City's transformation into one of Japan's leading economic centers (Yokohama City, 2023; Yokohama City, 2025a). The map below shows the basic information about the City.

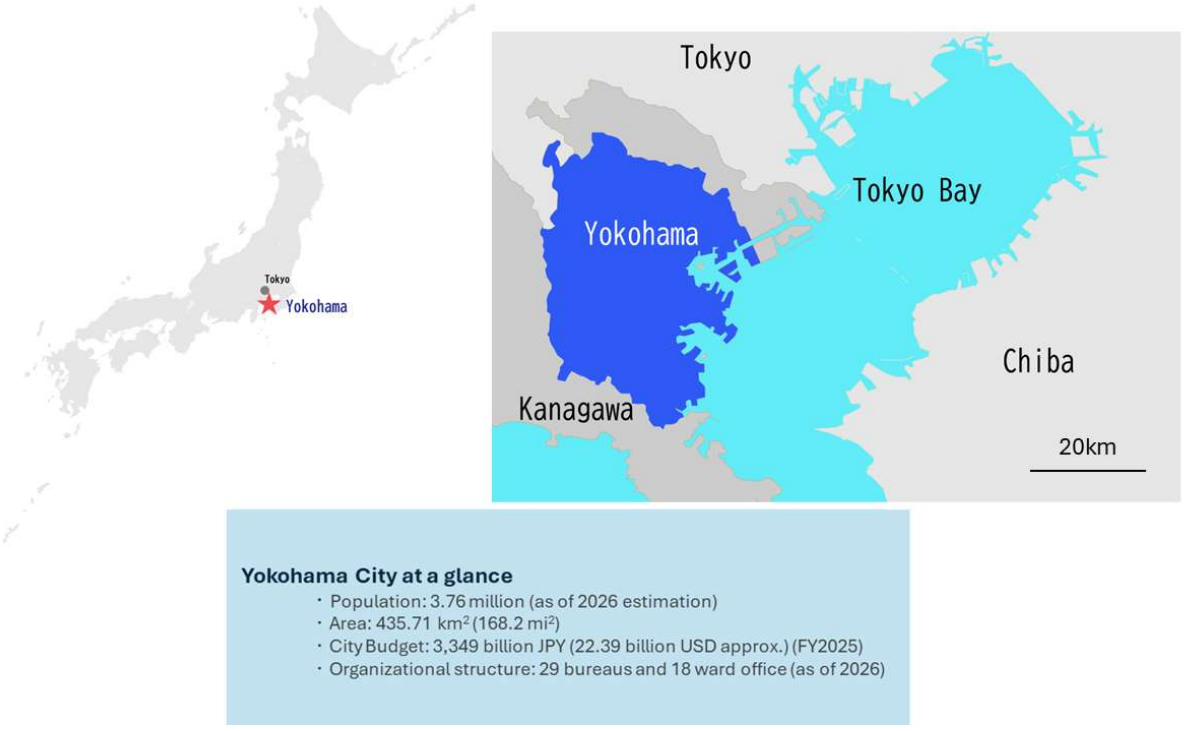


Figure 1 Overview of Yokohama

Importance of the cities for the achievement of the SDGs:

As Japan undergoes profound demographic and social change, the role of cities in addressing national challenges is becoming increasingly important. With a declining birthrate and aging population, a shrinking workforce, and persistent needs for regional revitalization, municipalities are expected to sustain essential services and strengthen community resilience while enhancing people's wellbeing. At the same time, cities are central to Japan's transition toward decarbonization and more sustainable resource use, including initiatives connected to GX/DX (Green Transformation/Digital Transformation), because urban areas concentrate population, economic activity, infrastructure, and emissions. In this context, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires strong local implementation, since many SDG targets depend on municipal action in areas such as welfare, health, education, urban planning, disaster risk reduction, and environmental management.

At the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the importance of local governments and multistakeholder cooperation in accelerating SDG progress has been repeatedly emphasized, including the need to connect local initiatives with national policy directions as reflected in Voluntary National Reviews (VNR).

How Yokohama can contribute to the SDGs:

Yokohama has been proactively addressing global issues such as environmental problems and a super-aging society, and the initiatives of the City have been continuously acknowledged. For example, in 2008, the City was selected by the Japanese government as an "Eco-Model City", and in 2011 as n "FutureCity", accelerating its initiatives with national support.

In 2018, the Japanese government established a Japanese-style SDGs model with a focus on regional revitalization and decided to encourage initiatives by local governments to achieve the SDGs. In June 2018, Yokohama has been designated as one of 29 cities as an "SDGs Future City". Specifically, the City is working on environmental, economic and social initiatives such as the promotion of various forms of recycling in fields like plastics, clothing, and food to encourage changes in residents' behavior; the establishment of systems to support the incorporation of decarbonization and SDGs into business management and project activities; and the creation of frameworks to solve regional issues through collaboration among a variety of entities including residents, companies, and educational institutions.

Furthermore, Yokohama is proactively working to contribute to the resolution of urban issues, particularly in Asia. By leveraging the city-building experience and the technology and know-how of businesses, the City supports the resolution of various urban challenges faced by emerging countries—such as decarbonization—as well as the achievement of the SDGs. At the Asia Smart City Conference, an international conference held annually by the City of Yokohama since 2012, opportunities are provided for policy development toward the achievement of the SDGs, including the implementation of VLRs or triggers for international collaboration among cities, international organizations, and companies.

Yokohama published its first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in 2021, establishing a starting point for monitoring progress and communicating its approach. Building on that foundation, this updated 2026 VLR reflects subsequent developments in the City's Medium-term Plan and SDGs Future City Plan and presents Yokohama's renewed efforts to accelerate SDG implementation toward 2030 and beyond.

Notable changes since the previous review:

As indicated in the following section, one of the City's policy strengths resides in the successful implementation of advice collection from all stakeholders, especially residents, and its reflection in the City's strategy.

Since the last review, the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) and SDGs Future City Plan (2022-2025) have been renewed following the usual process of opinion collection from residents and the updated framework shows that the most notable shift is less about replacing policy fields but more about reordering priorities.

The Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) establishes a new vision for a further horizon set at 2040. Moreover, the plan aims to expand the circle of people who work together for the City, making Yokohama a place where more people can feel that they want to raise their children there. Accordingly, "a city where you want to raise kids —a city where we foster the next generation—Yokohama" is positioned as the plan's basic strategy, intended to support child-rearing households, strengthen community spirit and living environments, and create a virtuous cycle that can sustain the City over time. This idea is illustrated in the figure below.

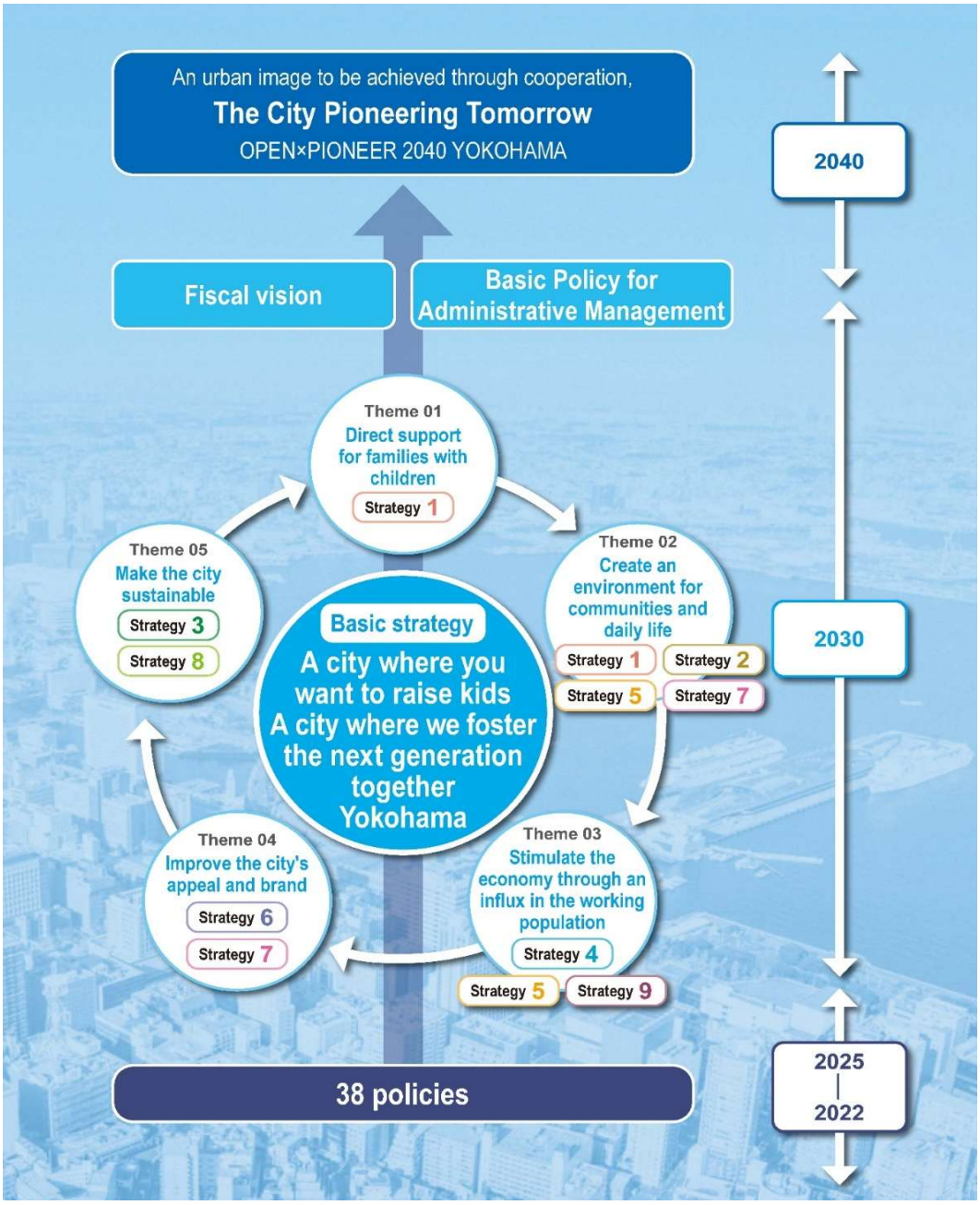


Figure 2 Basic Strategies and their structural positioning in the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)

(Source: Yokohama City, 2022)

Despite the reorganization of the basic strategies, the priority goals established for Yokohama's SDGs implementation remain unchanged, ensuring continuity in data tracking and effectiveness monitoring across planning cycles. To maintain methodological consistency, the City continues to structure its SDG efforts around the three pillars of Economy, Society, and Environment, each linked to specific SDG targets and corresponding local indicators. As illustrated in the figure below, economic priorities include creating a low-carbon, zero-waste city that supports economic activity (SDG 7.2), strengthening the industrial base and strategically attracting businesses (SDGs 8.2 and 8.3), and fostering sustainable corporate growth (SDG 9.4). Social priorities emphasize supporting active roles for women, seniors, and young people (SDG 7.5), maintaining health and independent living (SDG 3.8), and promoting compact, community-based urban development (SDG 11.3). Environmental priorities focus on developing a city where natural environment and lifestyle coexist (SDG 15.1), achieving a sustainable and c66ircular society (SDGs 12.3 and 12.5), and promoting pioneering initiatives for a resilient major city model (SDGs 13.1 and 13.3). The results of progress monitoring for each of these priority goals, based on their local indicators, are presented in section 6(2) of the report.

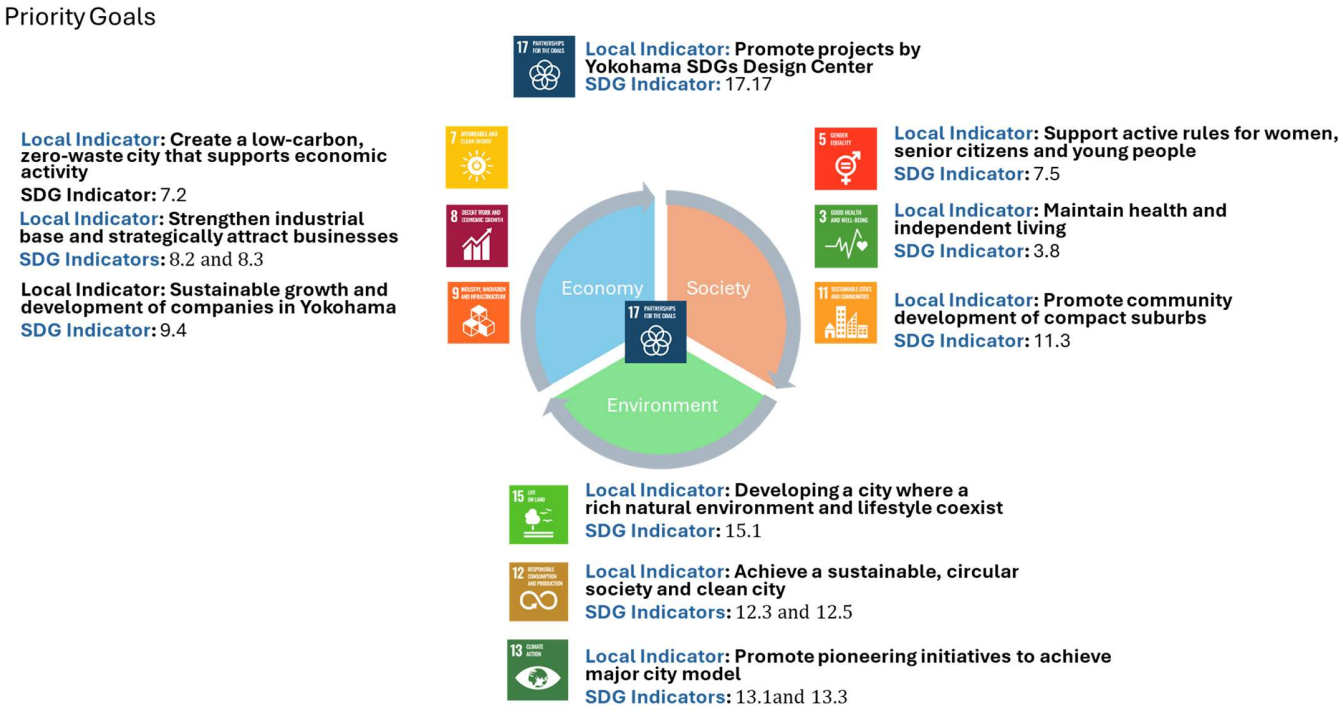


Figure 3 Priority Goals for SDGs achievement remains unchanged

4.Methodology for the Review based on Public Opinion Collection and Reflection

The VLR is not a product, but rather a process for promoting SDGs in the City. Through the development of this report as well, the processes and mechanisms for promoting the SDGs in Yokohama have been emphasized. The Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) and Yokohama SDGs Future City Plan (2022-2025), which form the basis for this VLR report, have been created and implemented through the stages of planning, execution and review, with a strengthened process of gathering stakeholders'—especially residents — opinions and perspectives throughout the planning process, as illustrated in the figure below.

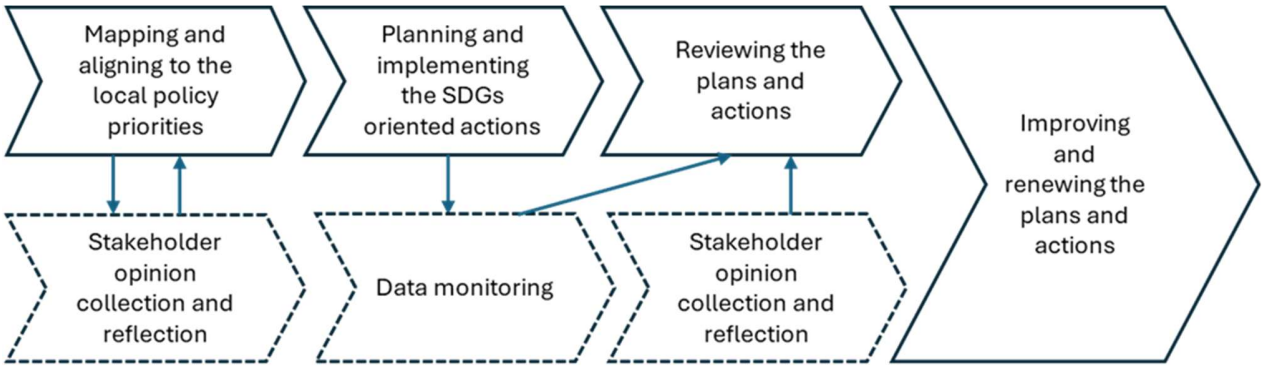


Figure 4 Methodology for formulating and reviewing the City's plans

The following explains the methodology used for the development of the two plans of city for the period of 2022-2025 as mentioned above. This methodology was not directly applied to the preparation of the VLR itself; however, the voices of the stakeholders can be considered to be appropriately reflected in the new VLR, as it is mainly based on these two plans.

Multi-stage and highly accessible stakeholder opinion collection and transparent reflection

To develop the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022–2025), the City of Yokohama undertook a multi-stage and highly accessible process for collecting and integrating stakeholder opinions. Engagement began with the publication of the "Basic Direction for the New Medium-term Plan" on May 31, 2022, which opened the first phase of consultation. During this period, the City carried out a resident survey (June 10–July 8, 2022) that gathered 3,888 responses, as well as a separate resident opinion submission process (May 31–July 15, 2022) that collected views from 410 individuals and organizations. These early inputs helped shape the structure and priorities reflected in the plan's initial draft.

The draft Medium-term Plan (2022–2025) was then released on August 30, 2022, followed by a public comment period from September 15 to October 14, 2022. During this stage, 4,273 comments from 1,979 individuals and organizations were received, demonstrating significant civic engagement. To increase accessibility, the City offered multiple submission methods—an electronic application system, email, postal mail using a dedicated free envelope distributed through "Koho Yokohama" fax, and in-person submission at ward offices. The draft plan was also made available at the Citizen Information Center and the Public Relations Consultation Sections of all 18 wards, ensuring citywide accessibility. In addition, the City proactively engaged community-level organizations by providing explanatory briefings to the Yokohama City Federation of Neighborhood Associations and ward-level federations to broaden awareness and participation.

After collecting comments, Yokohama conducted a systematic review using a transparent classification framework. Each submission was categorized into the next action to be taken, namely: to be reflected as a revision (46 comments), already included or supportive (807 comments), to be used as future

reference (3,235 comments), or other (185 comments). This process clearly showed how public input was considered and incorporated and the results were published along with the City's responses. The revised draft was then published on November 29, 2022, reflecting the outcomes of the consultation process. (Yokohama City, 2022b)

Mapping and aligning to the local priorities

The City's medium- to long-term strategies and policy issues are appropriately linked to relevant SDGs to ensure mapping and consistency, as described in the previous section.

Planning and implementing SDGs oriented actions

The "Yokohama SDGs Future City Plan" which is coordinated with the Medium-term Plan, designates priority goals and targets for realizing the envisioned state of 2030, establishes initiatives to promote municipal SDGs, and sets KPIs (Key Performance Indicators). The results of progress of these initiatives are described in section 6(2).

Reviewing the plans and actions and data monitoring

In the Medium-term Plan, in addition to annual progress management of target projects, reviews are conducted at the midpoint in the second year and in the final year. For these reviews, public opinion was actively solicited through awareness surveys and interviews have been conducted, particularly the "Residents' Life and Needs Surveys" to capture "residents' perspective" and evaluate how well policies align with on-the-ground realities. In the surveys of FY (Fiscal Year) 2024 and FY2025, 2,597 and 3,752 responses have been collected, respectively. The process also incorporated children's participation among others—through workshops and using digital opinion gathering—to ensure that the updated plan reflects diverse voices across generations.[1] (Refer to figure below)

Furthermore, as the roles required toward local governments become more complex and sophisticated, the City recognizes the importance of the opinions of external experts with specialized knowledge. Accordingly, opinions and advice from such experts have been sought at both the formulation and review stages of the plans.

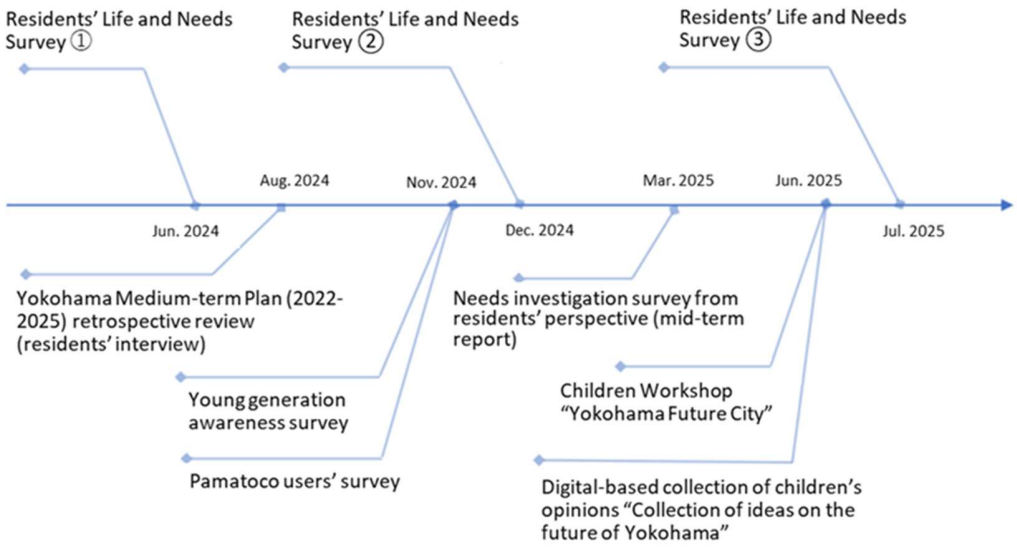


Figure 5 Intensive surveys conducted for the second and final year of the Medium-term Plan

[1] Interviews were conducted in July 2024 with 33 residents of the city, spanning a wide age range from elementary school students to senior residents, to gather opinions on the overall Medium-term Plan and the nine Strategies. Participants were selected from registered monitor panels of private research companies (FY2024 budget), with careful consideration given to attributes such as residential area, age group, and gender to reduce sampling bias.

