

The background of the slide features a stylized, layered representation of Mount Fuji. The mountain is depicted with various shades of blue and green, creating a sense of depth and atmosphere. The peak is highlighted with a bright yellow and white glow, suggesting snow or a sunrise/sunset. The overall style is clean and modern, with a focus on the mountain's iconic shape.

Historical Development of a Local Government's Environmental Policy and Initiatives towards a Recycling-oriented Society

Shigefumi Matsuzawa
**Prefectural Governor of
Kanagawa**

A Profile of Kanagawa Prefecture

Area 2,415.47km²

※ 0.64% of the nation's landmass

43rd largest, or 5th smallest, of all the prefectures

Population 8,641,565

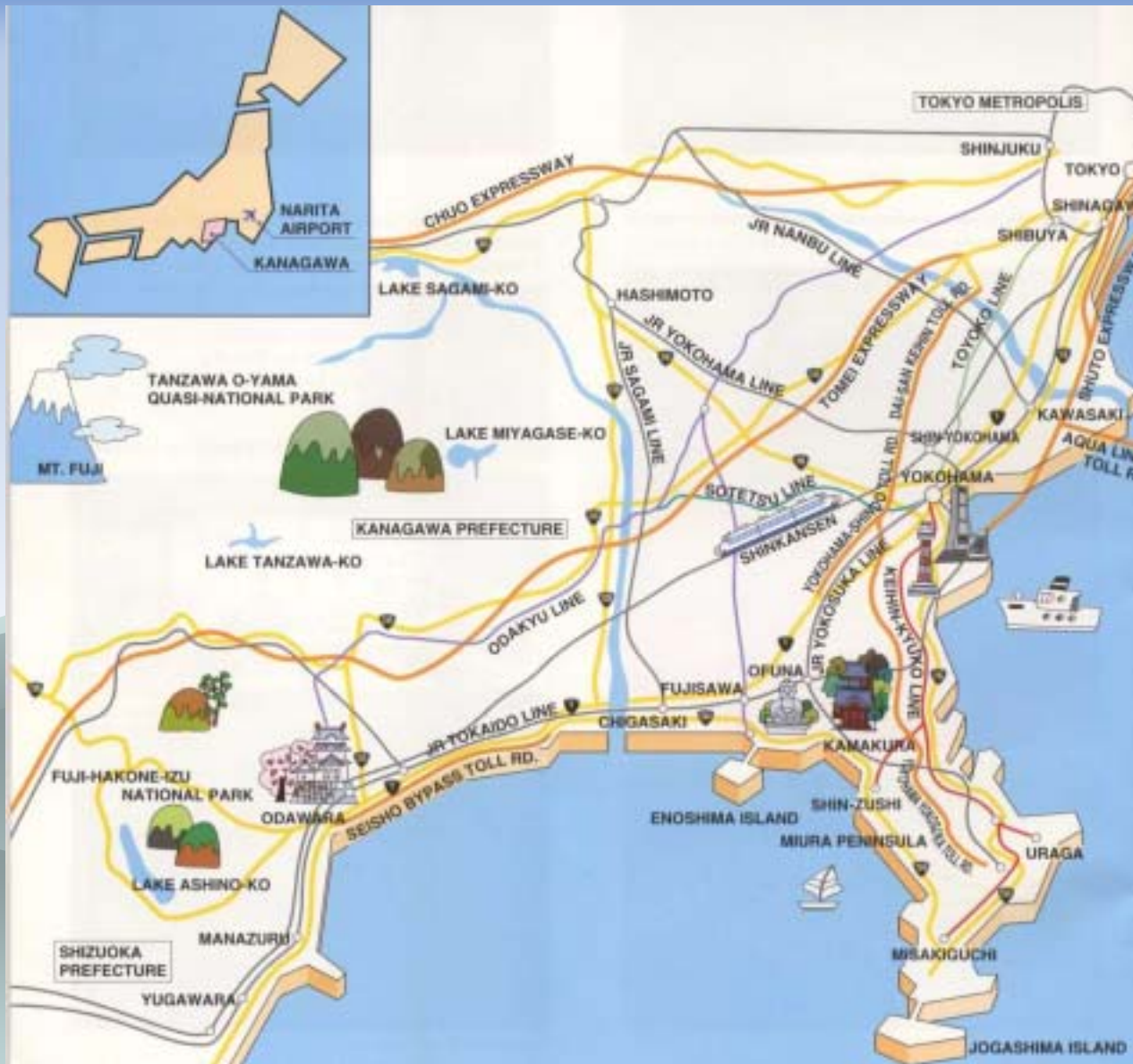
Number of households 3,498,796

(as of April 1, 2003)

The prefecture's nominal gross product

¥30.5772 trillion (fiscal year 2000)

