Session 1
Latest Domestic Environmental Policies in Japan

May 4, 2012
Goshi, Hosono
Minister of the Environment, Japan
Introduction
Massive tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake generated huge amounts of disaster waste.

In Iwate Prefecture: Approx. 4.76 million tons (Approx. 11 years' amount)*
In Miyagi Prefecture: Approx. 15.69 million tons (Approx. 19 years' amount)*

* As compared with the amount of domestic wastes generated in the respective prefectures in one year.

Disaster waste treatment timeline:
Before End of March 2012: Move to temporary dump sites
Before End of March 2014: Intermediate treatment, final disposal

Shown by Guidelines for Disaster Waste Management after the Great East Japan Earthquake (May 2011: Master Plan)

Treatment over a wide area is essential.

There can be no recovery or restoration of the disaster-stricken areas without rapid removal and treatment of disaster waste.

Temporary incineration facilities have been set up in disaster, but the treatment capacity is still not enough.

Fukushima Prefecture's waste will be treated within the prefecture.
Initiatives based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Actions on Radioactive Contamination

*Policy for decontamination in special areas for decontamination (Decontamination roadmap)

→ Perform decontamination activities until the end of March 2014

* Model demonstration project for decontamination in the evacuation zone, planned evacuation zone, etc.

Project outline: promote demonstration experiments etc. of technology that will be required to perform decontamination effectively in twelve municipalities in the evacuation zone will be covered.
原子力発電所事故による放射性物質対策

環境省 Desk > 放射性物質対策 > 環境放射線等モニタリング

環境放射線等モニタリングについて

環境省では、人による影響が少ないとされる離島など10カ所で環境放射線等の測定を行っており、以下のサイトで測定結果を公開しています。

- 環境放射線等モニタリングデータ公開システム

「環境放射線関連リンク」

- 都道府県別環境放射線等調査結果（文部科学省）
- 放射線モニタリング情報サイト（文部科学省）
- 日本の環境放射線と放射線（財）日本放射線センター

「参考」

- 放射線モニタリングデータについて（首相官邸）

http://www.env.go.jp/jishin/houshasen.html
Approach to Restoration Utilizing the Natural Parks, etc. of the Sanriku Region
A Central Environment Council report (March 9, 2012)

<Basic Concept>
Green restoration centered around the creation of a national park
- Restoration that goes hand-in-hand with the nature nurtured by the woodlands, rural communities, rivers, and ocean-

<Basic Policy>
- Utilize the blessings of nature
- Learn about the threats of nature
- Reinforce the connection between the woodlands, rural communities, rivers, and ocean

<Toward Effective Implementation>
- Coordinate with local restoration plans
- Cooperation with the measures of other government agencies and initiatives such as geoparks
- Putting out information internationally
- Formation of a platform for various actors to take part and cooperate

- Creation of the Sanriku Restoration National Park (reorganization of natural parks)
- Creation of satoyama/satoumi field museums and facilities
- Provide tours to gain a deep appreciation of nature utilizing local treasures (Restoration Ecotourism)
- Develop a road that will help deepen interaction between people by linking north and south area (Tohoku Coastal Trail)
- Revival of the link between the woodlands, rural communities, rivers, and ocean
- Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)
- Understanding the impact of earthquakes and tsunamis on the natural environment (monitoring of the natural environment)
Basic Environmental Plan

- A plan for advancing environmental policies with the whole government, in a comprehensive manner and from a long-term perspective
Ideal design of sustainable society

A society that has realized a low-carbon, Sound Material-Cycle and society in harmony with nature in an integrated manner with the securement of safety as the foundation.
Greening of economy and society and the promotion of green innovation

✓ Instead of being an impediment to economic growth, environmental conservation could be a trigger for major growth.

✓ Japan aims to become a "world-leading green growth country".
Promotion of strategic initiatives that respond appropriately to the international situation

✓ Promote support to reduce environmental impact especially in East Asia by providing our experience and know-how

✓ Contribute to the formulation of fair and effective frameworks and engage in international cooperation strategically
Promote community-building, development of human resources, and infrastructure development for the realization of a sustainable society

✓ With the birthrate declining and population aging, call on the entire nation to participate in the efforts to preserve and enhance the value of the “national land” including the woodlands, farmlands, rivers and cities, so that these can be passed on to future generations.

✓ To build sustainable communities:
  • Active use of local resources including culture, human resources and communities
  • Development of community builders (environmental education)
1. Consider the long-term goals shared globally

- Keep the rise in temperature to within 2°C
- Realize the goal of reducing GHG by half globally, and by 80% among developed countries by 2050
- Present targets for 2020 and 2030 with no preconditions

2. Establish a clear direction heading to the realization of an advanced low-carbon society leading the world

- Unparalleled energy-saving that is the world's best level
  - Obtain global standards with low-carbon manufacturing processes and products
  - Become the top in energy saving in every aspect including dwellings and way of life
- Raise application of renewable energy to the top level in the world
- Contribute to global scale reduction of GHG through energy-saving and renewable energy technologies

3. Clarify the measures needed to realize an advanced low-carbon society leading the world

- Clarify the measures to do

Become a world-leading green growth country
Thank you