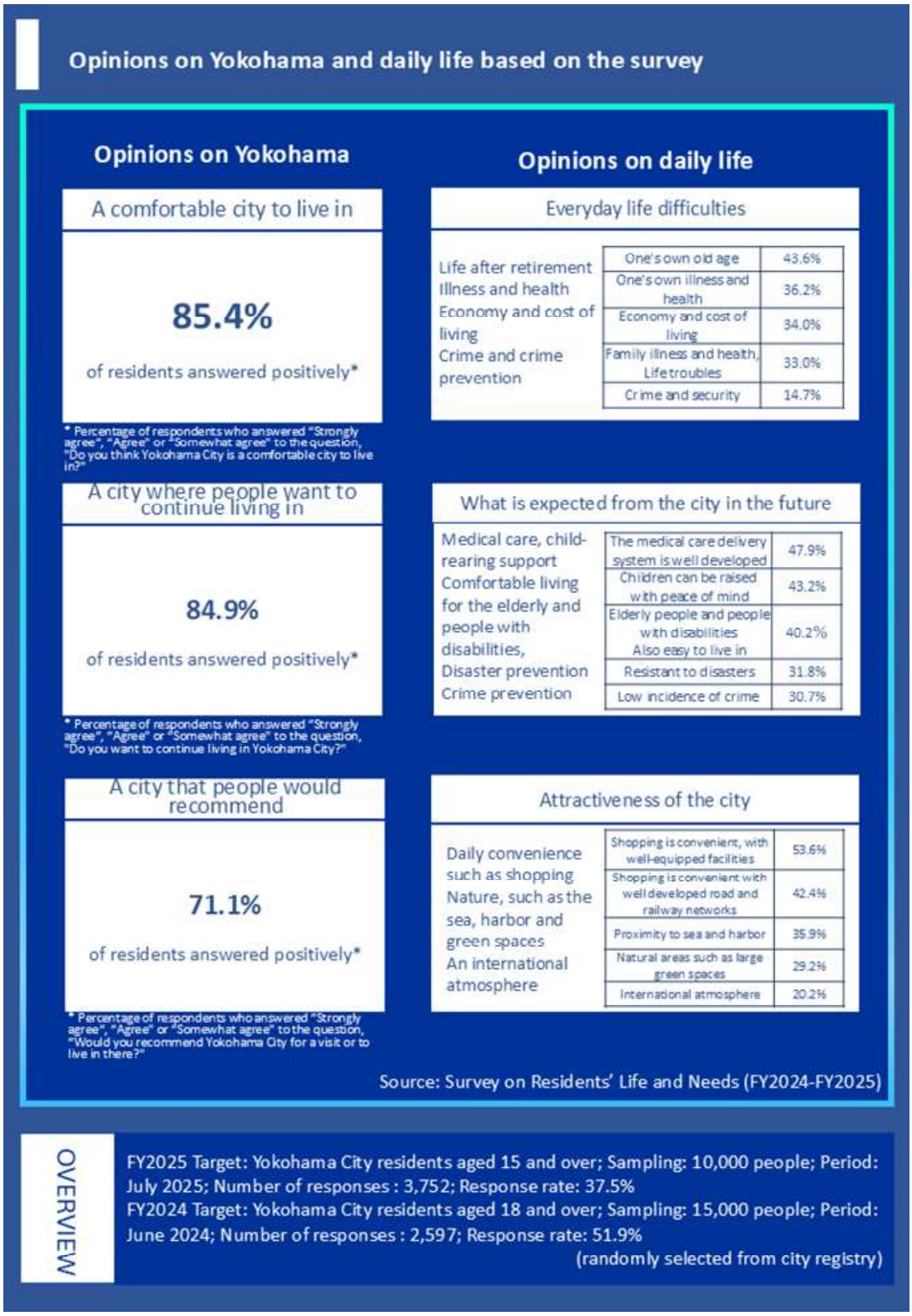


Figure 6 Overview of the results of the residents' survey implemented in FY2024 and FY2025 (Adapted from: Yokohama City, 2025b)

In addition, under the SDGs Future City Plan, an annual evaluation is conducted—including the SDGs promotion structure, collaboration with stakeholders, awareness-raising, and contributions to regional revitalization—as well as of the progress of initiatives listed in the plan that contribute to achieving the SDGs. The results of this evaluation are reported to the Cabinet Office.

These surveys also enabled Yokohama to evaluate the degree of satisfaction of the residents with the current situation of the City. The main results of the most recent survey can be seen in Figure 6.

Preparation of the VLR report

This report was prepared principally by the Yokohama City International Affairs Bureau, which is responsible for the international promotion of SDGs in Yokohama, based on the results of the reviews incorporated into Yokohama's SDGs promotion process (including reviews of Yokohama Medium-term Plan and SDGs Future City Plan).

The structure and elements of this report comply with the "Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews of SDG implementation" published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), as well as the "Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews" published by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP). In addition, "Towards a New Generation of VLRs: Exploring the local-national link" by UN-Habitat and "Strengthening Local-level SDG Follow-up and Review" by UN ESCAP were also referenced in the preparation of this document.

5.Policy and Enabling Environment

(1) Incorporation of the SDGs in the Local Framework and Consistency with the National SDGs Framework

The 17 SDGs constitute universal challenges that are common to cities worldwide. From a local perspective, however, the realization of the SDGs is essential because they provide a foundation for addressing major local challenges, such as population decline, aging, and environmental issues as is the case for Yokohama.

The importance of cooperation between national and local governments is also highlighted in the VNR updated by the Japanese government in 2025. As a characteristic of Japan, awareness of the SDGs has been growing in initiatives aimed at addressing each local government's own challenges, and the concept of SDGs has been widely disseminated at the local level. It has been reported that as of 2023, the proportion of local governments working on the SDGs steadily increased from 52.1% in 2021 to 65.6% in 2022. In addition, regarding "SDGs Future Cities", for which Yokohama was selected in FY2018, a total of 206 municipalities had been selected by 2024. Furthermore, the number of local governments endorsing the Declaration on "SDGs Japan Model" announced in January 2019, increased from the initial 93 to 448 (43 prefectures and 405 municipalities) as of March 2024 (Cabinet Office, 2023).

Amid these domestic trends, the City of Yokohama is accelerating its efforts to address administrative challenges in line with the government's policies. By linking both the "Yokohama Medium-term Plan" and the "Yokohama City SDGs Future City Plan"—both of which are based on the SDGs perspective—the City is strengthening the feasibility and coherence of its policies. Regarding SDGs initiatives that span many different departments within the city hall, Yokohama coordinates policies and shares information internally, while actively promoting these measures in a cross functional manner.

This is the second time that Yokohama has formulated its VLR. As shown in the table below, throughout a series of processes—including the formulation, implementation, review, and improvement of the two plans—the localization of the SDGs has been steadily advanced, and efforts aligned with the objectives of the VLR have been consistently pursued.

Table 1 Process of implementing the SDGs at local level by Yokohama

June 2018	Selected as an SDGs Future City
October 2018	Publication of the Yokohama Medium-term Four-year Plan (2018–2021) (Progress disclosed annually) Publication of the SDGs Future City Plan (2018-2020) (submitted progress reports to the Cabinet Office each year)
March 2021	Publication of the SDGs Future City Plan (2021-2023) (submitted progress reports to the Cabinet Office each year)
December 2021	Publication of Yokohama's first VLR
August 2022	Final review of the Yokohama Medium-term Four-year Plan (2018-2021)
December 2022	Publication of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022–2025) (Progress is published annually)
August 2023	Publication of the SDGs Future City Plan (2022–2025) (Annual progress is submitted to the Cabinet Office)
September 2024	Mid-term review of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022–2025)
September 2025	Publication of results and progress status for 2024 under the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022–2025)
March 2026	Publication of Yokohama's second VLR 2026
2026	Publication of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2026–2029) (planned)

(2) Leaving No One Behind

The idea of "leaving no one behind," which is the fundamental principle of the SDGs, also applies to municipalities. The Japanese government is raising awareness of the SDGs in the process of creating sustainable local communities, strengthening efforts to help more residents understand them, and promoting the integration of SDGs principles, especially the concept of "leaving no one behind", into municipal plans, as mentioned in Japan's VNR.

The City of Yokohama aims to "create a society in which each and every individual shows respect for the human rights of others", and to promote all policies and projects from the perspective of respect for human rights. To clarify its basic stance and provide an overview of human rights initiatives, Yokohama has established the "Basic Human Rights Policies and Guidelines" (first formulated in FY1998 and most recently revised in FY2021)2. This policy demonstrates that, even before the SDGs were adopted internationally, the City had independently aimed to build a society based on respect for human rights. The effectiveness of this policy is evaluated every 5 years at the time of policy revision through a residents' survey. The most recent survey collected 2,301 opinions from a sample of 5,000 residents of 18 and over and shows that a high level of awareness of, and willingness to learn more about, human rights (more than 60% of respondents). It also indicates that more than 50% of the respondents recognize the importance of being conscious that they themselves might unintentionally discriminate against others (Yokohama, 2022c). This approach resonates deeply with the SDGs' principle of "leaving no one behind", and its progressiveness and universality are attracting attention. These guidelines aim to create a society in which all people are respected, transcending differences such as gender, age, the presence or absence of disabilities, nationality, and cultural background. They are positioned as the first step toward a society where mutual recognition of differences and diversity occurs and human rights are respected. This approach values the coexistence of economic and social development with respect for human rights, in line with the concept of "inclusivity" promoted by the SDGs, and it expresses a fundamental attitude toward advancing policies from a human rights-based perspective.

[2] https://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/kurashi/kyodo-manabi/jinken/sesakusuishin/shishinkaitei.html (also available in English)

Spotlight—Aiming to create a society in which each and every individual shows respect for the human rights of others and lives side-by-side in harmony

The City is developing concrete measures to address human rights issues, centered on four main pillars: surveys and fact-finding; promotion of training, education and public awareness; enhanced consultations and support; and collaboration with diverse actors. These initiatives aim to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, prevent social isolation, and create a community that respects diversity, forming an important foundation for establishing an environment where each resident can live with peace of mind.

・Surveys and fact-finding

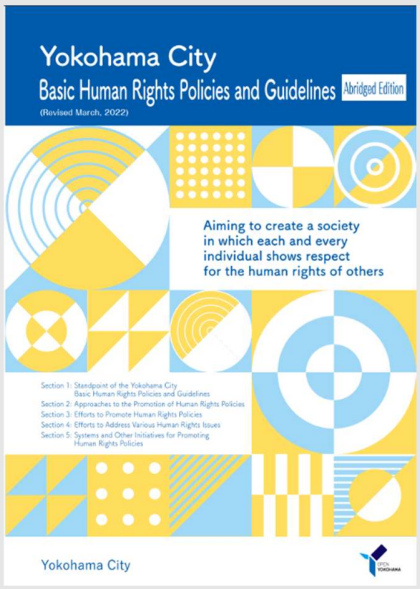
Surveys on residents' awareness and living conditions are conducted every 5 years at the time of the policy revision to ascertain the current state of human rights issues. For example, investigation is made into the living circumstances of socially minority groups, such as foreign residents, as well as the actual conditions of child poverty, to reflect the findings in policies as appropriate. The survey results are made public and used as fundamental data for policymaking and awareness activities.

・Promotion of training, education and public awareness

Between 20 and 30 events are organized each year, such as training sessions, educational exhibitions, and communication activities using posters and radio. Training is provided for city officials and teachers about respect for human rights and the prevention of discrimination. In schools, lessons are conducted on bullying prevention and understanding diversity. For residents, lectures and panel exhibitions are held to promote understanding of LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning) people and foreign residents, and awareness-raising information is disseminated through social media and public relations magazines.

・Enhanced consultations and support

Various consultations are performed for issues such as domestic and sexual violence, foreigners, and people with disabilities. For domestic violence consultations, there are 24-hour telephone hotlines and temporary shelters available. For foreigners, a multilingual "Yokohama Multicultural Symbiotic General Consultation Center" has been established to handle a wide range of consultations, including daily life, employment, and education. The City also provides a comprehensive care and coordination service for people with disabilities, where trained consultation support specialists help individuals clarify their desired living goals and create a Service Utilization Plan needed to access disability welfare services through their ward office. This service is free of charge and includes ongoing coordination and monitoring to ensure appropriate support for daily and community life.



・Collaboration with diverse actors

The City is working to address human rights issues in cooperation with NPOs (Non-Profit Organizations), businesses, and local organizations. In cooperation with companies, workplace harassment prevention training is conducted, and in cooperation with local organizations, initiatives to create places for children and prevent the isolation of the elderly have been implemented. Cooperation with national and prefectural governments, as well as the police to build a comprehensive support system, is also realized.

(3) Structural Issues and Strategies

Social and economic challenges in Japan and the situation in Yokohama

At the national level, Japan is facing significant social and economic issues resulting from long-term demographic trends. Across the country, population decline and a rising aging rate are weakening traditional social structures, making it difficult to sustain local communities and secure enough people to carry out essential roles in daily life. These social changes are mirrored in the economy: a shrinking and aging population reduces demand in the domestic market, while labor shortages constrain the supply side. At the same time, concerns over the shrinking market also affect capital investment.

Yokohama has been similarly affected by these nationwide shifts, and there have been concerns about a declining population in the City over the past few years. However, the population trend in 2024 marked the first increase in four years, and the net migration of the population in their 20s to 40s reached its highest positive level in the past 20 years. In a society where social structures are shrinking, it has been confirmed that Yokohama is beginning to generate positive cycles by implementing policies based on basic strategies and by seeking active collaboration with its residents.

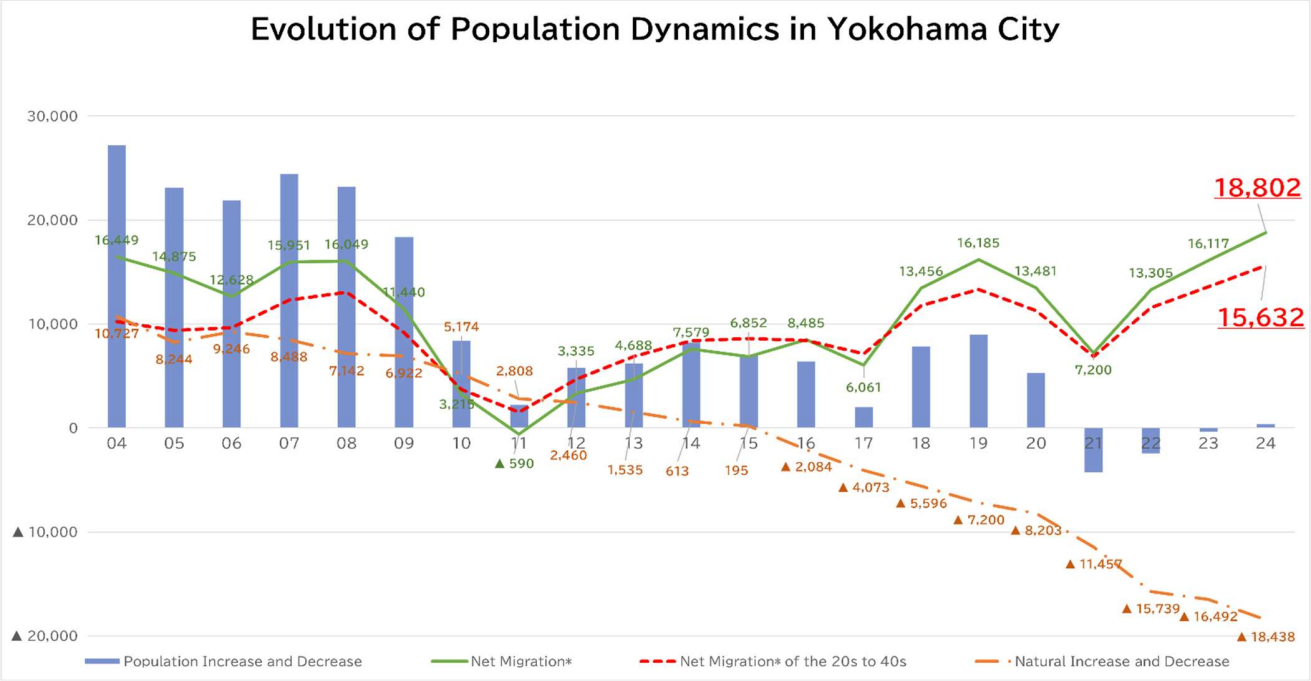


Figure 7 Evolution of population dynamics in Yokohama
(Source: About the draft budget of FY2025, Yokohama City Policy Management Bureau)

The City is required to generate greater added value from limited resources to ensure sustainability in the City operation, such as the stable provision of administrative services. In addition, considering population trends, it is important to promote settlement and increase the birth rate. This requires a comprehensive approach to enhancing child-rearing and educational policies, promoting industry, creating jobs, and developing an attractive city for people and businesses, thereby further invigorating the City.

Utilizing inherited resources, creating a Yokohama that shapes the future together

Yokohama is home to strong urban infrastructure and well-developed residential areas built by earlier generations since the opening of the port, as well as a highly capable citizenry. The City also possesses

many strengths, its designation as a “Peace Messenger City” by the United Nations in 1987, which has fostered a climate of international peace and multicultural coexistence, as well as a concentration of innovation-oriented companies.
In recent years, the results of efforts to strengthen Yokohama's economy—such as changes in the trend of Tokyo-centric concentration, the creation of employment opportunities through business attraction activities and locational advantages, and an increase in the actual number of tourists—have begun to emerge. Drawing on Yokohama's DNA of “openness” and an “enterprising spirit” which has fostered new value through the gathering and exchange of diverse people and information from both within and outside the City, as well as through the blending of culture, nature, and history, initiatives have been actively pursued to create an environment where a variety of talents—including companies, entrepreneurs, and universities—can come together, interact across organizations and disciplines, and generate innovation. As a result, total investments in supported startups have reached approximately 12 billion Japanese Yen (JPY) (80.23 million USD approx.) over the three-year period between 2019 and 2022, signaling the emergence of momentum paving the way for a new era.
While leveraging Yokohama’s resources and strengths, the City aims to become an attractive choice both domestically and internationally and is working to implement truly effective policies. To this end, Yokohama is formulating a vision for the future that responds to challenges projected through data and other sources. The vision for Yokohama toward 2040 is being developed from three perspectives: "The Future of Residents’ Lives", which envisions a vibrant and comfortable city where everyone can feel the well-being; "The Future of the City" which depicts a place where people and businesses come together and continuously create new value; and "The Future of Urban Infrastructure" which supports these aspirations. Various individuals, companies, and organizations involved with Yokohama have united around a shared vision for the City — "A City Pioneering Tomorrow". With "child-rearing support" positioned as the top priority for realizing this vision, Yokohama aims to become a city of choice for families raising children. By encouraging people to move in and settle down and fostering positive cycles that revitalize the community and economy, the City promotes its basic strategy: “a city where you want to raise kids — A city where we foster the next generation—Yokohama” to ensure ongoing growth and development into the future.
In addition, in order to realize an "urban image to be achieved through cooperation", policies are being advanced with an emphasis on the perspectives of achieving SDGs, strengthening local communities, promoting DX and the utilization of data and open innovation, promoting collaboration and co-creation, and realizing a decarbonized society, in response to increasingly complex and diversified social issues and residents’ needs.

Perspective on achieving the SDGs:
As an "SDGs Future City" selected by the national government, the City actively engages with all initiatives while being mindful of the SDGs, aiming to create a sustainable city that continuously generates new value and vitality by working toward integrated solutions to environmental, economic, and social challenges.
Perspective on strengthening local communities:
To address local issues, collaboration and cooperation among various organizations and people are essential. However, there are challenges in maintaining regional communities, such as typically weaker human relationships in large cities, the aging of community leaders, and a shortage of people willing to take on roles. The City aims to create a society and develop the necessary environment in which residents actively engage in solving local issues and become the foundation that supports their own communities.

Perspective on Promoting DX, Data Utilization and Open Innovation:
By leveraging digital technology, DX will be advanced at three levels—administration, community, and city. With "Digital x Design" as the key concept, the City will promote people- and community-centered digital implementation and generate new value

through open innovation in collaboration with residents, businesses, and universities. By utilizing data and advanced technologies, the City aims to ensure that the benefits of digital transformation reach all residents and contribute to creating an attractive city.

Perspective on Collaboration and Co-creation:
To address increasingly complex social issues, it is essential to collaborate not only with government agencies, but also with a variety of stakeholders such as local organizations, universities, NPOs, and companies. The concept of "co-creation" in which the public and private sectors engage in ongoing dialogue and combine their knowledge and expertise to create new values, is particularly important. By incorporating the perspectives of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Creating Shared Value (CSV) and harnessing the capabilities of the private sector, the City can deliver high-quality public services and achieve Yokohama-style regional revitalization.

Perspective on achieving a decarbonized society:
Social environments are changing due to climate change, making it necessary for residents, businesses, and governments to work together to realize a decarbonized society. The City promotes the introduction of renewable energy, resource circulation, and the reduction of food loss and waste[3] to build a circular economy that addresses both regional economic challenges and environmental issues. In addition, the City aims to strengthen resilience and create an independent, decentralized society by encouraging behavior change, promoting environmental education, and advancing the generation and local consumption of renewable energy.