※ 6% of Japan's ¥513.61 trillion GNP of the same year





Minato Mirai Area, Yokohama



Lake Ashino-ko and Mt.Fuji

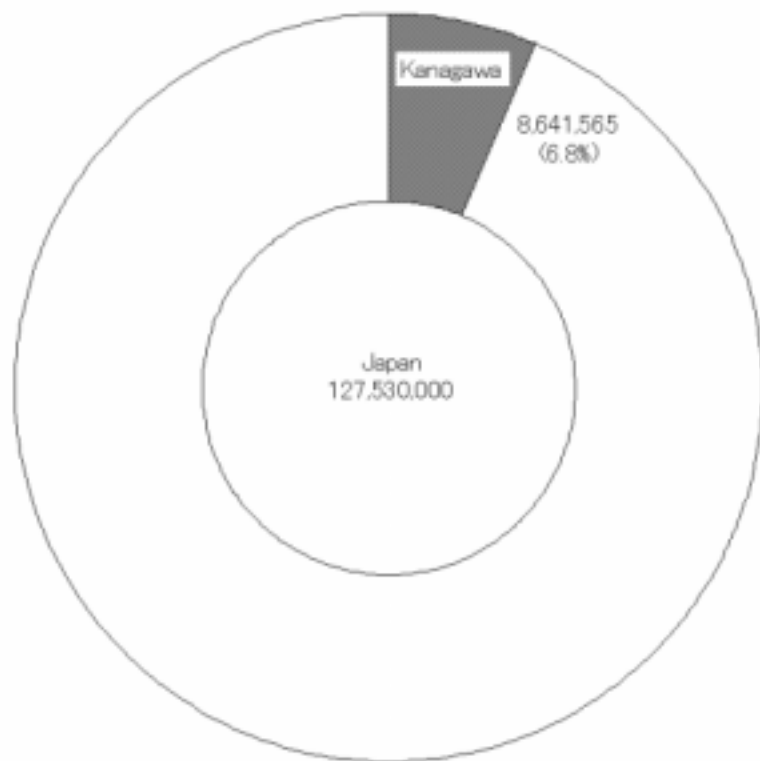


Enoshima

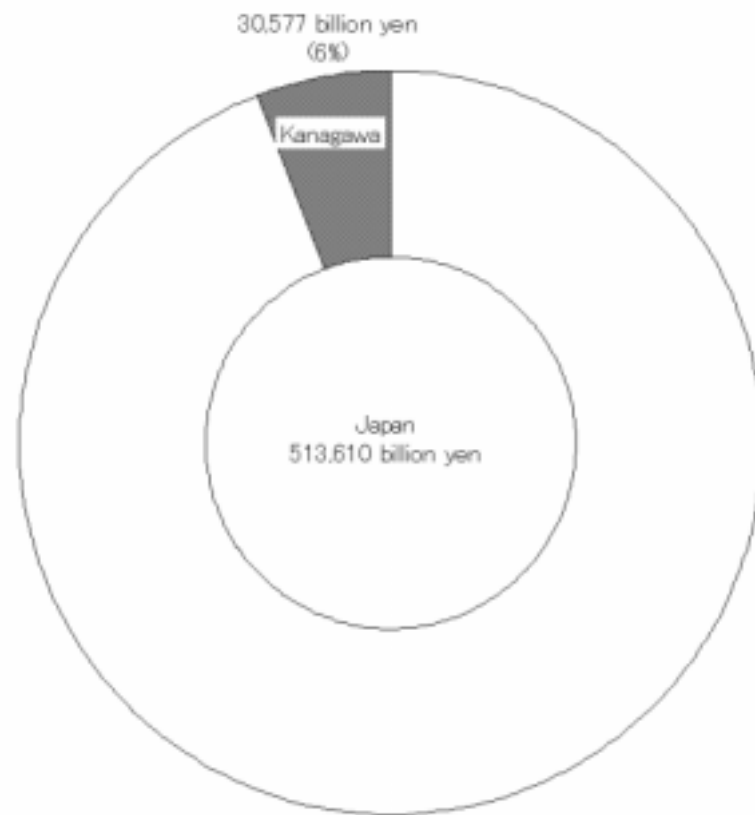


Great Buddha in Hase, Kamakura

Populations of Japan and Kanagawa Prefecture



GDPs of Japan and Kanagawa Prefecture



Kanagawa: Development and Environmental Problems

At the end of 19th century

Major mining pollution problems occurred
(Ashio Copper Mine Pollution Case, etc.)

By the middle of the 1950s

Japan's industrial production had recovered to
pre-World War II levels

Air, water and noise pollution problems emerged

By the middle of the 1960s

Japan was confronted by serious damage from
industrial pollution around the nation

(“Minamata Disease”, “Itai Itai Disease”, “Yokkaichi
asthma” etc.)

Transition of Antipollution Measures

In 1958 “The Water Quality Conservation Law” and
the “Factory Effluent Control Law” were enacted
⇒ Proved to be ineffective

<Local Governments> Enhanced Pollution control by issuing guidelines
and providing administrative guidance

The provisions of such laws are enforced under stricter
interpretations by “topping-up” or “stretching” the rules

In 1970 “Pollution Diet” (14 new or revised laws relating to
pollution were established)

<Local level> Added momentum to the initiatives

<Corporate sector> Development of antipollution technology
Investment in pollution prevention

