

City Name	Nagoya City, Japan
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<Action Plan>

Name of action plan 1	Implementation Plan for the strategy of Low Carbon City, Nagoya. (under development)
Brief summary of the action plan	It covers The action plans of local governments for global warming countermeasures (their local areas program) and aims to develop the low carbon and comfortable city of Nagoya.

Name of action plan 2	The 3rd Environmental Master Plan (under development)
Brief summary of the action plan	A comprehensive environmental plan that provides a vision of Green City in 2050. In order to translate the vision into reality, this gives a direction to measures and policies with a planning period of 10 years (2011-2020).

Name of action plan 3	Environmental Action Plan for Nagoya city offices 2020
Brief summary of the action plan	It covers The action plans of local governments for global warming countermeasures (municipal administrative works and programs). It provides new goals for Nagoya city to take initiative ahead of local residents and businesses.

<Mitigation Action/Project>

Name of mitigation action/project 1	“Eco Drive Meisters” accreditation program.
Brief summary of the action	In Nagoya, ratio of car use is higher than that of other cities and per-capita CO2 emission in transportation sector is 50% higher than the big-city average. As CO2 emissions from cars accounts for 25% of the city’s total output, it has been an urgent issue to take measures against car-caused emissions. Therefore, Nagoya city promotes “Eco-Drive” which has an effect on reducing

	<p>exhaust gases as a car-related environmental measure. In order to promote Eco-Drive at businesses, it is important not only to change the mindset of drivers, but also to make a joint effort by business operators, managements and drivers. For this reason, in 2008, Nagoya city started the program to foster Eco Drive leaders by accrediting those who actively promote the practice at their workplace as “Eco Drive Meister”. We hold Eco Drive seminars for businesses with a training session to accredit Eco Drive Meisters.</p> <p>Number of “Eco Drive Meister” is 2,005 (compared to 646 in 2010)</p>
Key lessons	<p>While we have focused on increasing the number of “Meisters” since it started, the issue of follow-up services for the Meisters remains. Given the situation, we have been supporting to brush up their skills and their Eco-Drive activities within their offices since 2010 by organizing seminars for Meisters to improve their performance as well as setting up a website on fuel efficiency management as a supportive tool for them. We will continue to hold those seminars regularly, along with making efforts to increase the number of users of the website, which can be used to figure out the amount of CO2 reduction. Our next step is to recognize the effect of Eco Drive activities at businesses.</p>

<Adaptation Action/Project>

Name of adaptation action/project 1	Green Space Program
Brief summary of the action	<p>In recent years, green area in Nagoya has been decreasing, especially in private land that accounts for about two thirds of the city’s entire area. Therefore, we have introduced Green Space Program since 31st Oct. 2008 to stop the decrease of green area, to create green-space and to mitigate heat island effect involving the city, the citizen and businesses all together. The program, the first of its kind in Japan, requires creating a certain size, or more, of a green space based on Urban Green Space Conservation Act when a land</p>

	<p>owner construct a new building or have the building extended on the land which is larger than the given size(generally 300 square meters). Since the provisions of Green Space Program fall in the category of building standard code, it needs to satisfy the requirement of Green Space Program in any building certification or inspection for completion of construction.</p> <p>Implementation term: Oct 31, 2008 - Mar. 31, 2011)</p> <p>number of applications ; 3,199 reported land area : 695.6ha reported green space 103.5ha average ratio of greening : 14.9%</p>
<p>Key lessons</p>	<p>Stores like convenience stores, which usually don't have green space, have been greening (mainly by laying lawn turf), and parking lots that are usually paved with asphalt are also going green. These are contributing to biodiversity conservation, the mitigation of heat island effect and the improvement of city landscape. From now on, we will encourage not only lawn turf but also trees to create high quality green space.</p>