(4) The 38 Policies of the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)

As shown in section 3, the Medium-term Plan (2022–2025) outlines nine strategies, under which 38 policies are designed to advance the City's long-term vision toward 2040. (Please refer to Figure 8) These policies serve as the four-year concrete initiatives to be implemented to realize the basic strategy of creating "a city where you want to raise kids — a city where we foster the next generation — Yokohama". The 38 policies guide priority efforts in areas such as child-rearing support, community development, economic vitality, sustainability, and urban resilience, and enable the monitoring of progress toward Yokohama's sustainable, resident-centered future.

For each policy, the City has set a group of local indicators to quantitatively measure the progress toward the targeted vision.

In section 6, a summarized version of the progress on local indicators is presented, focusing on representative policies as shown by the red frames in the figure below.

[3] In this document, "food loss and waste" refers to edible food discarded at all stages of the food supply chain, consistent with SDG Target 12.3." Moreover, "food loss" refers to losses occurring from production through distribution, while "food waste" refers to discards at retail, food service, and household levels.

Strategy 1 Urban development to create a future for all children

Related policies

- Policy 1 Strong, ongoing support for child care - Pregnancy, delivery, and infancy -
- Policy 2 Strong, ongoing support for child care - Infancy and school age -
  - Reduce the economic burden of pregnancy, delivery, and child care, including eliminating the costs of delivery (basic costs)
  - Remove income limits for medical subsidies and the need for partial payments for children up through junior high grade 3, and establish an environment so that children can be examined by medical institutions with peace of mind
- Policy 3 5 Support for troubled children and families
- Policy 4 Better protection from child and domestic abuse and better social care systems
- Policy 5 Promote education that values each child
  - Ensure that all children are eating school lunches, establish a delivery-based supply system, and supply school lunches that are satisfactory to students
- Policy 6 Create a rich learning environment
  - Establish a new look for libraries and provide a rich learning environment for citizens

Strategy 2 Urban development for allowing people to be active throughout their life

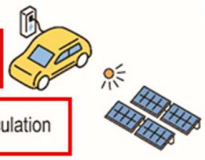
Related policies

- Policy 7 Ensure the health and comfort of citizens
- Policy 8 Improve sports environments
- Policy 9 Stimulate regional communities
  - Enhance operational support for local governments
- Policy 10 Promote mutual support in communities

- Policy 11 Promote multicultural harmony
- Policy 12 Support gender equality
- Policy 13 Support disabled children/adults
- Policy 14 Support daily life and independence
  - Support the independence of individuals with trouble in daily life
- Policy 15 Promoting comprehensive regional care that supports the daily life and comfort of the elderly
- Policy 16 Promote home medical treatment and care
- Policy 17 Improve the system for providing medical treatment
  - Improve the medical system so that it is streamlined from pregnancy/childbirth through child care

Strategy 3 Achieving "Zero Carbon Yokohama"

Related policies



- Policy 18 Promoting a de-carbonized society
- Policy 19 Promoting sustainable resource circulation

Strategy 4 Achieve economic growth to pioneer the future and achieve "International City, Yokohama"

Related policies

- Policy 20 Strengthen the business foundations of small and medium-sized businesses
  - Stimulate shopping districts
- Policy 21 Promote the creation of startups and innovation

- Policy 22 Promote tourism and MICE
- Policy 23 Establish a community in the city for cooperation with universities
  - Further regional contributions through the intellectual assets and research results of universities in the city
- Policy 24 Support international businesses and solve global issues
- Policy 25 Become an international city in order to bring people together from around the world

Strategy 5 Urban development of suburbs that continue to create new value

Related policies

- Policy 26 Developing attractive and charming suburbs
  - Attract and promote strategic land use
  - Create new sites to stimulate the Kamiseya area
  - Initiatives for holding the World Horticultural Exhibition
- Policy 27 Developing residences and an environment that are rich and easy to live in
- Policy 28 Achieve regional transportation that supports daily life
  - With the intent to support the mobility of the elderly, we are considering comprehensive mobility services for the region that are sustainable, such as an elderly pass system (free for people ages 75 and up) based on the usage results obtained following the conversion of elderly passes to IC cards, etc.

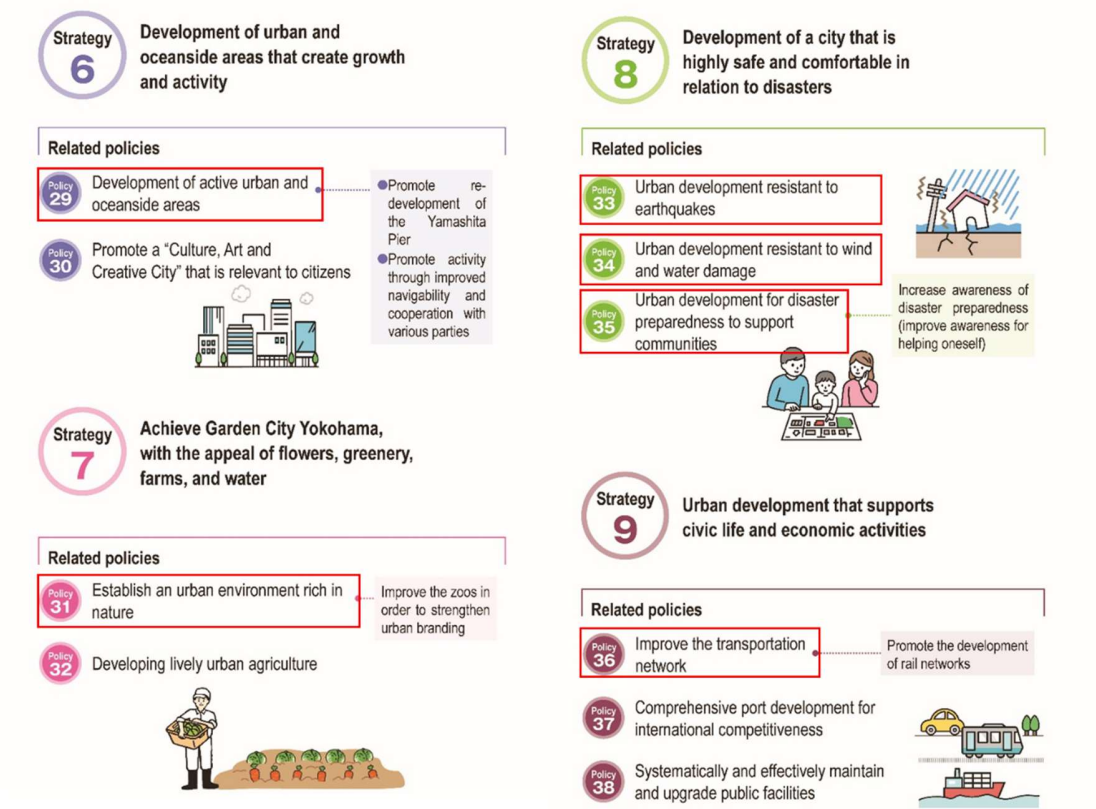


Figure 8 The 38 Policies of the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)
(Source: Yokohama City, 2022a)

(5) Means of Implementation

Finance

The United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and many other organizations have noted that at least 65% of the SDG targets (out of 169) cannot be achieved if the authority and roles of local governments and their stakeholders are not clearly defined in the implementation process. Japan's Local Autonomy Act stipulates that Japanese municipalities broadly play a role in independently and comprehensively conducting local administration, with the aim of improving residents' welfare. This includes responsibilities related to residents' health, protection of socially vulnerable, support for child-rearing, schools, cultural facilities, environmental protection, waste management, water and sewage services, protection of human rights, economic development, and more. All of these areas constitute important components of the SDGs. The annual budget of Yokohama for FY2025 amounts to nearly 3.99 trillion JPY (26.67 billion USD approx..), with tax revenue being the largest source of funds. As mentioned later, the City of Yokohama places importance on the philosophy of the SDGs and promotes various initiatives, and funding for the programs highlighted in the spotlights of section 6 is basically allocated from the City's budget.

However, according to the World Investment Report 2014, "In order to achieve the SDGs, an investment of about 5 to 7 trillion dollars per year worldwide is necessary" and it states that "public finances alone cannot meet all the resource needs implied by the SDGs. The role of private sector investment will be indispensable".

The City of Yokohama is working to address issues through public-private partnerships (PPPs). At the Yokohama SDGs Design Center, local needs (such as regional challenges) are cross-sectorally connected with the "seeds" held by various entities, such as

companies and universities, including their technologies and expertise, to integrally address environmental, economic, and social issues. In conjunction with the "Regional Revitalization SDGs Financial Support System" considered by the Cabinet Office, Yokohama began operating the "Yokohama SDGs Certification System (Y-SDGs)" in FY2020 to certify businesses and organizations that promote the SDGs. By March 2025, a total of 825 business operators had been certified. By utilizing this certification system and engaging with the SDGs, businesses can transition toward sustainable management and operations, expand new customer base and business partnerships, and enhance the visibility of organizations actively working on the SDGs. In turn, investors and financial institutions can use this information for decisions related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) investment and lending, thereby aiming to create an "autonomous virtuous cycle".

Capacity-building

By promoting initiatives from various perspectives and appealing to different groups, awareness of environmental issues and the SDGs among residents and companies has increased, creating momentum for participation in community activities and public–private partnership (PPP) projects.

a. Within the region

Implementation of lectures and courses for residents and local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):

To promote the spread and deeper understanding of the SDGs as an SDGs Future City, Yokohama is working to enhance residents' and companies' awareness so that they view the SDGs as "their own concern," in cooperation and coordination with local universities and related organizations. In addition, the City conducts participatory public lectures and workshops, utilizing examples from other cities.

Development through the use of the Environmental Picture Diary Exhibition:

In conjunction with the promotion of ESD (Education for Sustainable Development) schools and the dissemination and awareness-raising of the SDGs within schools, the City collaborates with the Yokohama City Resource Recycling Projects Cooperative to hold an Environmental Picture Diary Exhibition. This exhibition receives entries from more than 20,000 elementary school students across the City and is used as an opportunity to share information on SDG initiatives with children. Furthermore, by utilizing diverse networks, the City is advancing initiatives in cooperation and collaboration not only with its sister city, San Diego in the United States, but also with cities in Mongolia and Indonesia that are members of CityNet, as well as with other cities both domestically and internationally.

b. Outside the region

Holding working groups and other events to promote and disseminate SDGs Future Cities:

By inviting participation from a diverse range of stakeholders from other regions, including local governments and companies, the City engages in workshops and similar events to share and disseminate successful cases of SDGs Future Cities, aiming to generate new project initiatives, when opportunities arise.

Promotion and dissemination of SDGs Future Cities through the Asia Smart City Conference:

In order to share the City's advanced initiatives and contribute to solving urban issues in Asian countries and beyond, representatives from cities across Asia, government agencies, international organizations, academic institutions, and private companies come together to exchange knowledge aimed at realizing sustainable urban development that balances economic growth with a favorable urban environment. At the international conference "Asia Smart City Conference," hosted by the City, discussions are held on initiatives for Yokohama as an SDGs Future City, as well as on sustainable urban development and decarbonization in various countries and cities. The conference also provides opportunities for communication and networking among a wide range of participants, including students, and for sharing its outcomes at other international conferences and forums.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Yokohama is collaborating with numerous consortia, companies, residents, and others within the City to expand project development.

a. Within Yokohama

The list of collaborators within the City is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 List of collaborators within Yokohama

YSBA (Yokohama Smart Business Association) (established in April 2015)	Utilizing the technologies and know-how developed through the YSCP (Yokohama Smart City Project), a new PPP, YSBA was established to expand from "demonstration to implementation." With the aim of utilizing and developing the insights gained from the YSCP demonstration experiments, flexibly responding to evolving energy-related services, and realizing decarbonization of the City, efforts are also being made to promote the deployment of the technologies and systems cultivated thus far both domestically and internationally.
Y-PORT (Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies) project (started in January 2011)	The partnership implements international technical cooperation through PPPs to address challenges faced by cities in emerging countries such as environmental pollution and lack of urban infrastructure, by utilizing the City's know-how in urban development and the environmental technologies owned by local companies. Centered around the Y-PORT Center Public-Private Partnership Office GALERIO, these efforts support the resolution of urban issues and the decarbonization of cities in emerging countries, thereby aiding the overseas expansion of local companies.
Yokohama Water Business Council (established in November 2011)	In order to address water environment issues through improvements in water supply and sewage infrastructure, which are lacking due to rapid urbanization and population growth in various emerging city centers, and to expand business opportunities for local companies, the City of Yokohama is working together with local companies to share information on overseas water business, promote water-related technologies, and implement international technical cooperation.
YUSA (Yokohama Urban Solution Alliance) (established in July 2017)	In response to the movement to strengthen the functions of the Y-PORT Center, and in order to expand opportunities for overseas infrastructure business and contribute to solving urban challenges in emerging countries, an alliance was established mainly by local companies. It provides optimal solutions based on collaboration among participating companies with various requests received from cities in emerging countries.
Yokohama Marine City Umi Council (established in September 2015)	Taking advantage of the concentration of various companies, universities, and research institutions related to the sea, the council is working to revitalize activities such as education, research, and industry related to the ocean through PPPs.
YOXO BOX (Yokohama Cross Over) (established in October 2019)	This partnership was established as a base to support the growth of venture companies (startups). To promote "Innovation City Yokohama," the partnership is implementing the YOXO Accelerator Program for startups and offering individualized consultations with experts in startup support.
Yokohama City Civic Collaboration Promotion Center (opened in 2020)	In order to solve various issues in the region and foster new initiatives, the center is promoting "activation of resident proposals" through the development of new collaborative leaders and providing ongoing support, in addition to supporting the operation of civil society groups, as a place for dialogue and creativity where various stakeholders can interact and collaborate. It is also coordinating partnerships among diverse actors to realize residents' free ideas and work toward problem-solving and project structuring, thereby advancing collaborative efforts within the City.

Collaboration with companies, universities, and others in redevelopment and urban planning.	In suburban residential areas, where about 60% of Yokohama's residents live, collaborations are being undertaken with railway business operators along the residential lines and residential area developers, with the aim of sustainable urban planning; initiatives are being promoted in which residents also play a leading role, by making direct interviews for example. Efforts are being made regarding improving transportation—a key issue in suburban residential areas—as well as creating regional appeal to attract younger generations. (see Progress of Policy 9, Policy 21 and Policy 26)

b. With other local governments

Yokohama is also working with other local governments within Japan to promote initiatives related to the achievement of the SDGs. The list of the main stakeholders can be found in Table 3.

Table 3 List of other local governments collaborating with Yokohama

Zero Carbon Municipality Council	In February 2021, the City of Yokohama established the "Zero Carbon Municipality Council" as the Chair City. The purpose of this project is to research and study common issues faced by "zero carbon municipalities," consider responses to challenges encountered by each region toward realizing a decarbonized society, and make recommendations to the national government and other relevant bodies. (Number of member municipalities: 243 as of October 2025)
Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture	In cooperation with the adjacent city of Kawasaki, an SDGs Future City, events were held to promote SDG initiatives involving industry, government, and finance, including financial institutions and local businesses. Through the introduction of case studies and matching between stakeholders, issues such as enhancing corporate value, achieving sustainable business management, and creating new business opportunities through new inter-company collaborations are being addressed. In addition, in building an SDGs registration and certification system, efforts are being made to examine coordination between the two systems, aiming to expand initiatives related to the SDGs by businesses and others engaged in projects and activities in both regions.
Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido	The Kawakami District Federation of Neighborhood Associations in Totsuka Ward of the City, which actively engages in environmental activities including measures against global warming, has promoted interaction with Shimokawa Town through measures such as offsetting CO_2 emissions generated at local events via carbon offsetting using Shimokawa Town's forest maintenance. In August 2011, a trilateral friendship exchange agreement covering a wide range of fields including environment, community, economy, and disaster prevention was concluded with the addition of Totsuka Ward Office, resulting in mutual visits among elementary school students and subsequently raising environmental awareness among children and residents alike.
Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture	A cooperation agreement for promoting the smart city project was signed between Yokohama City (in March 2015), and Fuji City is leveraging its regional strength, having clusters of paper mills utilizing abundant groundwater, to actively work on the effective use of waste heat from factories.

Other partnerships	In February 2019, a partnership agreement regarding renewable energy was concluded with 12 cities and towns rich in renewable energy resources. Subsequently, new partnership agreements were concluded with Hachimori Town in Akita Prefecture, Kamisu City in Ibaraki Prefecture, and Ogata Village in Akita Prefecture, bringing the total number of partnered municipalities to fifteen. Through this partnership, the aim is to establish a new model of regional circular and ecological spheres between urban and rural areas utilizing renewable energy. In Doshi Village, Yamanashi Prefecture, where the City's water source forests are located, various efforts are being implemented to maintain and enhance the conservation capacity of water sources. These include water source forest maintenance in collaboration with companies and organizations, environmental education programs, and activities to preserve water source forests under the operation of the “Yokohama City Water Hometown Doshi Forest Fund”.

c. With overseas collaborators

Finally, the list of overseas organizations collaborating with Yokohama is described in Table 4.

Table 4 List of overseas collaborators

C40 (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group)	An urban network established in 2005 consisting of major cities working together on climate change measures. About 100 member cities are collaborating to tackle climate change.
CNCA (Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance)	A global urban network aiming to achieve decarbonization by 2050. Working in collaboration with around 20 cities to implement advanced climate change countermeasures.
ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)	An international urban network composed of over 2,500 local governments striving for sustainability. Working with other member cities to foster sustainable municipalities, starting with climate change measures.
Main forms of collaboration with overseas cities in the field of climate change measures	Collaboration with the City of Barcelona: Exchanges based on the "Memorandum of Understanding on Smart City Cooperation" and participation in the Smart City Expo World Congress. Collaboration with Bangkok Metropolitan Administration: Cooperation in the field of climate change based on the "Bangkok Climate Change Master Plan". Collaboration with the City of Da Nang: Support in formulating the "Da Nang 10-Year Environmental Plan".
CityNet (Asia-Pacific Urban Cooperation Network)	As an international network, to improve and solve urban issues mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, members (cities and organizations) cooperate with each other, build partnerships, promote technology transfer, and develop human resources. The City of Yokohama serves as the President Emeritus and is the Lead City of the SDGs Cluster. (see Section 7)

Collaboration with African countries and cities	In collaboration with organizations such as the Ministry of the Environment and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the 'Clean Cities Platform in Africa' has been established to achieve SDGs related to waste, and cooperation and collaboration with Africa are being strengthened through training and other initiatives. Furthermore, under the amicable relations deepened through events such as Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), cooperation with African countries is being further strengthened.
GCoM	In order to promote sustainable energy, significantly reduce GHG emissions, and adapt to the impacts of climate change with the aim of building sustainable and resilient communities, the mayors of local governments who seek to contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals from their regions have pledged to this effect, drawn up action plans for that purpose, and are actively progressing with concrete initiatives. The City of Yokohama serves as the representative director for the East Asia region.
Development of overseas cooperation initiated through the City's overseas offices	The City has continuously promoted collaboration with a broad range of overseas cities and organizations through its overseas offices, including the New York City Office and Frankfurt Office.
Other InterCity Collaboration	Refer to Figure 9.

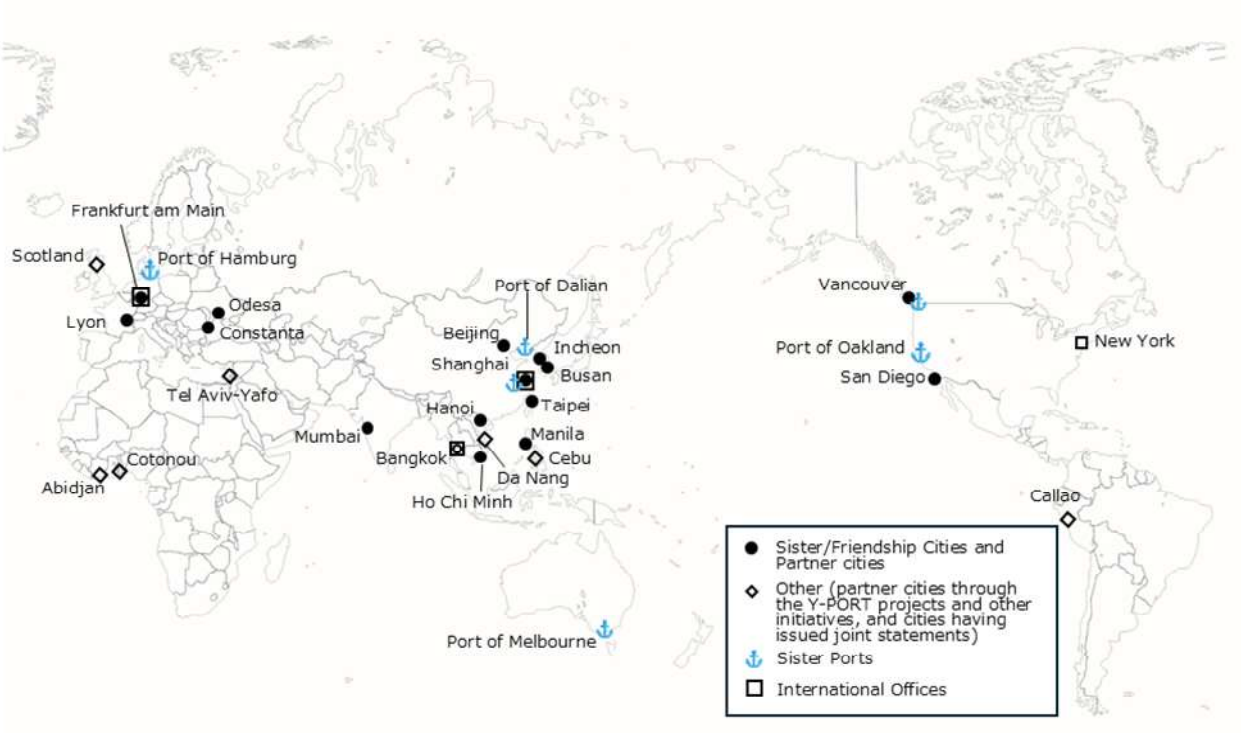


Figure 9 Location of Yokohama's overseas intercity collaboration and international offices

6.Progress on Goals and Targets

(1) SDGs and Yokohama Medium-term Plan

Note: The City Pioneering Tomorrow: Yokohama—Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)

Figure 10 Cover of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)

(Source: Yokohama City, 2022)

Yokohama is working with awareness of the SDGs in all measures, striving for the integrated resolution of environmental, economic, and social issues, and promoting the development of a region where socioeconomic activities and nature are harmonized, aiming to become a sustainable city that continues to create new value and vibrancy. To this end, in the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022-2025), each medium- and long-term strategy and policy is linked to appropriate goals among the 17 SDGs.