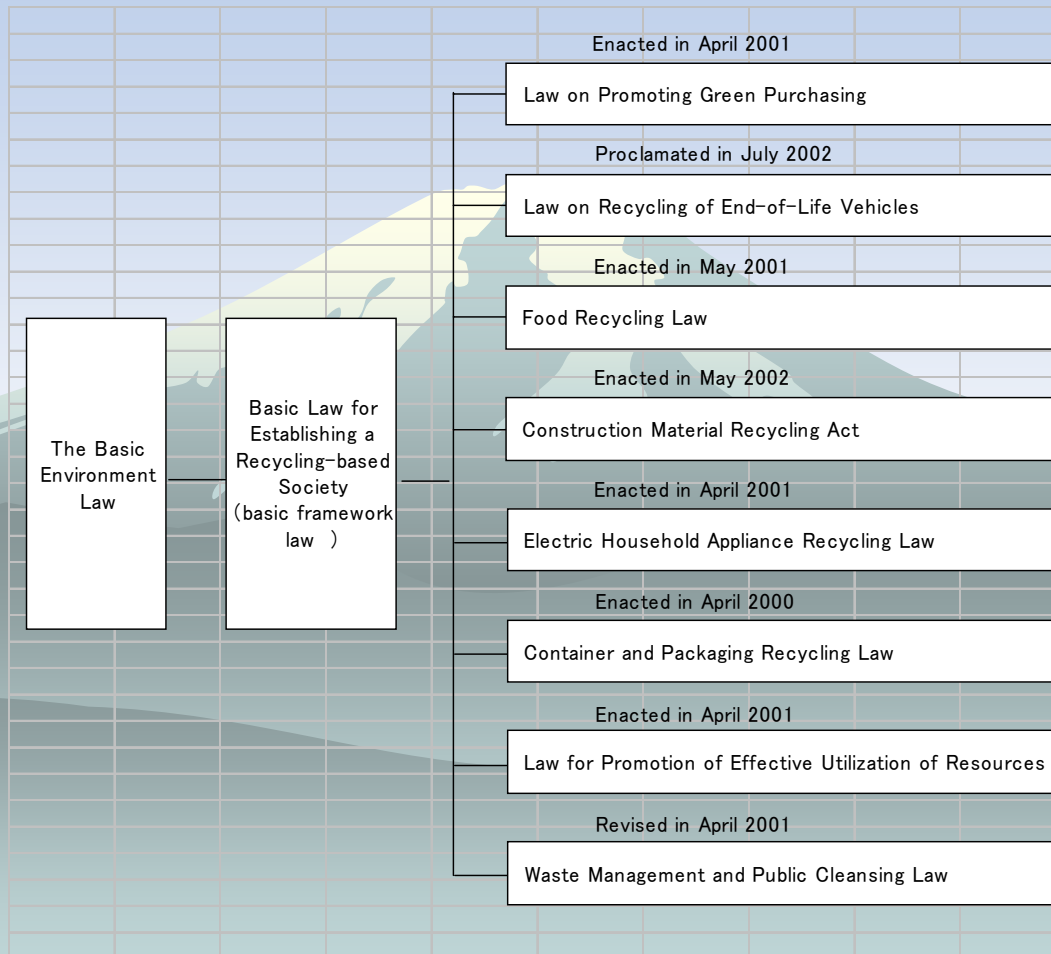
In 1976 “The nation had adequately accomplished its goals
for the time being.” (The OECD's 1976 review of
Japan's efforts for environmental policies)

From “Pollution” to “Environmental Issues” and “Global Environmental Problems”

- From “Industrial Pollution” to “Urban Problems”
 - Intensified urbanization brought traffic pollution and waste problems
- From the end of the 1980s
 - Environmental issues related to the 20th century pattern of economic development emerged

“Global Environmental Problems”
“Waste Disposal”

System of Law for Establishing the Recycling-based Society



Kanagawa Prefecture's Environmental Policies

The 1st Stage (1951 ~)

“Measures for Industrial Pollution”

The 2nd State (1971 ~)

“From Pollution Prevention to Environmental Protection”

Comprehensive Environmental Administration

The 3rd Stage (1992 ~)

“Measures for Newly Emerged Environmental Issues”

The 1st Stage

“Measures for Industrial Pollution”

Extensive measures were undertaken to prevent damage to community health and degradation of the local environment

- Severe damage in Public health and water quality in the rivers and the sea along the Keihin Coastal Zone (Yokohama, Kawasaki)
- Ogishima Pollution Prevention Agreement – a comprehensive agreement on industrial development by the local governments and corporate sector

In 1951 “Kanagawa Prefecture Enterprise Pollution Control Ordinance”

- ✂ Japan’s first local ordinance to contain provisions for ensuring harmony between industrial development and the well-being of residents
- ✂ Handled more than 1,600 disputes concerning industrial pollution by 1963

In 1964 Kanagawa Prefecture Industrial Pollution Control Ordinance

In 1971 Kanagawa Prefecture Environmental Pollution Countermeasures Ordinance

The 2nd Stage

“From Pollution Prevention to Environmental Protection” - Comprehensive Environmental Administration

Measures were taken to cope with drastic loss of nature by unbridled development

- Implementation of environmental policies focusing on conservation and restoration of the natural environment

1971 Basic Ordinance for Securing a Good Environment

1972 Nature Conservation Ordinance

1980 Kanagawa Prefecture Ordinance on
Environmental Impact Assessment

✕ forecast and assess the impact of a plan greater
than a certain scale

1983 Kanagawa Environment Plan

The 3rd Stage

“Measures for Newly Emerged Environmental Issues”