Medium- to long-term strategy

Strategy 1: Urban development to create a future for all children
Strategy 2: Urban development for allowing people to be active throughout their life
Strategy 3: Achieving "Zero Carbon Yokohama"
Strategy 4: Achieve economic growth to pioneer the future and achieve "International City, Yokohama"
Strategy 5: Urban development of suburbs that continue to create new value
Strategy 6: Development of urban and oceanside areas that create growth and activity
Strategy 7: Achieve Garden City Yokohama, with the appeal of flowers, greenery, farms and water
Strategy 8: Development of a city that is highly safe and comfortable in relation to disasters
Strategy 9: Urban development that supports civic life and economic activities

Table 5 The 9 Strategies of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) against the 17 SDGs

	Strategy 1	Strategy 2	Strategy 3	Strategy 4	Strategy 5	Strategy 6	Strategy 7	Strategy 8	Strategy 9
	■	■			■				
	■	■	■	■	■		■		
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	■	■		■					
	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		

(2) Priority Goals and Targets in the SDGs Future City Yokohama

In SDGs Future City Yokohama, the City shares the Yokohama Medium-term Plan and a common vision for its ideal state in 2030, on the basis of which priority goals and targets have been established. This section reviews the initiatives implemented under the SDGs Future City Yokohama project and their progress toward these priority goals and targets.

Most of the targets and progress indicators presented here are qualitative rather than quantitative, as they were originally developed in a context different from that of the VLR. However, as shown in the following section, several quantitative indicators can be linked to the SDG indicators. Where such linkages are possible, representative items are presented in the tables. While Yokohama monitors and tracks a wide range of policy implementation progress, only selected representative indicators are included in this report. Furthermore, the goals are ordered according to policy priorities.

It should be noted that, unless otherwise stated, the data, figures and progress in section 6 are sourced from the latest review of the Yokohama Medium-term Plan, released in September 2025 which compiles data for FY2024.

Overall

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	17.17	➢ Promote projects by Yokohama SDGs Design Center
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Number of pilot initiatives promoted by the Yokohama SDGs Center: 16 pilot projects (2018-2021); 22 pilot projects (2022-2024) ➢ Target for 2025: 24 projects (2022-2025)

The Yokohama SDGs Design Center is an intermediary support organization jointly established and operated by Yokohama and private-sector partners to promote the achievement of the SDGs. Its role is to connect diverse stakeholders—such as businesses, universities, NGOs, and residents—by matching needs and expertise to address environmental, economic, and social challenges in Yokohama. Leveraging PPPs, the Center provides consultation, hands-on assistance, matching services, and support for pilot projects and demonstrations using Yokohama as a testing ground. The City has made progress in this area, as a total of 22 pilot initiatives were promoted over three years (2022-2025) by the Yokohama SDGs Design Center, exceeding the previous 16 initiatives in the former period. Moreover, the City has established a system called the "Y-SDGs" Certification to designate the businesses involved in the achievement of the SDGs, to increase visibility – particularly among investors – and help them expand new customers and partnerships.

Economy

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators	Initial (2020)	Current (2024)	2030 Target
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	7.2	Create a low carbon, zero-waste city that supports economic activity	GHG -22.3% (compared to 2013)	GHG -24% (compared to 2013)	GHG -50% (compared to 2013)

Through the promotion of energy conservation and proactive municipal initiatives such as subsidies and the sharing of information on contract plans for the introduction of renewable energy, 1,436 users switched to renewable energy, and 103,010 energy-efficient homes were newly built, thereby actively contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	8.2 8.3	➢ Strengthen industrial base with strategic business attraction and promotion location ➢ Creation of new leaders and further growth for the Yokohama economy
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Number of projects certified under the company location promotion ordinance: 8 companies (2020); 18 companies (2024)*

*Include location for both fixed assets and tenants.

Yokohama is strengthening collaboration among businesses and universities to foster innovation, particularly in research, the environment, health and medicine, natural sciences, and manufacturing. To attract people, companies, and investment from Japan and abroad, the City promotes the creation of business hubs for next-generation industries by offering location-based investment support and subsidies. The City has supported the settlement of more than 190 companies and organizations so far, with growing numbers in recent years. By leveraging its concentration of R&D (Research and Development) centers and highly skilled researchers, Yokohama aims to further attract and cluster companies in fast-growing global fields such as AI, semiconductors, and the circular economy.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	9.4	➢ Promote projects through various platforms ➢ Achieve sustainable growth and development of companies in Yokohama
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Number of projects promoted for the development of new products and technologies: 57 (2021); 238 (cumulative 2022-2024) ➢ Target: 280 (cumulative 2022-2025)

The City actively supports the growth and development of companies, including startups within the City. Through the implementation of dedicated platforms such as TECH HUB YOKOHAMA (see Progress on Policy 24) and Yokohama Launchpad, which aim to support the development of new technologies and large-scale social demonstration projects, 238 projects for the development of new products and technologies were implemented over three years up to 2024. In addition, the City of Yokohama annually holds the "Asia Smart City Conference," an international conference where city administrators from Asian countries, international organizations, companies, researchers, residents, and others gather to discuss and exchange ideas on the creation of sustainable and smart cities. During this event, the City invites experts and companies from both Japan and overseas, mainly in the GX field, to hold business sessions and exhibitions.

Society

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	5.5	➢ Promote the active participation of women who wish to work and continue working ➢ Achieve a society where everyone can reach their potential
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Number of companies/organizations certified as "Yokohama Good Balance Company": 284 (2025) ➢ Target: 300 (2025)

The "Yokohama Good Balance Company Certification System" established in FY2007 recognizes and

awards companies and organizations in the City that are committed to creating workplaces where everyone can work comfortably. This program has been continuously enhanced over the last 4 years. These efforts aim to promote diversification and flexibility in working styles, providing comprehensive support for the balance between work, childcare, and nursing care, fostering momentum toward the creation of a prosperous community and society where everyone can play an active role. Although the number of certified companies is increasing, it remains small relative to the total number of SMEs in the City. To further raise awareness among local companies, Yokohama will continue communicating about the benefits of work-life balance initiatives, showing that it enables companies to secure human resources and improve corporate image. Furthermore, the City will provide feedback to applicants on certification refusals to increase the number of certified organizations (Yokohama City, 2025c). The City also supports women's active participation in society through workplace inclusion initiatives such as digital skills training. The City also actively promotes gender equality through public awareness seminars and videos to prevent gender-based violence, as well as support centers offering counseling and consultations about mind, body and life choices and harassment at workplaces.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	3.8	➢ Promote healthy lifestyle habits and create an environment that protects and supports health ➢ Maintain the health of each individual who supports the vibrant city of Yokohama
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Healthy life expectancy: See Progress of Policy 7

Aiming to enable everyone to lead a mentally and physically healthy life, the City is improving the environment and systems that support health so that people can continuously work to maintain their health from infancy to old age to extend healthy life expectancy, as well as suppressing the spread of infections through appropriate and timely infection control measures. To lead a healthy life in the future, the City is widely raising awareness among residents about the importance of engaging in health promotion, and is building mechanisms and environments that encourage leading to better health, even for those who are not interested in health or who, despite having an interest, are unable to take action.

In addition, in response to infectious diseases such as COVID-19(Coronavirus Disease 2019), efforts to implement measures based on the identification of these diseases and to promote vaccination policies have been ongoing.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	11.3	➢ Promote community development of compact suburbs ➢ Achieve suburban areas where everyone wants to live, especially the youth
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Satisfaction rate of urban infrastructure: See Progress of Policy 26

Yokohama aims to develop sustainable suburban residential areas where people can "live", "work", "enjoy" and "interact" in various ways, by maintaining good living environments that utilize urban areas centered on railway stations and natural environments such as green spaces, responding to changes in work styles and lifestyles, and ensuring and enhancing local transportation.

The City is working to promote sustainable suburban residential areas in collaboration with various entities, and as of 2024, initiatives have been implemented in seven districts.

Environment

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	15.1 15.5	➢ Promote a city where a rich natural environment and lifestyle coexist ➢ Hold successfully GREEN×EXPO 2027
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Number of districts starting flower and greenery urban projects: 5 districts/year (average 2021-2024) ➢ Target: 6 districts /year

Building on the foundations of residents' lives and project activities, and utilizing the diverse benefits of flowers, greenery, agriculture, and water, Yokohama is promoting the "Garden City Yokohama" initiative[4], encouraging understanding of and action for biodiversity conservation, and fostering vibrant urban agriculture. Through these efforts, the City aims to ensure the success of "GREEN×EXPO 2027", the International Horticultural Exposition scheduled for 2027, enhance Yokohama's unique appeal and vitality, and achieve a rich lifestyle rooted in harmonious coexistence with nature.

Spotlight—GREEN×EXPO 2027 and suburban community development

In 2027, GREEN×EXPO 2027 (the International Horticultural Expo 2027) will be held in Yokohama. GREEN×EXPO 2027 is an international exposition where people from around the world come together to think, act, and generate concrete actions towards solving global issues such as climate change and the loss of biodiversity. The event will welcome visitors to a venue surrounded by ten million flowers and plants and will offer exhibitions and experiences that can be enjoyed by people from all over the world—from the latest technologies contributing to the realization of a green society, to learning and hands-on experiences related to agriculture and food supported by biodiversity. Through this exposition, the City aims for people around the world to start taking actions toward living in harmony with the Earth from Yokohama, spreading this movement globally.

In the Kamiseya area, which includes the post-event venue site, four districts will be established as hubs for revitalizing the suburbs: the "Disaster Prevention and Park District" which will carry on the legacy of GREEN×EXPO 2027 to promote a sustainable green society; the "Tourism and Vibrant District" aimed at developing complex attraction facilities centered around a next-generation theme park; the "Agricultural Promotion District" which will serve as a base for a new urban agriculture model; and the "Logistics District" which will introduce new technologies and contribute to the acceptance of relief supplies in the event of a disaster.

In parallel with the expansion of these suburban areas, Yokohama is also working to strengthen functions in the City center. Through the mutual synergy of its two hubs—the "double core" of the "city center" and the "suburban area"—Yokohama aims to achieve growth and development in which residents can live rich and vibrant lives while maintaining a lively city.

[4]Garden City Yokohama: A vision of a city where various actors, such as residents and businesses, collaborate to further cultivate Yokohama's unique and naturally rich environment with flowers, greenery, agriculture, and water, passing on a lush and peaceful Yokohama to the next generation while developing it into an attractive city.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	12.3 12.5	➢ Promote resource circulation, including measures to combat plastic waste and reduce food waste
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Proportion of city residents taking action against food loss and waste: 94.2% (among survey respondents) ➢ Target: 90%

Residents and businesses are proactively working together on the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), addressing various social issues that lead to the realization of a circular society, such as plastic waste countermeasures and reduction of food loss and waste. Furthermore, through ongoing dialogue among private organizations operating the Yokohama-style Living Lab, the “Circular Economy Plus” vision was created. While a typical circular economy focuses on the mere recycling of resources and products, the approach also emphasizes empowerment of people and promotion of the sustainability of the City.

General (domestic) waste has been continuously decreasing since 2001, from 1.61 million tons to 810,000 tons while the population kept increasing. Regarding plastic waste, the amount of plastic incinerated in incineration plants and the amount which is recycled are steady (Yokohama, 2025d).

Spotlight—Circular Economy Plus Yokohama's version of a circular society

In Yokohama, under the vision of “Circular Economy Plus”, the City is promoting sustainable development through the harmonization of the environment, economy and society, and working towards the realization of the well-being of residents through PPPs. Various activities aimed at realizing a "circular" and "inclusive” society are being promoted locally with the cooperation between industry, academic institutions, government and private entities.

In the Kamiseya area where the GREEN×EXPO 2027 will be held, the "Flower Loop Project" is being developed as a circular society initiative that combines gardening and beekeeping. Focusing mainly on local high school students, elementary school students and residents reuse flower seedlings used in events and plant them along roads, at schools, and at welfare facilities to brighten the community. These flower seedlings also serve as a nectar source for beekeeping, thereby expanding the cycle of circularity.

In the "Yokohama Olive Project", an urban agriculture initiative involving olive cultivation on fallow land within the City, decarbonization is promoted while also contributing to the revitalization of the local economy through the active employment of women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, as well as through environmental and career education of elementary school students who will lead the next generation.

These efforts are spreading among children and young people in the City. Yokohama holds the "Yokohama Future Practical Conference", and, in cooperation with companies and private organizations, initiatives related to decarbonization, nature positivity and the circular economy are being implemented locally.

To ensure that such Circular Economy Plus activities spread throughout the entire city, Yokohama aims to widely share the results of these initiatives through events, and other means, and to advance the realization of a circular and inclusive society.

Goal and Indicator		Local Indicators (qualitative target and progress)
	13.1 13.3	➢ Promote decarbonization and sustainable growth of the local economy
Quantifiable Progress		➢ Rate of residents' awareness towards decarbonization: 58.8 % (2022); 61.4% (2024) (according to survey) ➢ Target: 63.5% (2025)

In order to revitalize the economy by viewing decarbonization as an opportunity for growth, the City has been enhancing consultations with experts and raising public awareness of decarbonized business management. It also supports the introduction of necessary equipment, promotes initiatives such as the spread of "Y-SDGs" and collaborates with financial institutions to assist projects for the transition toward sustainable management. In addition, the City is strengthening and popularizing measures such as the GHG countermeasure plan system for projects within the City.
In addition, the City is working to promote behavior change among residents through awareness-raising and environmental education, while addressing measures for carbon sinks and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

Spotlight—STYLE100—One hundred ways of sustainable living, made in Yokohama to be shared with the world

The City of Yokohama has launched an ambitious initiative to build a new, sustainable, and attractive society through green innovation. The City is promoting a wide range of environmental policies, such as decarbonization, biodiversity conservation, and resource circulation, in collaboration with residents, companies, and organizations.

To further expand this initiative, the City launched the project "Let's Live Within One Planet STYLE100" in December 2024. This project aims to introduce people and activities in Yokohama that contribute to an environmentally friendly future lifestyle, increase the number of supporters and participants, and promote the realization of a green society together with residents, companies, and organizations. As a platform for generating new actions to create new ways of living, as well as discovering and sharing initiatives that lead

to the future, the City aims to share 100 "STYLEs" by the time GREEN×EXPO 2027 is held.

Food Waste Reduction Vending Machines: “SDGs Lockers”

One example is the Food Waste Reduction Vending Machines project. This initiative aims to reduce food waste, such as bread that would otherwise be discarded despite still being within its best before date, by selling food at affordable prices to commuters and others through locker-type vending machines installed at stations and other locations. Through the introduction of 18 vending machines between January 2024 and January 2026, this initiative enabled the City to reduce an estimated 20.5 tons of food waste. The project has also been adopted by other municipalities, including Kyoto City, Kawasaki City, and Fukuoka City. Reducing food waste also contributes to lowering CO_2 (Carbon Dioxide) emissions associated with disposal.

SAF made from used cooking oil

Another initiative contributes to the decarbonization of aviation fuel. In Yokohama, supermarkets and airlines work together to collect used cooking oil generated by households within the City and recycle it into SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel). The City provides dedicated collection bottles and collection points, with a map showing more than 20 locations. A total of 8,734 liters of used cooking oil was collected between June 2024 and November 2025.

The project is still in its early development phase. SAF is expected to be a clean energy source that can reduce the lifecycle CO_2 emissions by 80% compared to conventional aviation fuels.

By gathering such sustainable initiatives and lifestyles of residents and companies that contribute to the realization of a green society and branding them as "STYLE100", the City is expanding the circle of initiatives by encouraging residents’ understanding and actions, through the dissemination via websites and social media, as well as hands-on events involving resident’ participation.

(3) Progress on the Major KPIs in the Yokohama Medium-term Plan and the SDGs Future City Plan

To realize the basic strategy of "a city where you want to raise kids — a city where we foster the next generation together — Yokohama", groups of local indicators for the 38 Policies in the Medium-term Plan (2022-2025) have been established for each of the 9 Strategies. In this VLR, progress and review results of the representative local indicators have been selected to present their results through FY2021 and FY2024, the reference and last years of the Medium-term Plan, respectively (for some indicators, data of former years could have been used depending on their availability).

Methodology of evaluation

Progress toward the target was evaluated using a two-dimensional assessment framework combining the advancement rate (P) and the target achievement rate (A) for each indicator. The advancement rate P measures the extent of progress made between the reference year and the final year relative to the remaining gap to the target, while the target achievement rate A reflects the proportion of the target attained in the final year. Classification was then carried out by applying threshold conditions to both dimensions, as described below.

- Negative values of P below -0.2 ($P < -0.2$) indicate **"regression"**, if target achievement rate A is below 90%. Distinction is made for the cases when achievement A is higher than 90%, in which case the indicator is classified as "**regression but close to target**".
- Values of P between −0.2 and 0.2 ($-0.2 \leq P < 0.2$) are interpreted as **"stagnation"** when achievement remains below 90%.
- Values of P between 0.2 and 0.8 ($0.2 \leq P < 0.8$) indicate **"moderate progress"** when achievement rate is below 75%, or below 90% for values of P less than 0.6.
- Indicators are considered **"on track"** when both progress and achievement are in the intermediate range ($0.6 \leq P$ and $75\% \leq A < 90\%$), or when progress is high ($0.8 \leq P$ and $A < 75\%$).
- When achievement reaches or exceeds 100%, the indicator is classified as **"target reached or exceeded".**

Please refer to the table below illustrating the classification.

Table 6 Classification based on conditions for P (advancement rate) and A (target achievement rate)

		Conditions for P (advancement rate)					
		P＜-0.2	-0.2≤P<0.2	0.2≤P<0.6	0.6≤P＜0.8	0.8≤P<1	1≤P
Conditions for A (target achievement rate)	0%≤A<75%	Regression	Stagnation	Moderate progress	Moderate progress	On track	-
	75%≤A <90%	Regression	Stagnation	Moderate progress	On track	On track	
	90%≤A <100%	Regression but close to target	On track	On track	On track	On track	
	100%≤A	-					Target reached or exceeded

Strategy 1: Urban development to create a future for all children

Policy 1: Strong, ongoing support for childcare – pregnancy, delivery and infancy -

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Percentage of child-rearing households and similar groups wishing to continue living in Yokohama for its well-developed child-rearing environment	14.1%	11.4%	15.2%	15.8%*	20%	Moderate progress

**From the Yokohama Residents' Awareness Survey (FY2021-2023) and the Yokohama Residents' Life and Needs Survey (FY2024).*

The City has promoted the creation of an environment in which people who wish to raise children can feel secure about pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing. Based on the "Yokohama City Version Comprehensive Support Center for Families with Children," seamless support starting from the pregnancy period has been enhanced, and awareness-raising and educational activities regarding future pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing have been carried out for the younger generation. In addition, by seeking to understand the actual situation regarding childbirth costs within the City, lump-sum allowances for childbirth and childcare were increased, and efforts were made to reduce the economic burden on households, including expenses related to childbirth and children's medical care. This has contributed to creating an environment that makes raising children easier.
Furthermore, as part of Child-Rearing and Education DX, the support app "Pamatoco" was released, and the number of registered users exceeded 110,000 as of November 2025 (Townnews, 2025). A communication system called "Sughool" has also been introduced in all municipal schools, allowing guardians to notify schools of student absences and receive communications from schools via a smartphone app. Through the addition and improvement of features, further reductions in burden and improvements in convenience for guardians and teaching staff are expected.

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Percentage of guardians knowing how to solve parenting issues among those feeling difficulties in raising their children	80.1%	79.9%	80.4%	79.9%*	83.0%	On track

**From 3-year-old Annual Health Checkup Questionnaire.*

The City has been promoting the creation of an environment in which the entire community warmly watches over child-rearing, by multiplying child-rearing support opportunities, providing information on child-rearing, enhancing consultation services. The number of participants in classes and lectures related to pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing, the number of consultations for pregnancy

and childbirth, and the number of users of "local child-rearing support centers" have all been increasing year by year.

Policy 2: Strong, ongoing support for childcare – infancy and school age

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Number of children on waiting list for entry in day care facilities*	11 people	10 people	5 people	0 people*	0 people	Target reached or exceeded

**From project performance data, as compiled by the City, collected in April each year.*

The number of children on waiting lists for admission to day care facilities reflects the parents' ability to work and serves as a key measure on Yokohama's childcare capacity, as well as an indicator on how well the City maintains a child-rearing support environment for families.
Through efforts such as securing spaces by developing daycare centers and related facilities and securing personnel by recruiting and supporting the retention of childcare providers and early childhood educators, staffing rate of childcare workers at these facilities has improved. As a result, the number of users of childcare and early childhood education facilities and programs has also increased.

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Satisfaction with the environment and safety measures for children in after-school kids clubs	68.6%	89.9%	87.9%	86.7%*	85%	Target reached or exceeded

**From calculations based on the Surveys Targeting Parents Using After-school Kids Clubs.*

The proportion of after-school kids club and after-school children's club operators that conducted training sessions for their staff increased significantly, thereby ensuring and improving the quality of spaces for school-age children who need care after school.

Policy 5: Promote education that values each child

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2022)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Percentage of elementary school sixth grade students who showed progress*	(1)67.8% (2)62.7%	(1)67.8% (2)62.7%	(1)71.4% (2)63.2%	(1)77.2% (2)62.5%	(1) 70% (2) 70%	(1) Target reached or exceeded (2) Stagnation
Percentage of elementary third grade students who showed progress*	(1) 64.8% (2) 51.0%	(1) 64.8% (2) 51.0%	(1) 71.1% (2) 56.6%	(1) 67.8% (2) 45.8%	(1) 70% (2) 70%	(1) On track (2) Regression

** In (1) Japanese and (2) mathematics, as indicated by the academic level** in the Yokohama City Academic Ability and Learning Situation Survey.*
*** The 42 levels indicating students' understanding and mastery of learning as measured by the Yokohama City Academic Ability and Learning Situation Survey.*

The City promotes education that values the individuality and diversity of each child, and through proactive, interactive, and deep learning based on understanding each student's academic progress,

fosters the development of each pupil's qualities and abilities. In addition, appropriate support, tailored to each educational needs, has been provided based on individualized education support and instruction plans for pupils requiring special support, those in need of Japanese language instruction, and those with school refusal, among others. Furthermore, as a new initiative for fostering global human resources, three schools have been designated as model schools, and international exchange classes using metaverse spaces have been launched.

Spotlight — Child-rearing supported by digital tool—The Yokohama City child-raising support application "Pamatoco"

Yokohama launched the official child-rearing support application, "Pamatoco", in 2024 with the aim of reducing the burden and improving convenience for child-rearing households.
Beginning with its online registration function, "Pamatoco" provides centralized information and functions necessary for parenting such as events information, finding a facility and electronic maternal and child health handbook. Various childcare-related procedures can be completed with a single smartphone, and users can access information on approximately 14,000 facilities. Besides, by supporting multiple languages, the application serves as a foundation for child-raising support, ensuring that no one, including foreign residents, is left behind.

Furthermore, the application integrates functionalities such as provision of personalized information tailored to the children's age or residence area, as well as a vaccination schedule management, thereby ensuring seamless support from birth to infancy. In FY2025, expansion to include features for school-age children is planned and continues responding to broader range of generations.
These efforts are related to SDGs Goal 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure", Goal 10 "Reduced Inequalities" and Goal 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities". By utilizing digital technology to enhance public services, Yokohama not only provides comprehensive support to child-rearing households, but also envisions the sustainability of the entire city, where everyone can live with peace of mind.

Strategy 2: Urban development for allowing people to be active throughout their life

Policy 7: Ensure the health and comfort of all citizens

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2019)	Current (FY2022)	Target	Progress
Extension of healthy life expectancy (year old) (1) Male (2) Female	(1)72.60 (2)75.01	(1) 73.10 (2) 74.49	(1) 72.90 (2) 75.18	(1) Target reached or exceeded (2) Regression but close to target

To extend healthy life expectancy, efforts have been made to build an environment and systems that support health from infancy to old age, and to suppress the spread of infections through appropriate and prompt infection control measures. In addition, comprehensive cancer control measures such as cancer prevention, early detection, and enhanced support for cancer patients and their families have been promoted. Notably, regarding cancer screening for early detection, the introduction of the primary Human Papillomavirus(HPV) testing for cervical cancer screening, the free-of-charge policy for cancer screening for people aged 65, and the launch of the "Yokohama Cancer Screening Site," which allows searches for cancer screening medical facilities based on various conditions, have all contributed to an increase in the number of people undergoing cancer screening.

Policy 9: Stimulate regional communities

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Neighborhood association membership rate	69.4%	68.8%	67.7%	66.7%*	73.4%	Regression but close to target

**From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

While promoting a coordination-oriented administration that carefully supports the concerns and issues of regional activity groups such as neighborhood and residents' associations, the City aims to invigorate community activities by identifying and fostering human resources who can participate in local activities by leveraging their experience and hobbies. In addition, in response to increasingly diverse, complex, and multifaceted local issues, activities related to crime prevention, disaster prevention, environmental conservation, and other areas are being led independently by local communities. At the same time, cooperation with various stakeholders, such as businesses and universities, as well as connections among local community activity groups and individuals, is being further promoted as part of "community building through collaboration."

Policy 10: Promote mutual support in communities

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Number of local networks formed by community care plazas and related facilities (per year)	707 networks	781 networks	817 networks	853 networks*	800 networks	Target reached or exceeded

**From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

The community welfare and health plan has been promoted through collaboration among residents, businesses, and related organizations to address local issues such as welfare and health, leading to greater understanding of diversity and progress in establishing mutual support systems within the community. In particular, local activities that had declined during the COVID-19 pandemic were actively supported. As a result of these efforts, understanding of diversity has deepened, and systems of mutual support within local communities have been further developed.

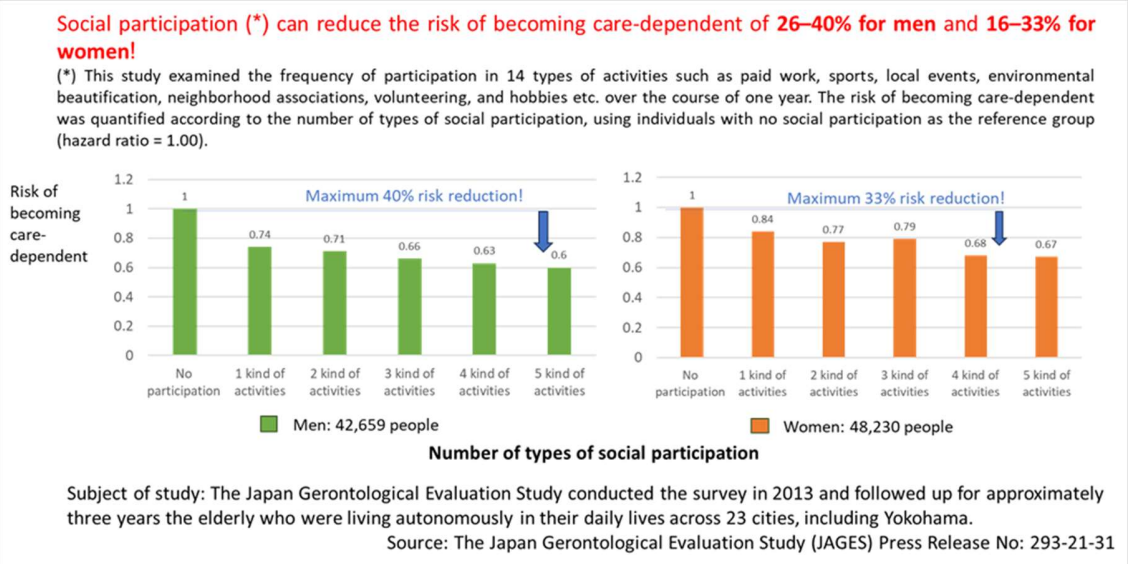
Policy 17: Improve the system for providing medical treatment

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2020)	FY2021	FY2022	Latest (FY2023)	Target	Progress
Rate of hospitalization completed within the City (1) Acute-care and general wards (2) Convalescent rehabilitation wards (3) Long-term care wards	(1)84.5% (2)88.3% (3)73.4%	(1)84.6% (2)86.7% (3)74.0%	(1)84.0% (2)86.7% (3)75.1%	(1)82.8% (2)85.7% (3)76.6%	(1)84.5% (2)89.4% (3)76.0%	(1) Target reached or exceeded (2) Regression but close to target (3) Target reached or exceeded

In line with the digital age and in anticipation of increasing future medical demand, initiatives have been undertaken to build an optimal medical service by maximizing the effective use of limited medical resources. These initiatives include promoting medical policies through the effective use of data, redeveloping regional core hospitals, and enhancing an integrated medical care system for children from pregnancy and childbirth onward. In addition, enhancements to and strengthening of the emergency and disaster medical care system have been implemented to enable prompt responses in emergencies and disasters.

Spotlight—Creating a community where everyone can lead a vibrant and active life throughout their lifetime

In Yokohama, the population of elderly people aged 65 and over exceeds 25%. Under these circumstances, efforts are being made to simultaneously promote preventive care, health promotion, social participation, and daily living support, so that each elderly person can have a sense of purpose and role, and to foster a community where connections and mutual support are encouraged.
Research has shown that social participation can reduce the risk of becoming care-dependent of 26-40% for men and 16-33% for women, based on studies of 42,659 men and 48,230 women. (please refer to the graph below)



As part of these efforts, an incentive-based application has been introduced for seniors who participate in community gatherings, and matching is carried out between activities extracted from community organizations and companies based on the individual needs of seniors, thereby promoting social participation among the elderly. In addition, by analyzing and examining data on seniors' participation, the results will be reflected in measures such as long-term care prevention, taking into account the characteristics and health challenges of the City and each local area.

Strategy 3: Achieving "Zero Carbon Yokohama"

Policy 18 Promoting a de-carbonized society

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2020)	FY2021	FY2022	Latest (FY2023)	Target	Progress
Greenhouse gas emissions in the City area	16.48 million t-CO_2*	17.40 million t-CO_2	16.82 million t-CO_2	16.15 million t-CO_2 ** and ***	15.32 million t-CO_2	(under calculation)

**t-CO2 (metric tons of carbon dioxide)*
***From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*
****Preliminary figure*

By collaborating with a variety of stakeholders, including residents and businesses and advancing the reduction of GHG emissions, the City aims to achieve a 50% reduction in GHG emissions by FY2030 (compared to FY2013) and to realize a carbon-neutral society by 2050. To this end, through public awareness activities and environmental education, the City is encouraging behavior change towards decarbonization among residents and businesses as well as supporting innovation creation and decarbonized management in companies. In 2024, the City started the "Decarbonization Initiative Declaration System" and by the end of March 2025, approximately 4,600 business establishments in the City had made their declarations. Furthermore, the City is promoting the introduction of renewable energy in households and projects the spread of energy-efficient housing, and the adoption of next-generation vehicles. These efforts have led to progress in reducing GHG emissions.

Policy 19: Promoting sustainable resource circulation

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
GHG Emissions Generated from Waste Treatment	318,000 t-CO_2	332,000 t-CO_2	325,000 t-CO_2*	(under calculation)	250,000 t-CO_2	(under calculation)

**From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

In pursuit of realizing a decarbonized society and achieving the SDGs, the City is addressing various social issues leading to a circular society, such as measures to reduce plastic use as well as food loss and waste, and measures to promote the local production and consumption of environmentally friendly energy as previously described in section 6(2).

Spotlight—Minato Mirai 21 District: A metropolitan decarbonization model challenged through PPPs

Yokohama is implementing advanced initiatives in the Minato Mirai 21 District to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
Minato Mirai 21 District is an urban area spanning 186 hectares, where 140,000 people work and 80 million people visit annually, with a concentration of business, commercial, and touristic facilities. This district accounts for 10% of Yokohama's total energy consumption.
Launched in 2022 after being designated as a "Decarbonization Leading Area" by the Ministry of the Environment, this project aims to promote decarbonization in urban areas, particularly focusing on eliminating CO_2 emissions from electricity consumption by households to achieve net zero in this sector by 2030. Yokohama is collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders, including enterprises, commercial facilities, universities, and residents to implement a variety of initiatives, such as the introduction of renewable energy and energy-saving measures in buildings.

Within the area, efforts to promote renewable energy and energy conservation are being intensively implemented, including the installation of photovoltaic (PV) systems, Zero Energy Buildings (ZEBs) transformation, the decarbonization of heating, and conversion to energy-saving equipment such as Light-emitting Diode (LED) lighting. At the same time, to address the challenges faced by urban areas with limited renewable energy potential, renewable energy generated in the City's suburbs and other municipalities is also being utilized.
Some of the municipalities supplying renewable energy include areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and initiatives that contribute to the region, such as reconstruction support, are also incorporated.

Furthermore, the City is also implementing initiatives that encourage changes in residents' behavior, such as promoting the adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs), biomass power generation using food waste, "Bottle to Bottle" CO_2 emission reduction efforts through Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottle recycling, and visualization of resource circulation. Projects originating from Yokohama are attracting global attention as a leading decarbonization model for major cities.

Strategy 4: Achieve economic growth to pioneer the future and achieve "International City, Yokohama"

Policy 20: Strengthen the business foundation of SMEs

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Ordinary profit BSI* of MSMEs**	-24.2 (4-year average)	-20.4	-18.2 (2-year average)	-17.5 (3-year average)	-15.0 (4-year average)	On track
Percentage of MSMEs who answered that their number of employees is appropriate	61.4% (4-year average)	55.2%	54.6% (2-year average)	53.8% (3-year average)	65.0% (4-year average)	Regression

**BSI (Business Survey Index): In the Yokohama City Economic Trends and Business Management Survey, the value obtained by subtracting the percentage of companies that answered "decrease" in ordinary profits this term compared to the previous quarter from the percentage that answered "increase"*
*** MSMEs (Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise)*

Yokohama surveys employment levels among SMEs to accurately identify labor shortages and business needs, enabling the City to develop timely support measures.
MSMEs are working to strengthen their management base to ensure business continuity and maintain employment. In addition, they are promoting management innovation to respond to changes in the project environment, such as digitalization and decarbonization.
It is expected that SMEs will be able to sustain their project activities through the realization of flexible workstyles and by maximizing the involvement of human resources. Shopping streets and central wholesale markets, among others, are working to create new vibrancy, which will further contribute to revitalization.

Policy 21: Promote the creation of startups and innovation

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Investment received by supported startups*	4.14 billion JPY (1 year)	3.68 billion JPY (1 year)	11.27 billion JPY (2 cumulative years)	19.12 billion JPY (3 cumulative years)	17.00 billion JPY (4 cumulative years)	Target reached or exceeded
Number of employments created through company attraction and establishment*	2,825 people (1 year)	2,911 people (1 year)	5,482 people (2 cumulative years)	8,018 people (3 cumulative years)	10,000 people (4 cumulative years)	On track

**27.68 million USD (FY2021), 24.60 million USD (FY2022), 75.35 million USD (FY2023), 127.83 million USD (FY2024) and 113.66 million USD (Target) approx., respectively; From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

The tech startup support hub "TECH HUB YOKOHAMA" was established in 2024, and through events and programs, support has been provided for building networks among startups, major companies, and investment firms, particularly in the cleantech and mobility sectors. In addition, efforts have been made to build a foundation for fostering innovation by promoting cross-sector collaboration among local organizations and universities across diverse fields and industries within the City.
As a result, talent, companies, and investment from Japan and abroad have been attracted, and the amount of investment received by supported startups is increasing at a pace that exceeds targets. Moreover, with the growth and development of startups and the establishment of new companies, new drivers of the Yokohama economy are emerging and employment is expanding.

Policy 24: Support international businesses and solve global issues

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Number of overseas infrastructure projects	13 cases (4 cumulative years)	5 cases (1 year)	11 cases (2 cumulative years)	15 cases* (2 cumulative years)	16 cases (4 cumulative years)	On track
Proportion of businesses engaged in international projects	20% (4-year average)	20% (1 year)	23% (2-year average)	22.7%** (3-year average)	35% (4-year average)	On track

** From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*
***From the Special Survey of Business Conditions and Management Trends (conducted in June 2025).*

By leveraging the City's urban development experience and the technology and expertise of local companies, an increasing number of local companies utilize domestic and international networks built through overseas offices, sister and friendship cities, international organizations, and other related

organizations to proactively expand their overseas infrastructure project businesses. Through these efforts, the City supports the resolution of various urban issues faced by emerging countries, such as decarbonization, and contributes to achieving the SDGs in overseas cities.

Spotlight—TECH HUB YOKOHAMA

In November 2024, the City of Yokohama opened the tech-oriented startup support hub "TECH HUB YOKOHAMA". Leveraging Yokohama's characteristics, such as its large population of researchers and engineers and the concentration of global companies' R&D, the City aims to foster unicorn-class startups that can compete globally in tech-related fields—such as GX initiatives and mobility—that support decarbonization, under the theme of “TECH & GLOBAL”.

This hub acts as a connector between domestic and international startups, venture capital firms, corporate R&D, and supports bases within the City, and overseas support organizations, holding events and programs and providing support by community managers. In addition, for high-growth startups, the hub carefully identifies each startup's challenges before deciding on the support content, then offer detailed support, such as advice that promotes growth and concrete business matching opportunities.

The initiatives at TECH HUB YOKOHAMA are closely linked to SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" Goal 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" and Goal 17 "Partnerships for the Goals". Through this project, the City of Yokohama is utilizing diverse resources concentrated in the City and forming a startup ecosystem, thereby presenting a pioneering model for innovation and sustainable economic growth to the world.

Strategy 5: Urban development of suburbs that continue to create new value

Policy 26: Developing attractive and charming suburbs

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Satisfaction with the development around the nearest station*	21.3%	21.4%	22.9%	33.6%	Increase	Target reached or exceeded
Perception that the living environment including shopping, medical care, etc. is well established*	35.2%	32.7%	34.0%	43.9%	Increase	Target reached or exceeded
Perception of the existence of places where leisure time or holidays can be spent*	19.1%	16.3%	17.0%	23.8%	Increase	Target reached or exceeded

**From the Yokohama Residents' Awareness Survey (FY2021-2023) and the Yokohama Residents' Life and Needs Survey (FY2024).*

Urban functions suitable for community living have been enhanced around railway stations. In addition, to respond to new needs such as changes of local characteristics and lifestyle, and the trend toward decarbonization, various stakeholders are working together to develop towns where people of all generations—especially younger generations—can "live," "work," "enjoy," and "interact," thereby enhancing the appeal of suburban areas. As a result, this has led to high levels of satisfaction among residents living near stations with regard to infrastructure such as department stores and underground malls, hospitals, and parks, as well as the overall living environment, including shopping and access to medical care.

In addition, urban development—guided by land use capitalizing on the positive effects of railway stations and interchanges, the enhancement of university functions, and the establishment of new hubs for suburban revitalization triggered by the International Horticultural Exposition—has progressed, creating value at both the City and regional levels.

Against this backdrop, Yokohama has ranked first nationwide in multiple private surveys of "desirable places to live."

Furthermore, the website "Yokohama Relocation Site: That's Why I Want to Live in Yokohama," launched in August 2023 to promote relocation to and settlement in Yokohama and to further enhance its urban brand as a "city where people want to live and continue living," has attracted more than one million visits since its launch.

Policy 28: Achieve regional transportation that supports daily life

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Satisfaction with the convenience of buses, subways, etc.*	52.4%	53.4%	54.1%	46.8%	Increase	-
Number of districts with full-scale operation of community transportation support project**, etc.	17 districts	17 districts	17 districts	18 districts***	30 districts	Stagnation

** From the Yokohama Residents' Awareness Survey (FY2021-2023) and the Yokohama Residents' Life and Needs Survey (FY2024).*
*** Community transportation support project: A project that supports community-initiated efforts for introducing transportation services closely linked to daily life.*
**** From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

In order to maintain the bus network, which is the main mode of transportation, and to respond to diverse mobility needs within the community, efforts are being promoted from a comprehensive perspective, including encouraging the use of and improving existing public transportation, introducing new mobility services such as last-mile transportation services, utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT), supporting outings for the elderly, and collaborating across various fields, all aimed at achieving sustainable local transportation.

In addition, road development is progressing to meet diverse needs, such as the maintenance of pedestrian spaces and the promotion of bicycle use. Furthermore, as part of traffic safety measures for children's school routes, the City will release the Children's Safety and Security Map in March 2025 and enhance effective physical improvements based on big data on traffic flow and traffic accident data. Both software and hardware initiatives are under way to develop an environment where everyone can move safely, securely, smoothly, and conveniently.

Strategy 6: Development of urban and oceanside areas that create growth and activity

Policy 29: Development of active urban and oceanside areas

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Average number of passengers at central-area stations per day	2.61 million	3.09 million	3.25 million*	(under confirmation)	3.47 million	(under confirmation)
Number of workers in the Minato Mirai 21 District (concentration of businesses, commercial and touristic facilities)	125,000 people	131,000 people	134,000 people	144,000 people**	141,000 people	Target reached or exceeded

**Data published by each railway company.*
***From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

In growth areas such as the Yokohama central coastal area, the Shin-Yokohama city center, and the Keihin coastal area, urban development is being pursued with a focus on economic revitalization and decarbonization. In addition to the appeal of the port, townscape, and historical and cultural assets, efforts are being made to create a uniquely Yokohama urban space by cultivating attractions tailored to the characteristics of each district and enhancing circulation within the City. In April 2023, the "Sports, Culture and Dynamic City Development Bureau" was newly established to coordinate with the national government, prefecture, and city, and efforts are underway to create vibrancy at an international level. As part of these efforts, the City is promoting strategic initiatives to improve circulation and encourage overnight stays in collaboration with popular Intellectual Property (IP) content. Events related to the partnership with The Pokémon Company, for example, attracted about 2.3 million visitors (in FY2023), demonstrating that these strategically designed initiatives are effectively leading to an increase in visitor numbers.

Spotlight—A night view leading to city's fascination and sustainability – Yorunoyo and "Japan's New Three Best Night Views" – Yokohama

In 2024, Yokohama became the first city in the Tokyo metropolitan area to be selected as one of the "Japan's New Three Most Spectacular Night Views" further enhancing its presence as an international tourist destination. Behind this achievement is not only the beauty of the night view itself but also the presence of "Yorunoyo" Japan's largest-scale illumination project, which Yokohama proudly hosts.

"Yorunoyo" is an event held in the central coastal area of Yokohama, featuring a variety of productions such as the "Highlights of Yokohama", a spectacular show where the entire city is synchronized with light and music, outdoor projection mapping at the sea gateway, Osanbashi, and interactive digital art in Yamashita Park.