In 1993 Adopted “Agenda 21 Kanagawa”

- ※ “Kanagawa Global Environment Conservation Promotion Forum”
was formed by municipalities, corporate organizations and citizens’
groups to contribute to the implementation of the Agenda

In 1996 Adopted “Kanagawa Prefecture
Basic Environment Ordinance”

- ※ Reviewed our existing policy framework
on the formulation of the local Agenda

The ordinance sets out:

- comprehensive approaches to implementing policies and projects
from the planning stage
- promoting self-regulated environmental management in business and
prefectural government
- independent local government programs for international cooperation

Kanagawa Prefecture's Initiatives towards a Recycling-based Society

- The total volume of waste disposal in 1998

General Waste: 3.74 million tons (22% more than in 1987)

Industrial waste: 18.45 million tons (20% less than in 1987)

Total: 22.19 million tons (15% less than in 1987)

- Recycling Ratio: around 30%

- Ratio of waste reduction through intermediate processing:
55% (10 % points higher than the national average)

- Volume of final disposal: 2.78 million tons

- Ratio of final disposal to total waste volume: 13%
(15% less than the national average)

- Final disposal procession

1.19 million tons within the prefecture, 0.44 million tons outside the prefecture,
discharge 1.15 million tons into the sea

Kanagawa Prefecture Waste Processing Plan (Formulated in March 2002)

Fundamental Goal: Achieve 100% local processing of waste

Basic policies - “3Rs”

Reduce, Re-use, Recycle

Reducing the Generation of Wastes

General Waste

- Establish systems that encourage effective use of resources (the use of resource-saving, long-life products and the re-use of goods)
- Preventing disposable materials from going into households (discourage excessive wrapping and packaging)
- Composting of raw garbage
- Separate collection of reusable and recyclable goods

Industrial Waste

- Encourage and strengthen self-management of waste
- Extend the life of public/semi-public buildings by improving their durability
- Promote efforts to obtain ISO14001 accreditation
- Introduce economic incentives (Deposit systems, etc.)

Facilitating Recycling Activities

Encouraging the Recycling of General Waste

- Promoting recyclable waste collection as a business for independent operators
- Community-based initiatives carried out in collaboration with municipal governments

Industrial Waste

- Recycling construction materials
- Reusing construction and manufacturing-related sludge
- Reusing dehydrated waterworks sludge as ingredients in making cement
- Reusing incinerated sewage sludge as ingredients in making cement

Fostering the Recycling of Resources

- Facilitate Systems for Recycling Wastes
 - Systems to recycle or reuse wastes disposed from one business by other businesses across the entire prefecture
- Promote the Green-Purchase Initiatives

Research and Development Efforts for Recycling

- Promoting environment-related R&D efforts as collaborative undertakings between the government, academic and private sectors seeking ways to recycle categories of wastes for which recycling methods are not yet available
- technology to re-use plastic waste as a high-efficiency petrochemical raw material
- Research and development for recycling wooden products



Making Forests for Water Resources of Kanagawa

International Environmental Cooperation in Kanagawa

~Promoting International Environmental Cooperation at
the Regional level~

April, 2002 “International Environmental Symposium for Asian
Local Governments” was held

- 14 local government representatives from 10 Asian nations and
4 NPO representatives participated
- “Kanagawa Declaration for Sustainable Development in Asian
Local Governments” was adopted

August, 2002 “Kanagawa Declaration” was registered at
the Johannesburg Summit as a Type 2 Document

- Participated in the Johannesburg Summit (WSSD)
- Called attention to the “Kanagawa Declaration”



Training Seminar for Officials from
Kyonggi Province, S. Korea



Training Seminar for Officials from
Kyonggi Province, S. Korea



International Environmental Cooperation
(Study Seminars for Environmental
Conservation in Thailand)



International Environmental Cooperation
(Study Seminars for Environmental
Conservation in Vietnam)



Thank you for your kind attention.