By collaborating with local illumination events, the City aims to improve the walkability of the entire town and further enhance the urban landscape that has been built since the port's opening through grand productions utilizing cutting-edge technology. This creates Yokohama's unique and beautiful nightscape, attracting more people and encouraging longer stays, thereby contributing to the City's vibrancy.
In addition to considering decarbonization, such as using more than 75% renewable energy (mainly biodiesel fuel made from waste cooking oil) for the electricity used at the event, economic circulation in collaboration with the local community is also being promoted.

"Yorunoyo" is closely aligned with SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities" and has been gaining attention as a pioneering example of balance between urban attractiveness and sustainability.
Yokohama is working to create new urban value by leveraging its local resources of distinctive nightscapes.

Strategy 7: Achieve Garden City Yokohama, with the appeal of flowers, greenery, farms and water

Policy 31: Establish an urban environment rich in nature

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Percentage of people who can feel close to nature such as water and greenery in nearby places	62.7%	62.1%	60.9%	60.7%*	65%	Regression but close to target
Percentage of people who choose and practice environmentally friendly behaviors	65.4%	87.0%	89.2%*	88.3%*	70%	Target reached or exceeded

**From Yokohama Residents' Awareness Survey on the Environment (conducted in July 2024)*

While promoting the "Garden City Yokohama" through city development and revitalization involving residents and companies that make use of flowers, greenery, agriculture, and water, as well as through tourism and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE), the City is also advancing city development from the perspective of green infrastructure [5] in preparation for the International Horticultural Exposition.
In addition, Yokohama has approximately 2,700 diverse parks ranging from local parks familiar to residents to large-scale ones and is engaged in various initiatives such as enhancing park appeal through PPPs including Park-Private Finance Initiative (Park-PFI), linking these efforts to improving the quality of residents' lives and the sustainable growth of the City. Small-scale parks located close to residents' daily lives serve a variety of needs, such as providing greenery and flowers, play spaces for children, and venues for community building and disaster-prevention activities. Large-scale parks, on the other hand, are expected to meet needs related to the natural environment, as well as to generate vibrancy through facilities such as food and beverage establishments and sports facilities. In Yokohama, based on the size, characteristics, and functions of each park, the City responds to these diverse needs by collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders. To encourage greater use of the parks by residents, the City is working on a more inclusive park project, renovating children's log houses, strengthening passive smoking countermeasures to enhance the child-raising environment, and organizing events that attract visitors to help revitalize local communities.
Furthermore, the City is running nature and wildlife programs for children, and in FY 2024, more than 260,000 participants joined these programs, advancing efforts to make the zoo even more attractive. Through environmental promotion, behavior changes toward biodiversity conservation and the establishment of environmentally friendly lifestyles are also progressing.

Spotlight – Yokohama's Urban Agriculture

In Yokohama, approximately 3,000 farming households are cultivating around 2,700 hectares of farmland, which accounts for about 6% of the City area.

The City's urban agriculture policy originated from the Kohoku New Town Project, launched in 1965 as one of the City's six major initiatives. Since FY 1971, to implement the urban development strategically, Yokohama designated its own "agricultural exclusive areas" within the New Town area and has been expanding them to 28 locations across the entire city.
Since then, from 1980 onwards, initiatives have been promoted under the names of "Yokohama Furusato Village (*Hometown village*)" and "Megumi no Sato (*Blessings of the Homeland*)" as part of tourism-based agricultural promotion project. As a result of efforts to foster agriculture promotion and the preservation of farmland through the interaction between residents around farming experiences, development of a city where urban life and agriculture are harmoniously integrated has been realized.

Focusing also on the educational function of agriculture, the City has been promoting food and environmental education through activities such as environmental learning farms and hands-on agricultural experience classes. In addition, from FY2025, the City has been making efforts to provide children greater oppotunities for enriched agricultural experience, with the launch of the agricultural experience project "Sukusuku (*Thriving*) Farm Yokohama" targeting child rearing households for example. The City has been promoting initiatives aiming at local production for local compsumtion from early on. The provision of dishes using local agricultural products and product development not only contributes to

[5] Green Infrastructure: An approach that seeks to utilize the functions of the natural environment to address various challenges in society.

the reduction of CO_2 emissions in the transporation sector, but also leads to the revitalization of restaurants and the creation of business opportunities for SMEs.
From FY2025, the City has been working in collaboration with private businesses to recover phosphorus from sewage sludge and utilize fertilizers containing recycled phosphorus. This intiniative not only helps strengthening food security and enhencing agricultural sustainability, but also promotes the creation of a circular society. Through these policies, the City is making efforts to demonstrate the multifaceted functions of farmland and to further develop urban agriculture in collaboration with residents.

Strategy 8: Development of a city that is highly safe and comfortable in relation to disasters

Policy 33: Urban development resistant to earthquakes

Common local indicator: Minimizing damage during earthquakes

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
(1) Number of fire-resistant buildings constructed (within the designated non-combustible area)	669 structures (1 year)	736 structures (1 year)	1,460 structures (2 cumulative years)	2,189 structures (3 cumulative years)*	2,700 structures (4 cumulative years)	On track
(2) Seismic retrofitting rate of residences	93%	93.8%	94.1%	94.3%**	95%	On track
(3) Improvement rate of earthquake-resistant quays	40%	42%	44%	47%*	47%	Target reached or exceeded
(4) Circular formation of emergency transport routes and completion of underground power lines on 3 routes	71%	71%	71%	74%*	74%	Target reached or exceeded

**(1), (3), (4) From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*
*** (2) From the "Housing and Land Survey" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.*

To realize a safe city that protects human lives and socio-economic activities from disasters, comprehensive and continuous efforts are being made on disaster prevention, mitigation, and enhancing resilience to minimize damage in the event of a large-scale earthquake and to ensure rapid recovery and reconstruction. In order to serve as the central hub for firefighting and disaster prevention activities even during large-scale disasters, three main functions of the fire department headquarters have been strengthened: (1) Enhancement of continuity (such as dual power supply and communication systems), (2) Enhancement of speed and mobility (by integrating the "Fire Command Center (information gathering function)" and the "Headquarters Operations Room and Conference Room (command and control function)" and utilizing real-time video information from the aviation team and disaster monitoring cameras), and (3) Strengthening collaboration with related organizations (such as newly establishing a helipad on the rooftop to receive emergency fire rescue

teams from other cities).
As one of the main measures for creating an earthquake-resistant city, from FY2025, the City is providing support for seismic reinforcement to owners of buildings built under the old seismic standards, such as seismic diagnosis and reinforcement work, as well as establishing and expanding subsidy systems for improving seismic resistance. Furthermore, to reduce building damage and promote disaster prevention and mitigation efforts more effectively, the 'Yokohama Earthquake Fire Countermeasure Plan for Densely Built-up Urban Areas' has been formulated, with the planning period from 2023 to 2032.

Policy 34 Urban development resistant to wind and water damage
Common local indicator: Improving the safety of river basins against heavy rain

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
[Rivers] Riverbank improvement rate*	90%	90%	90%	91%***	91%	Target reached or exceeded
[Sewers] Rate of countermeasures completion in designated areas**	85%	85%	86%	86%***	88%	On track

**Riverbank improvement rate for 28 planned rivers requiring fundamental flood control measures (hourly rainfall of 50 mm approx.).*
***Designated improvement areas meeting the target development standard (hourly rainfall of 50 mm or 60 mm approx..) within flood-affected districts.*
**** From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

In small and medium rivers (about 86 km) managed by Yokohama, when it rains, soil and other materials flow in and accumulate on the riverbed, causing floods. Up to now, staff members have visually inspected all 86 km once a year, removed accumulated sediment, and, as a countermeasure against flooding during typhoons and heavy rains, installed important equipment such as machinery rooms on upper floors. These efforts are part of a concerted approach called "basin flood control"[6] in which all parties in the river basin work together to build a safe city that protects human lives and socio-economic activities.

[6] Basin flood control: In light of the increasing severity and frequency of wind and water disasters, the idea is to further accelerate countermeasures such as river development, while also having all relevant parties—including the national government, prefectures/municipalities, corporations, and residents—work together on water disaster countermeasures across the basin, spanning from the catchment area to the floodplain.

Policy 35: Urban development for disaster preparedness to support communities

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
"Self-help"—Percentage of residents who have disaster supplies stockpiled for 3 days or more in preparation for disasters	50% approx.	-	63.6%*	-	60% approx.	Target reached or exceeded (As of FY2023)
"Mutual assistance"—Percentage of residents participating in community disaster prevention drills or training	50% approx.	-	37.3%*	-	60% approx.	Regression (As of FY2023)

** From Yokohama Residents' Survey on Awareness and Initiatives Regarding Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (conducted in June 2024).*

In order to protect lives from imminent earthquakes and increasingly severe wind and water disasters, efforts are being made to foster individual preparedness and disaster awareness among residents, develop local disaster prevention leaders, enhance the structure of disaster prevention organizations, build evacuation systems for people requiring assistance, and promote self-help and mutual aid initiatives. In March 2025, as an effort to enhance community capacities in regional disaster prevention, the "Yokohama City Earthquake Disaster Prevention Strategy" which implements measures based on four pillars to protect residents' lives and livelihoods, was renewed and a new strategy was formulated, taking into account residents' surveys on disaster prevention and mitigation.
In addition, efforts are being made to enhance and strengthen the fire brigades, which are central to community disaster prevention with the provision of special communication command equipment for example. Improvement of the environment and strengthening of the management of regional disaster prevention bases with the preparation of food and supply stations and information centers so that evacuees can live safely and in peace during evacuation.

Spotlight – Yokohama Model Inundation Simulation

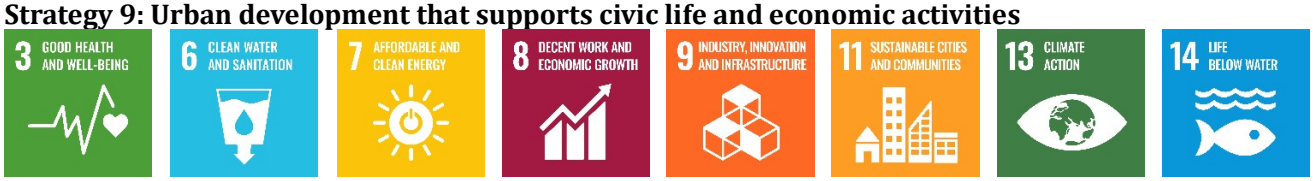
In recent years, due to the impacts of climate change, flooding damage has become more frequent and severe across the country.
In response to this issue, Yokohama has formulated the "Yokohama City Sewerage Inundation Countermeasures Plan" and is advancing new flood countermeasures from the perspective of disaster prevention in advance of emergencies.

Until now, flood countermeasures have been prioritized in areas where flood damage has occurred in the past. However, going forward, flood risk will be assessed—including areas where flooding has not yet occurred—by using more sophisticated "Yokohama-type simulations" for "assumed flood projections" and by using data on the "degree of flood impact" based on the distribution of facilities that would be heavily affected during flooding. Based on such evaluations, the City is proactively promoting flood countermeasures.
In this plan, anticipating increased rainfall due to climate change, one new disaster prevention and two new mitigation goals are set from the perspective of disaster prevention and reduction. Measures to

prevent flooding will be implemented efficiently and effectively through a combination of structural and non-structural approaches.

Specifically, as disaster prevention measures, the City is implementing facility development by raising the target maintenance standard by 1.1 times. As disaster mitigation measures, rainwater runoff control and additional actions to generally prevent above-floor flooding during rainfall of 100 mm per hour are implemented. At the same time, to ensure safe evacuation during the assumed maximum rainfall of 153 mm per hour, the City is also promoting the dissemination and awareness-raising about hazard maps. These initiatives are closely related to SDG Goal 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities” and Goal 13, “Climate Action”.
Building disaster-resilient cities through urban infrastructure development is essential for realizing a sustainable society. Therefore, the City will continue to accurately identify the society’s needs using various types of data and promote flood countermeasures from the perspective of "data-driven pre-disaster prevention", while flexibly adopting new technologies and ideas.

Strategy 9: Urban development that supports civic life and economic activities



Policy 36: Improve the transportation network

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Roads: Number of major congestion points in the City	129 locations	123 locations	120 locations	118 locations*	Decrease**	Target reached or exceeded
Railway: Effects of railway development (Travel time between Futamatagawa Station and Meguro Station after the opening of the Sotetsu-Tokyu direct line, in minutes)	54 min approx.	38 min approx.	38 min approx.	38 min approx.***	38 min approx.	Target reached or exceeded

** From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*
***Approximately 20% reduction in about 10 years.*
****Data from railway companies (annual).*

With the development of the Yokohama Ring Expressway and related projects, a wide-area road network is being formed. At the same time, the promotion of city planning road development and continuous grade separation project is improving road safety, securing emergency transportation routes, strengthening Yokohama Port's international competitiveness, and alleviating congestion, thus advancing the formation of a road network that supports residents' lives and the Yokohama economy. In addition, in order to revitalize civic life and corporate activities, the construction of a railway network integrated with urban development has been promoted, with the Sotetsu-Tokyu direct line which opened in 2023. Additionally, an extension project of the municipal subway is also ongoing,

which is facing new challenges such as recent increases in construction costs and a decline in railway demand due to changes in lifestyles during the COVID-19 pandemic, and is requiring time. However, the City will continue working to address these issues and proceed with more detailed surveys and design work required for administrative procedures. The City will also continue to promote consultations and coordination with relevant organizations, with the aim of achieving an early start of the project and thereby ensuring smoother and more convenient movement within and beyond the City.

Policy 37: Comprehensive port development for international competitiveness

Local Indicator	Reference (FY2021)	FY2022	FY2023	Current (FY2024)	Target	Progress
Number of ultra-large container ships (over 100,000 tons) berthed per year	124 ships	175 ships	239 ships	245 ships * and **	160 ships	Target reached or exceeded
Number of cruise ship embarkations and disembarkations (people/year)	21,845 people	40,313 people	510,377 people	406,923 people * and **	30,000 people	Target reached or exceeded

** Preliminary figure.*

*** From project performance data, as compiled by the City.*

In addition to productivity improvements and ensuring a favorable work environment through the progress of digitalization in ports, as well as the enhancement of logistics functions, the number of container cargo in 2024 is expected to reach 3.08 million TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) surpassing the previous year for the fourth consecutive year and marking the highest in the past decade, thus further strengthening the international competitiveness of the Port of Yokohama. In addition, by conducting further promotional activities to encourage cruise ship calls at the Port of Yokohama, as well as working to improve passenger satisfaction, enhance recognition as a tourist destination, and promote circulation within the City, efforts are being made to develop the port into a base selected as a cruise ship terminal in East Asia.

Furthermore, amid the global trend toward decarbonization and with the aim of achieving a decarbonized society by 2050, the presence of the Port of Yokohama as a "port of choice" is being enhanced through efforts to develop a Carbon Neutral Port[7]. In 2023, a first-of-its-kind initiative in Japan, the use of an emission gas visualization service for ships was also start.

[7] At ports that serve as hubs for international logistics and industrial centers, efforts are being made to achieve net zero GHG emissions through the large-scale import, storage, and utilization of next-generation energies such as hydrogen and ammonia, as well as by enhancing port functions with consideration for decarbonization.

Spotlight—Carbon Neutral Port

The City of Yokohama is working on the development of a carbon neutral port in order to decarbonize its coastal area, where high CO_2-emitting companies are concentrated and which serves as a base for international logistics. Together with thermal power plant operators, oil refining companies, shipping companies, financial institutions, and others, we formulated the "Port and Harbor Decarbonization Plan for the Port of Yokohama" which sets the goal of achieving net-zero CO_2 in the coastal area of Yokohama by 2050.

This plan specifies three initiatives: policies for decarbonization of the waterfront area, policy for decarbonization initiatives at the terminals, and policy for efforts for the creation of an abundant ocean. They establish the implementation of 121 projects through PPPs.

These initiatives are closely aligned with SDG 7 "Affordable and Clean Energy" SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth", SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure", SDG 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production", SDG 13 "Climate Action", SDG 14 "Life Below Water" and SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals" and has been highly evaluated both domestically and internationally as an urban decarbonization model.

Then, after an evaluation by a panel of 15 judges consisting of experts from various countries and organizations—including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the President of the World Maritime University, the UN Climate Champions Team, maritime and logistics organizations, and journalists—as well as a public vote, the project promoting this initiative became the first winner among Japanese ports in the Climate and Energy category at the IAPH (International Association of Ports and Harbors) 2025 Sustainability Awards. This achievement contributes to the development of ports as valuable knowledge that ports around the world can utilize.

Award Ceremony

7.Special Feature: Yokohama's Global Contribution and Collaboration

While countries and cities around the world are striving to achieve the SDGs, unfortunately, global progress toward the SDGs is lagging.
The impact of the novel coronavirus on the SDGs has also been significant, making cross-border partnerships and international cooperation increasingly important for the global achievement of the SDGs, including better recovery from COVID-19.
The Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF in 2025 also pledges to promote inclusive and evidence-based solutions to complex challenges such as climate change measures and closing the technology gap, emphasizing that strengthening support for developing countries remains vital through international cooperation and solidarity.
The City of Yokohama has built trusting relationships with cities around the world, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, and has been cooperating on addressing urban issues for many years.

(1) Expansion of VLR via the CityNet [8] Cooperation and City-to-City Collaboration

Since the establishment of CityNet, Yokohama had served as the Chair City for 25 years and currently holds the positions of President Emeritus and Lead City of the SDG Cluster.
To date, the City has contributed to solving and improving urban challenges in the Asia-Pacific region by continually dispatching experts and accepting trainees in fields such as disaster prevention and water and sewage systems, as well as sharing knowledge through holding seminars.
In addition, as part of SDGs Cluster activities, the City is also engaged in nurturing the next generation by promoting online exchanges on the theme of SDGs between elementary school students in Yokohama and those in Mongolia and Indonesia.
Furthermore, in recent years, Yokohama has been providing support for the promotion of SDGs and the implementation of VLRs among CityNet member cities. In FY2024, it has mainly engaged in discussions, both online and in person, with Santa Rosa, Baguio, and San Fernando cities in the Philippines.
Specifically, in the Santa Rosa City's VLR implementation process, the City provided support by participating in stakeholder consultations and conducting peer reviews of draft reports. Additionally, at the 12th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD12) held in February 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand, the City actively shared its experiences and knowledge about VLR implementation together with Santa Rosa City at international conferences and seminars.

(2) Technical cooperation through PPPs

Since 2011, Yokohama has been implementing projects that use administrative know-how and corporate technology to help solve urban issues in Asia and has supported the development of climate change master plans and other initiatives in collaboration with Metro Cebu, Bangkok, and Da Nang.
As a result, since signing a Memorandum of Technical Cooperation with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration in 2012, there have been more than 20 staff exchanges and the provision of specialized technical advice, allowing the expertise of Yokohama to be incorporated into Bangkok's Climate Change Master Plan and Energy Action Plan.
In addition, Yokohama has annually hosted the "Asia Smart City Conference" an international meeting where knowledge is shared for creating sustainable cities that balance economic development with a sound urban environment.
This conference serves as a platform for knowledge sharing and project development through PPPs involving cities, international organizations, government agencies, and businesses.
With such support, technologies from Yokohama-based companies have been introduced in fields such as energy and waste in areas like Bangkok, leading to the promotion of decarbonization.

[8] CityNet (Asia-Pacific Urban Cooperation Network) is a non-profit international organization that engages in international cooperation, utilizing networks of cities and NGOs, to solve and improve urban issues in the Asia-Pacific region. It is composed of 162 members (106 of which are cities) and has expanded significantly from its 26 founding members in 1987.

(3) Initiation and promotion of a circular cities declaration system in the Asia-Pacific region

The "Asia Smart City Conference 2025" hosted by Yokohama in November 2025 served as a catalyst, leading to the launch of a new framework aimed at realizing circular cities in Asia.

In Europe, the "Circular Cities Declaration"[9] was established in 2020, and to date, about 90 European cities have joined. By sharing challenges and advanced initiatives, these cities are enhancing their respective policies and working toward the transition to circular cities.

Yokohama felt the need to introduce such a shared regional framework in the Asia-Pacific region as well. Taking the initiative as a founding city, it took the opportunity of the "Asia Smart City Conference" to publicly request the establishment of such a system to international organizations, together with leaders of Asian cities, and called for cooperation.

Consequently, during the opening session, with Yokohama as the initiator and in partnership with leaders from Bangkok (Thailand), the Centre for Livable Cities (Singapore), Da Nang City (Vietnam), and Makassar City (Indonesia), a public call was made for the establishment of a circular cities declaration system in the Asia-Pacific region.

Additionally, representatives from cities such as Amsterdam and international organizations including the Asian Development Bank expressed their support for this initiative. In response to this request, the establishment of the ACCD was announced at the closing session and Yokohama declared itself as the first signatory city to the ACCD.

(4) Further collaboration with the international community

The City of Yokohama is also undertaking multifaceted initiatives to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs by sharing its experience and technology in urban development to address the urban challenges faced by African countries.

Japan has hosted the international conference " TICAD", which is initiated by the Japanese government and co-organized with entities such as the United Nations, World Bank, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), and the African Union, four times between 2008 and 2025. As a host city, it has focused its activities on sharing insights for solving urban challenges, creating business opportunities, and fostering the next generation. Upon discussions at the TICAD6 in 2016, the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) was established in 2017 by Japan's Ministry of the Environment, JICA, and UN-Habitat. The City of Yokohama has participated in ACCP since its inception, providing expertise in waste reduction and resource circulation, accepting trainees and more. In August 2025, the "New Yokohama Action Guidelines" will be adopted at an ACCP general meeting, which will outline the activity policies for the next three years.

The City of Yokohama will further strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors and support business development in areas such as waste management in Africa.

In late August 2027, it is planned to hold the international conference Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF) in Yokohama, co-hosted by the United Nations ESCAP, where multiple stakeholders will discuss sustainable urban development in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the APUF9, the aim is to provide an opportunity for diverse stakeholders, including urban actors, to come together to think, discuss, and act toward the realization of a sustainable green society.

Yokohama has a proven track record as a host city for numerous international conferences, including TICAD, and has also built trustworthy relationships with cities in the Asia-Pacific region and advanced technical cooperation in the environmental field.

By leveraging these achievements and experiences and generating synergy through the concurrent hosting of GREEN×EXPO 2027, the City aims to contribute to the sustainable growth of cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

Yokohama will continue to promote the realization of a circular society and decarbonization, ensure a safe and secure life for residents, achieve sustainable growth and development, contribute to the global community through internationally minded policies, and strive to become a city that can continue to grow.

[9] Circular Cities Declaration | Home (https://circularcitiesdeclaration.eu/)

8.Conclusion and Way Forward

As we approach 2030—the milestone year for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals—the City remains firmly committed to advancing sustainable urban development through an integrated approach that addresses environmental, economic, and social challenges simultaneously. Guided by the Yokohama Medium-term Plan and the SDGs Future City Plan, the City has built a governance model that uses data-driven review, cross-departmental coordination, and stakeholder engagement to ensure that SDG implementation is both effective and locally grounded. These systems will continue to serve as the foundation for accelerating progress in the years ahead.

At the local level, Yokohama will deepen its efforts to create a city where every resident can live comfortably and securely. This includes strengthening child-rearing support, expanding digital services, revitalizing suburban areas, promoting lifelong health, and ensuring resilience against climate-related and natural disasters. Initiatives such as the Circular Economy Plus vision, the development of Garden City Yokohama, and ambitious decarbonization measures will further contribute to a vibrant, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable urban environment.

At the same time, Yokohama recognizes that the achievement of the SDGs requires collaboration that extends beyond city boundaries. Leveraging platforms such as the Asia Smart City Conference, CityNet collaboration, the YPORT Program, and international technical cooperation, Yokohama will continue expanding its role as a global partner city—sharing its experience in areas such as decarbonization, waste management, urban planning, and VLR implementation with cities across Asia and beyond. The establishment of new frameworks, including the ACCD, marks a significant step toward strengthening regional cooperation for sustainability.

By promoting co-creation, embracing technological and social innovation, and maintaining strong ties with local and international partners, Yokohama will continue to contribute meaningfully to the realization of the SDGs—both within the City and across the world—and will work to ensure that future generations inherit a prosperous and resilient city.

Photo credit：Yokohama City Visitor's Bureau

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Japanese Yen in this report is converted using the 2025 Federal Reserve annual-average exchange rate, published in the Foreign Exchange Rates — G.5A (Annual) release, of 149.5686 JPY per 1 USD.
Available at: https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a/current/ (Accessed February 2026)

APPENDIX

SDGs Local Indicator Lists for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan

Original lists are here (Japanese):
https://www.chisou.go.jp/tiiki/kankyo/kaigi/sonota/sdgs_shihyou_risuto_2.pdf

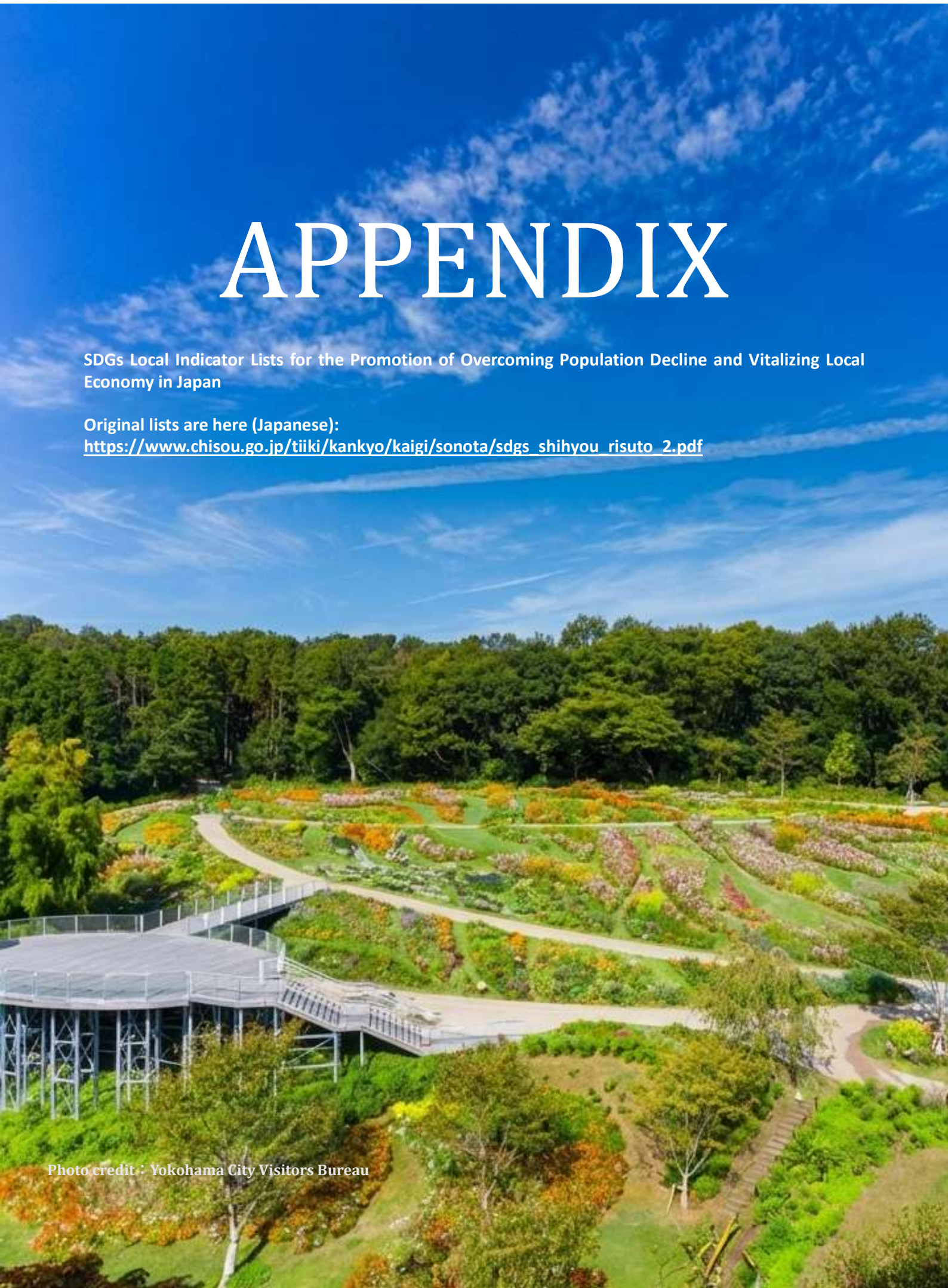


Photo credit：Yokohama City Visitors Bureau

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
1.1.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
1.2.1	Percentage of households with an annual income of less than 1 million yen (Households less than 1 million yen / Total number of households) *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	3.5% (2023, Yokohama)
1.2.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
1.3.1.1	Percentage of primary insured people (Number of primary insured people/Population aged 65 and over)	101% (2023, Kanagawa)
1.3.1.2	Public pension enrollment rate for people aged 20~59 ((Number of people aged 15 enrolled in public pension - Number of people aged 60 enrolled to public pension) / Population aged 20~59)	103% (2022, Kanagawa)
1.4.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
1.4.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
1.5.1	The number of death and missing due to natural disasters per capita (average in 5 years) (Number of death and missing people due to natural disasters / Total population)	0.00 (2019-2023, Kanagawa)
1.5.2	The cost of damage caused by natural disasters per Gross Prefectural Product (average in 5 years) (Total cost of damage caused by natural disasters / Gross Prefectural Product)	0.00 (2018-2022, Kanagawa)
1.5.3.1	Number of emergency drill conducted	69 (2021, Kanagawa)
1.5.3.2	Percentage of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts (Number of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts /Number of municipalities)	24.2% (2021, Kanagawa)
1.5.4	Percentage of voluntary disaster prevention organization activities	75.1% (2021, Kanagawa)
1.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
1.a.2.1	Hygiene health expenditure per capita (Hygiene Health / Total population)	33,656 JPY (2023, Yokohama)
1.a.2.2	Education expenditure per capita (Educational expenditure / Total population)	90,535 JPY (2023, Yokohama)
1.b.1	Livelihood protection expenditure per capita (Livelihood protection expenditure / Total population)	37,784 JPY (2023, Yokohama)
1.x.1	Savings balance per household	16,766,000 JPY (2019, Yokohama)
1.x.2	Engel's coefficient （Food expenditure / Consumption expenditure)	0.24 (2019, Yokohama)

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
2.1.1.1	Total proportion of patients in malnutrition and primary deficiency (Total number of patients / Total population in malnutrition and primary deficiency)	0.00% (2023, Kanagawa)
2.1.1.2	Availability of dietitian in school lunch facility ((Total number of facilities - Number of facilities with neither registered dietitian nor nutritionist) / Total number of facilities)	74.5% (2023, Yokohama)
2.1.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.2.1	Percentage of underweight 5-year-olds	0.10% (2024, Kanagawa)
2.2.2	Percentage of poorly nourished 5-year-olds	0.20% (2024, Kanagawa)
2.2.3	Number of women aged 15~44 with anemia treatment per 100,000 women population (Number of women aged 15~44 with anemia treatment / Women aged 15~44 population x 100,000)	83 (2023, Kanagawa)
2.3.1.1	Agricultural output per farmer (Agricultural output / Number of agricultural households)	6,907,745 JPY (2020, Yokohama)
2.3.1.2	Forestry output per capita of the forestry working population (Forestry output (excluding cultivated mushroom production) / Forestry working population)	211,538 JPY (2020, Kanagawa)
2.3.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.4.1.1	Agricultural land area per farmer (Area of farmland managed by sales farmers / Number of agricultural households)	83.4a (2020, Yokohama)
2.4.1.2	Percentage of organic JAS (Japanese Agricultural Standards) certified fields (Area of organic JAS certified fields in Japan / Area of cultivated land)	0.0165 (2024, Kanagawa)
2.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.5.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.a.1	Agricultural output relative to investment (Agricultural output / Investment in agricultural infrastructure development)	18.5 (2021, Kanagawa)
2.a.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.c.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
2.x.1	Average age of agricultural workers (Number of household members engaged in self-employed farming)	68.1 (2024, Kanagawa)
2.x.2	Food self-sufficiency rate (calorie basis)	0.02 (2021, Kanagawa)
2.x.3	Food self-sufficiency rate (based on production value)	0.11 (2021, Kanagawa)

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
3.1.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 population ((Maternal death / childbirth) x 100,000)	3.60 (2023, Kanagawa)
3.1.2	Percentage of children born with the attendance of a doctor or midwife (Number of children born with the attendance of a doctor or midwife / Number of births)	0.999 (2024, Kanagawa)
3.2.1	Mortality rate of children under 5 years old (Deaths of children under 5 years old / Population under 5 years old)	0.05% (2023, Yokohama)
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality (Number of newborn deaths / Number of births)	0.20% (2023, Yokohama)
3.3.1	Number of people living with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) per 1,000 population (Number of people infected with HIV / Population) x 1,000	0.01 (2024, Yokohama)
3.3.2	Number of people infected with tuberculosis per 100,000 population ((Number of people infected with tuberculosis / Population) x 100,000)	8.02 (2023, Yokohama)
3.3.3	Malaria deaths per 1,000 population ((Malaria deaths / Population) x 1,000)	0.00 (2023, Yokohama)
3.3.4	Deaths from hepatitis B per 100,000 population ((Deaths from hepatitis B / Population) x 100,000)	0.20 (2023, Yokohama)
3.3.5	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	
3.4.1.1	Deaths from cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population ((Deaths from heart disease / Population) x 100,000)	157 (2023, Yokohama)
3.4.1.2	Cancer deaths per 100,000 population ((Number of deaths from cancer / Population) x 100,000)	263 (2023, Yokohama)
3.4.1.3	Diabetes deaths per 100,000 population ((Diabetes deaths / Population) x 100,000)	6.90 (2023, Yokohama)
3.4.1.4	Deaths from respiratory disease per 100,000 population	115 (2023, Yokohama)
3.4.2	Number of suicides per 100,000 population	15.2 (2023, Yokohama)
3.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.5.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.6.1	Number of traffic accident deaths per 100,000 population ((Number of traffic accident fatalities / Total population) x 100,000)	1.80 (2023, Yokohama)
3.7.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	
3.7.2.1	Total fertility rate	1.13 (2023, Kanagawa)
3.7.2.2	Birth rate for women under 19 years old (Number of births to women under 19 years old / Women population aged 15-19 years old)	0.10% (2023, Yokohama)
3.8.1	Age-adjusted medical expenses per capita	392,400 JPY (2022, Kanagawa)
3.8.2	Health-related expenditure per household per month (Expenditure on (medicines + health care services + health maintenance products + health care supplies and equipment) / Expenditure)	0.0582 (2024, Yokohama)
3.9.1.1	Number of air pollution complaints per capital (Number of air pollution complaints / Population)	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
3.9.1.2	Number of complaints about water pollution per capita (Number of complaints about water pollution / Population)	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
3.9.1.3	Number of complaints about soil pollution per capita (Number of complaints about soil pollution / Population)	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
3.9.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.9.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.a.1	Smoking rate (Number of smokers / Population over 20 years old)	16.9% (2022, Yokohama)

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
3.b.1	Number of pharmacists per 100,000 population	269 (2022, Yokohama)
3.b.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.b.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.c.1.1	Number of doctors per 100,000 population	243 (2022, Yokohama)
3.c.1.2	Number of nurses per 100,000 population ((Number of employed nurses + Number of employed licensed practical nurses) / Total population) x 100,000)	906 (2024, Kanagawa)
3.c.1.3	Number of areas lacking medical facilities	0.00 (2022, Yokohama)
3.d.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.d.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
3.x.1	Number of disaster base hospitals per capita (Number of disaster base hospitals / Total population)	0.00 (2025, Kanagawa)
3.x.2	National medical expenses per capita	338,400 JPY (2022, Kanagawa)
3.x.3	Medical expenses per elderly person	907,895 JPY (2023, Kanagawa)
3.x.4	National Health Insurance medical expenses (per 100 insured persons)	30,584 JPY (2023, Kanagawa)
3.x.5	Specific health checkup participation rate	28.1％ (2023, Yokohama)
3.x.6	Preventative care facilities participation rate	6.3% (2023, Kanagawa)
3.x.7	Average BMI (Body Mass Index) (male) (｜ BMI-22 ｜)	23.4 (2016, Kanagawa)
3.x.8	Average BMI (female) (｜ BMI-22 ｜)	22.4 (2016, Kanagawa)
3.x.9	Life expectancy (male)	82.3 (2020, Yokohama)
3.x.10	Life expectancy (female)	88.1 (2020, Yokohama)

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
4.1.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
4.1.2	Secondary education completion rate ((Number of high school graduates + Number of secondary school graduates) / Population aged 18)	175% (2024, Kanagawa)
4.2.1	Percentage of inpatients under 5 years old (Number of inpatients under 5 years old / Population under 5 years old)	0.225% (2023, Kanagawa)
4.2.2	Daycare, kindergarten, certified integrated childcare center attendance rate (Number of children enrolled in daycare, kindergarten, certified integrated childcare center/ Population aged under 6)	62.4% (2024, Yokohama)
4.3.1	Vocational training expenditure per job seeker (Vocational training expenses / Population of job seekers (applicants for employment))	8,507JPY (2024, Yokohama)
4.4.1	Number of students per educational computer (Number of students/Number of computer)	1.2 (2023, Yokohama)
4.5.1.1	Parity index for high school (|1 - (Number of female students / Number of male students)|)	0.109 (2024, Yokohama)
4.5.1.2	Parity index for university (|1 - (Number of female students / Number of male students)|)	0.295 (2024, Kanagawa)
4.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
4.7.1	Percentage of social education facilities per 100,000 population (Total of lifelong learning centers such as public halls, libraries, museums, youth education facilities, women's education facilities, physical education facilities, theaters, music halls, etc.) / Total population) x 100,000)	21.8 (2021, Kanagawa)
4.a.1.1	Internet connection rate at school (Optical fiber line)	100% (2024, Yokohama)

4.a.1.2	Number of special education schools per 100,000 population (Number of special education schools / Total population) x 100,000	0.665 (2021, Yokohama)
4.a.1.3	Number of toilets per elementary and junior high school student (Number of toilets in elementary and junior high school / Number of students in elementary and junior high school)	0.113 (2023, Yokohama)
4.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
4.c.1	Status of "Teachers' ICT utilization leadership" by prefecture (Average percentage of faculty members who answered "I can do it" or "I can do it a little" per ICT-related situation)	(a): 89.2% (b): 81.5% (c): 82.4% (d): 88.0% (2024, Kanagawa)
4.x.1	Number of teachers per student (elementary and junior high schools)	0.071 (2024, Yokohama)
4.x.2	Percentage of students believed to have English proficiency equivalent to CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Language) A1 level or above (junior high school students)	22.1% (2023, Kanagawa)
4.x.3	Percentage of students who read for 10 minutes or more per day (elementary and junior high school students) ((Number of elementary students who read + Number of junior high school students who read) / (Number of elementary school students + Number of junior high school students))	47.9% (2024, Kanagawa)

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
5.1.1	Female advancement promotion plan availability	Available (2025, Kanagawa)
5.2.1	Number of domestic abuse consultations from spouses per 100,000 population (Number of domestic abuse consultations from spouse / Total population) x 100,000	66.3 (2023, Kanagawa)
5.2.2	Number of recognized cases of sexual violence per population (Number of cases of sexual violence +Number of reported cases of forced sexual intercourse / Total population)	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
5.3.1	Percentage of women married under the age of 18 (Women who got married under the age of 18 / Women population)	0.00% (2024, Kanagawa)
5.3.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
5.4.1.1	Gender parity index for houseworkers (Number of women engaged in housework / Female labor force population) / (Number of men engaged in housework / Male labor force population)	11.26 (2020, Yokohama)
5.4.1.2	Percentage of children waiting to be accepted into a daycare (Number of children waiting to be accepted into a daycare / Population under 5 years old)	0.00% (2024, Yokohama)
5.4.1.3	Number of men using childcare leave per birth (Number of men using childcare leave / Number of births)	20.5% (2022, Yokohama)
5.4.1.4	Gender differences in time spent on housework (|1 - (women's total time spent on "housework," "shopping," "nursing care," and "childcare") / men's total time spent on "housework," "shopping," "nursing care," and "childcare") |)	2.85 (2021, Kanagawa)
5.5.1	Percentage of female local public body councilors ((Number of female prefectural local public body councilors + Number of female city, ward, town, and village local public body councilors) / (Number of prefectural local public body councilors + Number of city, ward, town, and village local public body councilors))	24.7% (2023, Kanagawa)
5.5.2	Percentage of women on boards (Number of women on boards / Number of board members)	24.1% (2022, Yokohama)

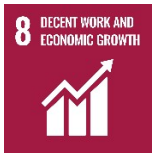
5.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
5.6.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
5.a.1	Percentage of female farmer entrepreneurs (Number of female farmer entrepreneurs / Total number of farmer entrepreneurs)	5.5% (2020, Yokohama)
5.a.2	Percentage of homeowner households where the household finances are primarily run by women (Homeowner households where the household finances are primarily run by women / Total number of households)	0.76% (2023, Yokohama)
5.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
5.c.1	Percentage of companies have Eruboshi certification under the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Number of "Eruboshi" certified companies / Number of companies)	0.03% (2021, Kanagawa)
5.x.1	Gender wage ratio for general workers (|1 - (Female scheduled cash earnings / Male scheduled cash earnings)|)	0.23 (2024, Kanagawa)
5.x.2	Percentage of population covered by the Partnership System	100% (2025, Kanagawa)

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
6.1.1	Water supply penetration rate (Water supply population / Total population)	99.9% (2023, Yokohama)
6.2.1	Public health expenditure per capita (Public health expenditure / Total population)	9,686 JPY (2023, Kanagawa)
6.3.1	Sewerage treatment population penetration rate	100% (2024, Yokohama)
6.3.2.1	Water quality achievement status for health indicators (Number of sites achieving 27 health indicators (rivers, lakes, and oceans) / Number of sites surveyed for 27 health indicators (rivers, lakes, and oceans))	97.5% (2023, Kanagawa)
6.3.2.2	Water quality achievement status for living environment indicators ((Number of river areas achieving BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) indicators + Number of lakes, ponds, and sea areas achieving COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) indicators) / (Number of river areas designated for BOD classification + Number of lakes, ponds, and sea areas designated for COD classification))	92.1% (2023, Kanagawa)
6.4.1.1	Average water consumption per capita (Domestic water consumption / Population with water supply)	114.7m3/year per capital (2024, Kanagawa)
6.4.1.2	Industrial water consumption per manufacturing shipment value (Industrial water consumption / Manufacturing shipment value)	0.11746 liters (2024, Kanagawa)
6.4.2	Water resource utilization rate (Water consumption / Water resource reserves)	44.8% (2024, Kanagawa)
6.5.1	"Basin water cycle plan" availability based on the Basic Plan on Water Cycle	Available (2012, Yokohama)
6.5.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
6.6.1	Natural land use ratio ((Total area - Habitable area) / Total area)	38.9% (2023, Kanagawa)
6.a.1	Sewerage expenditure per capita (Sewerage expenditure / Total population)	10,095 JPY (2023, Yokohama)
6.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
6.x.1	Spring water conservation activity implementation availability	Not available

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
7.1.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
7.1.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
7.2.1.1	New energy power generation ratio (New energy power generation / Total energy power generation)	0.20% (2025, Kanagawa)
7.2.1.2	Solar power generation installation ratio per household (Number of solar power generation facilities installed less than 10kW (kilowatt) / Number of households)	2.06% (2025, Yokohama)
7.2.1.3	Percentage of houses with hot water equipment that uses solar heat *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	0.88% (2023, Yokohama)
7.2.1.4	Percentage of homes with solar power generation equipment *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	2.32% (2023, Yokohama)
7.3.1	Energy consumption per Gross Prefectural Product (Energy consumption / Gross Prefectural Product)	22,955J (2022, Kanagawa)
7.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
7.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
7.x.1	Percentage of homes with double or more sashes or double-glazed windows *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	26.8% (2023, Yokohama)
7.x.2	Private power generation ratio (unique unit)	3.1% (2023, Kanagawa)
7.x.3	Electricity energy consumption per capita (Electricity energy consumption / Total population)	0.01 TJ (terajoule) (2023, Kanagawa)
7.x.4	Fossil fuel consumption per capita (Fossil fuel consumption / Total population)	0.01 TJ (2023, Kanagawa)



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
8.1.1.1	Gross Prefectural Product per capita (Gross Prefectural Product / Total population)	3,931,612 JPY (2022, Yokohama)
8.1.1.2	Gross Prefectural Product per capita over the previous year	0.74% (2022, Yokohama)
8.2.1.1	Gross Prefectural Product per worker (Gross Prefectural Product / Number of workers)	8,607,797 JPY (2022, Yokohama)
8.2.1.2	Gross Prefectural Product per worker over the previous year	-1.1% (2022, Yokohama)
8.3.1	Percentage of municipalities certified for "Plans for Programs for Supporting Start-ups" under Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (Municipalities certified for "Plans for Programs for Supporting Start-ups" under Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness / Total municipalities)	97.0% (2025, Kanagawa)
8.4.1 8.4.2	Daily waste emissions per person (household sector)	404g (2022, Yokohama)
8.5.1.1	Percentage of children on daycare waiting lists (Number of children on daycare waiting lists / Population under 5 years old)	0.00% (2024, Yokohama)
8.5.1.2	Percentage of companies that meet the legal employment rate for employees with disabilities	43.7% (2024, Kanagawa)

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
	(Companies that meet the legal employment rate for employees with disabilities / Total companies)	
8.5.1.3	Percentage of municipalities that develop Specified Employers Action Plans Act based on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children	100% (2025, Kanagawa)
8.5.2	Unemployment rate (Total unemployment / Labor force population)	3.6% (2020, Yokohama)
8.6.1	Unemployed rate of young people aged 15-34	23.1% (2022, Yokohama)
8.7.1	Percentage of workers aged 15-17 (Mainly working population aged 15-17 / Population aged 15-17)	4.9% (2020, Yokohama)
8.8.1	Industrial Accident Receiving Rate (Number of New Industrial Accident Recipients / Number of Workers)	1.5% (2023, Kanagawa)
8.8.2.1	Average overtime hours (excess actual working hours per month (Companies with total number of employees: 10 or more))	11 hours (2024, Kanagawa)
8.8.2.2	Turnover rate (Number of employees who left the company / (Number of continuous employees + Number of employees who changed jobs + Number of employees who left the company))	3.8% (2022, Kanagawa)
8.9.1.1	Tourism consumption per Gross Prefectural Product (Tourism consumption / Total production)	1.8% (2022, Yokohama)
8.9.1.2	Tourism consumption per unit	10131 JPY (2023, Kanagawa)
8.10.1	Number of banks per 100,000 population* ((Number of banks / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	6.3 (2025, Yokohama)
8.10.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
8.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
8.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
8.x.1	Percentage of "Kurumin" certified companies (Number of "Kurumin" certified companies / Number of companies)	0.06% (2021, Kanagawa)
8.x.2	Percentage "Eruboshi" certified companies under the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Number of "Eruboshi" certified companies / Number of companies)	0.03% (2021, Kanagawa)
8.x.3	Percentage of companies that have systems that allow employees to work up to 70 years old	29.9% (2024, Kanagawa)
8.x.4	Percentage of companies obtaining Certified Health & Productivity Management Outstanding Organizations ((Large + small and medium-sized companies obtaining Certified Health & Productivity Management Outstanding Organizations / Total number of companies)	0.12% (2021, Kanagawa)
8.x.5	Labor productivity (Value added / Number of employees)	8,979,709 JPY (2023, Kanagawa)

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
9.1.1.1	Paved road ratio (Actual extension of paved road / Actual extension of road)	85.2% (2023, Yokohama)
9.1.1.2	Percentage of ordinary households with a distance of 2,000 meters or less to the nearest transportation facility (Number of households with a distance of less than 2,000 meters to the station / Total number of households)	84.6% (2023, Yokohama)
9.1.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a

9.2.1.1	Gross value-added in the manufacturing industry per capita (Gross value-added in manufacturing industry / Total population)	275,861 JPY (2024, Yokohama)
9.2.1.2	Gross value added of manufacturing industry per total production (Gross value added in manufacturing industry / Gross Prefectural Product)	0.08 JPY (2022, Yokohama)
9.2.2	Percentage of manufacturing workers (Number of manufacturing workers / Total number of workers)	5.4% (2022, Yokohama)
9.3.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
9.3.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
9.4.1	CO2 emissions per total production (CO2 emissions / Gross Prefectural Product)	0.001kg-CO2 (2022, Yokohama)
9.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
9.5.2	Number of university faculty members per 1000 population (Number of university faculty members / Total population) *1000	0.002 (2024, Yokohama)
9.a.1	Civil engineering expenditure ratio (Civil engineering expenditure / Total population)	61,555 JPY (2023, Yokohama)
9.b.1	Gross value added to total gross value added (Electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing industry) (Gross value added (Electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing industry) / Manufacturing industry Gross value added)	7.9% (2024, Yokohama)
9.c.1	Internet penetration rate	90.1% (2024, Kanagawa)
9.x.1	Percentage of municipalities implementing open data initiatives (Cities implementing open data initiatives / Number of municipalities)	100% (2022, Kanagawa)
9.x.2	Number of research papers per researcher (Number of research papers / Number of researchers)	0.33 (2020, Kanagawa)

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
10.1.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.2.1	Percentage of households with income less than 1 million yen (Number of households with income less than 1 million yen / Total number of households) *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	3.5% (2023, Yokohama)
10.3.1	Availability of a law enacted to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities	Available (2016, Yokohama)
10.4.1	Percentage of labor share in Gross Prefectural Product (Prefectural compensation of employees / Gross Prefectural Product)	67.4% (2022, Kanagawa)
10.4.2	Gini coefficient	0.268 (2019, Kanagawa)
10.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.7.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.7.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.7.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.7.4	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.c.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
10.x.1	Percentage of households with people aged 65 or older that are	46.2% (2023, Yokohama)

	barrier-free *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	
10.x.2	Number of elderly people per working-age population (Population aged 65 and over / Population aged 15-64)	39.5% (2025, Yokohama)

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
11.1.1.1	Homeless rate (Number of homeless people / Total population)	0.01% (2025, Yokohama)
11.1.1.2	Percentage of households below the minimum living area level (Number of households below the minimum living area level / Number of main households)	8.0% (2023, Yokohama)
11.2.1.1	Railway, train, bus usage rate (Number of people aged 15 and over who commute to work or school outside the home and who use the railway, train, bus / Number of people aged 15 and over who commute to work or school outside the home)	17.8% (2020, Yokohama)
11.2.1.2	Percentage of ordinary households with a distance of 2,000 meters or less to the nearest transportation facility (Number of households with a distance of less than 2,000 meters to a station / Total number of households)	84.6% (2023, Yokohama)
11.3.1.1	Natural population change ((Number of births - Number of deaths) / Total population))	-0.49％ (2024, Yokohama)
11.3.1.2	Social population change ((Number of incoming immigrants - Number of outgoing immigrant) / Total population)	0.50% (2024, Yokohama)
11.3.1.3	Urbanization control area ratio (Urbanization control area / Total area)	22.6% (2023, Yokohama)
11.3.2		n/a
11.4.1	Average cultural property preservation project expenditure (subsidy grant amount) (Amount of subsidy / Number of subsidies issued)	2,505,750 JPY (2024, Yokohama)
11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing due to natural disasters per capita (five-year average) (Number of deaths and missing due to natural disasters / Total population)	0.00 (2019-2023, Kanagawa)
11.5.2	Damage caused by natural disasters per prefecture's gross product (five-year average) (Damage caused by natural disasters / Gross Prefectural Product)	0.00 (2018-2022, Kanagawa)
11.5.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
11.6.1	Final disposal rate of waste (Final disposal amount / Total amount of waste discharged)	11.1% (2023, Yokohama)
11.6.2.1	Achievement rate of environmental standards for PM2.5 (Particulate Matter 2.5) concentration	100% (2023, Kanagawa)
11.6.2.2	Achievement rate of environmental standards for SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter) concentration	100% (2023, Kanagawa)
11.7.1.1	Number of libraries per habitable area (Number of libraries / Habitable area)	0.04 (2025, Yokohama)
11.7.1.2	Number of public halls per habitable area (Number of public halls / Habitable area)	0.00 (2025, Yokohama)
11.7.1.3	Park area per habitable land area (Park area / Habitable land area)	0.05 (2022, Yokohama)
11.7.2	Number of recognized sex offenders per capita (Number of recognized sex offenders / Total population)	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
11.a.1.1	Population ratio in controlled urbanization area (Population in controlled urbanization area / Total population)	3.2% (2024, Yokohama)
11.a.1.2	Percentage of municipalities that have established local	87.9% (2024, Kanagawa)

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
	supporters	
11.b.1.1	Number of emergency drill conducted	69 (2021, Kanagawa)
11.b.1.2	Percentage of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts (Number of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts /Number of municipalities)	24.2% (2021, Kanagawa)
11.b.2	Percentage of voluntary disaster prevention organization activities	75.1% (2021, Kanagawa)
11.x.1	Vacant house rate (Number of vacant houses / Total number of houses) *The results for cities, wards, towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	8.7% (2023, Yokohama)
11.x.2	Percentage of ordinary households with a distance of 2,000 meters or less to the nearest emergency evacuation site (Number of households with a distance of less than 2,000 meters to an emergency evacuation site / Total number of households) *The results for municipalities include cities, wards, and towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	99.0% (2023, Yokohama)
11.x.3	Percentage of ordinary households with household members aged from 65 and distance to the nearest Elderly Day Service Center within 2000m *Results for cities and wards, and towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more. Percentage of ordinary households with household members aged from 65 with a distance of 2,000 meters or less to the nearest elderly day service center *The results for municipalities include cities, wards, and towns and villages with a population of 15,000 or more.	99.9% (2023, Yokohama)
11.x.4	Number of fires per 10,000 population	2.1 (2024, Kanagawa)
11.x.5	Number of foul-smelling complaints per 1,000 population	0.10 (2023, Yokohama)
11.x.6	Number of noise complaints per 1,000 population	0.15 (2023, Yokohama)
11.x.7	Achievement rate of environmental standards related to noise	100％ (2023, Kanagawa)
11.x.8	Number of vibration complaints per 1,000 population	0.05 (2023, Kanagawa)

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
12.1.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.2.1	Daily waste emissions per person (Household sector)	404 g (2022, Yokohama)
12.2.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.3.1	Annual generated food waste per capita (Total generated food waste / Total population)	40.8 kg (2024, Yokohama)
12.4.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.4.2	Hazardous waste ratio (Other waste / Total amount of waste delivered)	0.00 (2022, Yokohama)
12.5.1	Garbage recycling rate	22.6% (2022, Yokohama)
12.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.7.1	Evaluation of green purchasing efforts	100 (2024, Yokohama)
12.8.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.a.1	New energy generation per capita (New energy generation / Total population)	1.0 kW (2025, Kanagawa)
12.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
12.c.1	Fossil fuel consumption per Gross Prefectural Product (Fossil	2007 J (2022, Kanagawa)

	fuel consumption / Gross Prefectural Product)	
12.x.1	Improper disposal industrial waste per capita (Amount of improper disposal industrial waste / Total population)	53.5g (2023, Kanagawa)
12.x.2	Illegal dumping of industrial waste per capita (Amount of illegal dumping of industrial waste / Total population)	9.6g (2023, Kanagawa)

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
13.1.1	Number of death and missing due to natural disasters per capita (average in 5 years) (Number of death and missing people due to natural disasters / Total population)	0.00 (2019-2023, Kanagawa)
13.1.2.1	Number of emergency drill conducted	69 (2021, Kanagawa)
13.1.2.2	Percentage of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts (Number of municipalities that have prepared disaster prevention charts / Number of municipalities)	24.2% (2021, Kanagawa)
13.1.3	Percentage of voluntary disaster prevention organization activities	75.1% (2021, Kanagawa)
13.2.1.1	Availability of local public body action plan (area measures) based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures	Available (2022, Yokohama)
13.2.1.2	Availability of climate change adaptation plan formulated in the regional action plan for global warming countermeasures	Available (2023, Yokohama)
13.2.2	CO2 emissions per capita (CO2 emissions / Total population)	4.2t (2023, Yokohama)
13.3.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
13.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
13.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
13.x.1	Availability of zero carbon city declaration	Available (2025, Yokohama)
13.x.2	Availability of green bond issuance	Available (2025, Kanagawa)
13.x.3	Percentage of flood-affected area (5-year average) (Total flood-affected area / Total area)	0.45% (2019-2023, Yokohama)

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
14.1.1.1	Amount of artifacts collected per cleaning distance (Artifacts collected (by volume) / Total cleaning distance)	1.1 m3/km (2023, Kanagawa)
14.1.1.2	Sea area COD (Percentage of environmental standards achieved)	76.9% (2023, Kanagawa)
14.2.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.3.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.4.1.1	Amount of fish catch and aquaculture catch (Average of 5 years)	Fish catch: 27,623.8ton Aquaculture catch: 761 ton (2020-2024, Kanagawa)
14.4.1.2	Number of domestic production stage certifications related to fisheries ecolabels of international standard	4 (2025, Kanagawa)
14.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a

14.7.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.a.1	Percentage of research expenses related to fisheries technology per research expenses (Research expenses of fisheries-related research institutes / Total research expenses of other research institutes in the prefecture including fisheries-related research institutes)	n/a
14.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.c.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
14.x.1	Water quality achievement status for health indicators (Number of sites achieving 27 health indicators (rivers, lakes, and oceans) / Number of sites surveyed for 27 health indicators (rivers, lakes, and oceans))	97.5% (2023, Kanagawa)
14.x.2	Water quality achievement status for living environment indicators ((Number of river areas achieving BOD indicators + Number of lakes, ponds, and sea areas achieving COD indicators) / (Number of river areas designated for BOD classification + Number of lakes, ponds, and sea areas designated for COD classification))	92.1% (2023, Kanagawa)
14.x.3	Water quality at swimming areas (before opening) (Number of swimming areas rated "good" / Number of swimming areas)	59.1% (2025, Kanagawa)

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
15.1.1	Forest area ratio (Forest area / Total area)	8.4% (2024, Yokohama)
15.1.2	Proportion of (Area of natural environment conservation districts + Area of natural parks) ((Area of natural environment conservation districts + Area of natural parks) / Total area)	27.5% (2025, Kanagawa)
15.2.1.1	Forestry Examination Guidance Institution personnel rate (Forestry Examination Guidance Institution personnel / Total population)	0.00% (2025, Kanagawa)
15.2.1.2	Percentage of forest area certified under forest certification systems (Forest area certified by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or SGEC (Sustainable Green Ecosystem Council)・PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) / Forest area)	n/a
15.3.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.4.1	Wildlife sanctuary ratio (Area of wildlife / Total area)	18.1% (2023, Kanagawa)
15.4.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.5.1	Number of endangered species per area (Number of endangered species / Total area)	0.79 (2025, Kanagawa)
15.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.7.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.8.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.9.1	Regional biodiversity strategy availability	Available (2018, Yokohama)
15.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.c.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
15.x.1	Protection forest ratio (Protection forest area / Total forest area)	1.7% (2024・2025, Yokohama)

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
16.1.1	Number of homicides recognized per 100,000 people* ((Number of homicides recognized / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	0.70 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.1.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.1.3.1	Number of recognized cases of sexual violence per 100,000 people* ((Number of cases of sexual violence + Number of reported cases of forced sexual intercourse / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	6.0 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.1.3.2	Number of violent acts at school (per 1,000 people)	23.9 (2023, Yokohama)
16.1.4	Number of criminal offenses recognized per 100,000 people* ((Number of criminal offenses recognized / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	475 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.2.1	Number of child abuse consultation cases per capita aged under 18 (Number of child abuse consultation cases at child consultation centers / Total population aged under 18)	0.02 (2023, Yokohama)
16.2.2	Number of reported cases of abduction and trafficking per 100,000 people* ((Number of reported cases of kidnapping and trafficking in persons / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	0.37 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.2.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.3.1.1	Number of reported cases of violent offenses per 100,000 people* ((Number of reported cases of violent offenses / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	33.2 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.3.1.2	Penal code offenses arrest rate	38.6% (2023, Kanagawa)
16.3.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.3.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.4.1	Number of gambling recognitions per 100,000 people* ((Number of gambling recognitions / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	0.08 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.4.2	Number of recognized cases under the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds per 100,000 people* ((Number of recognized cases under the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	0.6 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.5.1 16.5.2	Number of recognized bribery crimes per 100,000 people* ((Number of bribery crimes recognized / Total population) x 100,000) *Changed from the original indicators	0.00 (2023, Kanagawa)
16.6.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.6.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.7.1.1	Percentage of female local government assembly members ((Number of female prefectural assembly members + Number of female municipal, ward, town, and village assembly members) / (Number of prefectural assembly members + Number of municipal, ward, town, and village assembly members))	24.7% (2023, Kanagawa)
16.7.1.2	Percentage of local government employees (general administrative positions) aged 39 or younger (Number of	47.5% (2024, Yokohama)

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
	employees aged under 39 or younger / Total number of employees)	
16.7.1.3	Percentage of women in managerial positions in local governments (Number of women in managerial positions (equivalent to department heads/deputy directors + division heads + assistant division heads +section chiefs) / Number of people in managerial positions (equivalent to department heads/deputy directors + division heads + assistant division heads + section chiefs))	25.8% (2024, Yokohama)
16.7.1.4	Employment rate of disability in prefectural public institutions (Number of disability employees (prefectural governor's office + other prefectural institutions + prefectural board of education) / Number of employees used to calculate the legally required number of disability employees (prefectural governor's office + other prefectural institutions + prefectural board of education))	2.8% (2024, Kanagawa)
16.7.2	Voting rate in national elections (Use the values for the latest House of Representatives or House of Councilors election constituency)	60.3% (2025, Kanagawa)
16.8.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.9.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.10.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.10.2	Percentage of municipalities that have implemented open data initiatives (Number of Municipalities that have implemented open data initiatives / Number of municipalities)	100% (2022, Kanagawa)
16.a.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.b.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
16.x.1	Rate of establishment of internal reporting and consultation desks for employees in government agencies)	87.9% (2023, Kanagawa)
16.x.2	Rate of establishment of external reporting and consultation desks for employees in government agencies	84.8% (2023, Kanagawa)
16.x.3	My Number Card spread rate	79.5% (2025, Yokohama)
16.x.4	Disparity in vote value by prefecture ((Number of voters / Number of seats in the House of Representatives) / (Value of prefecture with the smallest rate of (Number of voters / Number of seats in the House of Representatives)))	1.7 (2024, Kanagawa)

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
17.1.1	Proportion of revenue in Gross Prefectural Product (Revenue / Gross Prefectural Product)	14.3% (2022, Yokohama)
17.1.2.1	Fiscal Capacity Index	0.94 (2023, Yokohama)
17.1.2.2	Local tax ratio (Total settlement amount against revenue)	44.6% (2023, Yokohama)
17.1.2.3	Percentage of independent financial resources (Total amount of expenditure settlement)	58.4% (2023, Yokohama)
17.2.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.3.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.3.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.4.1	Ratio of actual public debt service costs	9.5% (2023, Yokohama)
17.5.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.6.1	Number of broadband contracts per household	200% (2025, Kanagawa)
17.7.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a

	Local Indicators	Current Data (Year, Area)
17.8.1	Internet spread rate	90.1% (2024, Kanagawa)
17.9.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.10.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.11.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.12.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.13.1.1	Regional bank non-performing loan ratio *If there are multiple regional banks, the larger value is used.	3.3% (2024, Kanagawa)
17.13.1.2	Regional bank capital adequacy ratio *If there are multiple regional banks, the smaller value is used.	9.7% (2024, Kanagawa)
17.14.1	Reflection of SDGs in various plans	Reflected (2024, Yokohama)
17.15.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.16.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.17.1.1	Percentage of municipalities that have established local supporters	87.9% (2024, Kanagawa)
17.17.1.2	Number of sister cities partnership by prefecture	52 (2025, Kanagawa)
17.18.1	Existence of local indicators established (Local government-specific evaluation indicators)	Existent (2024, Yokohama)
17.18.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.18.3	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.19.1	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.19.2	Continuing to consider candidate indicators	n/a
17.x.1	Selection as an SDGs future city	Selected (2024, Yokohama)
17.x.2	Proportion of international students at universities (International students/University students)	5.3% (2023, Kanagawa)
17.x.3	Number of JICA overseas cooperation volunteers per 1,000,000 people ((Number of JICA overseas cooperation volunteers / Total population) x 1,000,000)	360 (2025, Kanagawa)

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