

Challenges for a Recycling Oriented City

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Reformation of the Basic Plan for Municipal Waste Management

Reform: March 1996

Moving away from the “Dependence on Landfill” method for disposal that existed up until this time

Basic Plan

Aiming for the “Recycling Oriented City YOKOSUKA”

- Try our best not to dispose of garbage
- Think of “garbage” as “resources” to be reused

Change in Separation Categories for Collection

City Collection

Up to FY 2000		From FY 2001		
1	Burnable Garbage	1	Burnable Garbage	Complete Paper Recycling
2	Cans, Glass Bottles	2	Cans, Glass Bottles	
3	Non-burnable Garbage		PET Bottle	PET Bottles New Addition
		3	Plastic Containers and Packaging	New Addition
		4	Non-burnable Garbage	

Group Resource Collection

Up to FY 2000		From FY 2001		
Paper Materials	Newspaper	Paper Materials	Newspaper	Strengthened collection of Paper Items
	Magazines		Magazines	
	Cardboard		Cardboard	
	Paper Cartons		Paper Cartons	
	Other Papers		Other Papers	
Old Clothes, Old Fabric		Old Clothes, Old fabric		
Cans		—		
Glass		—		
Metal Objects other than cans		Metal Objects other than cans		

Construction of Recycle Plaza “AICLE”

Operations Began April 2001



Recycling Facilities Processing Capabilities: 220Tons/day (5 hours)

Cans, Glass bottles, PET bottles, Plastic Containers and Packaging, Cardboard, Paper cartons and other paper packaging material are separated and compressed or bundled for the collection of resource materials

Reuse Facilities

Repairing of household furniture disposed of as Large trash, Displaying repaired goods, Areas for recycling activities

→Furniture Repair Workshop, Furniture Exhibition Area, Information Corner, Citizens' Workshop, Multi-purpose Hall, Exhibition Corner, Conference Room, Lecture Hall, etc.

Supporting the Collection System Change: Preparation and Implementation Response

Preparation

Held “Garbage Talk” (Explanation Meetings for Citizens)
1,200 meetings held during a 6 month period, 62,000 participants

Circumstances Immediately Following Implementation

Inquires: 18,000

Complaints: 1,500

Uncollected Garbage: 199,500

Effective Public Relations

Used municipal news services, etc for making official announcements
following implementation to promote the collection systems’ effectiveness

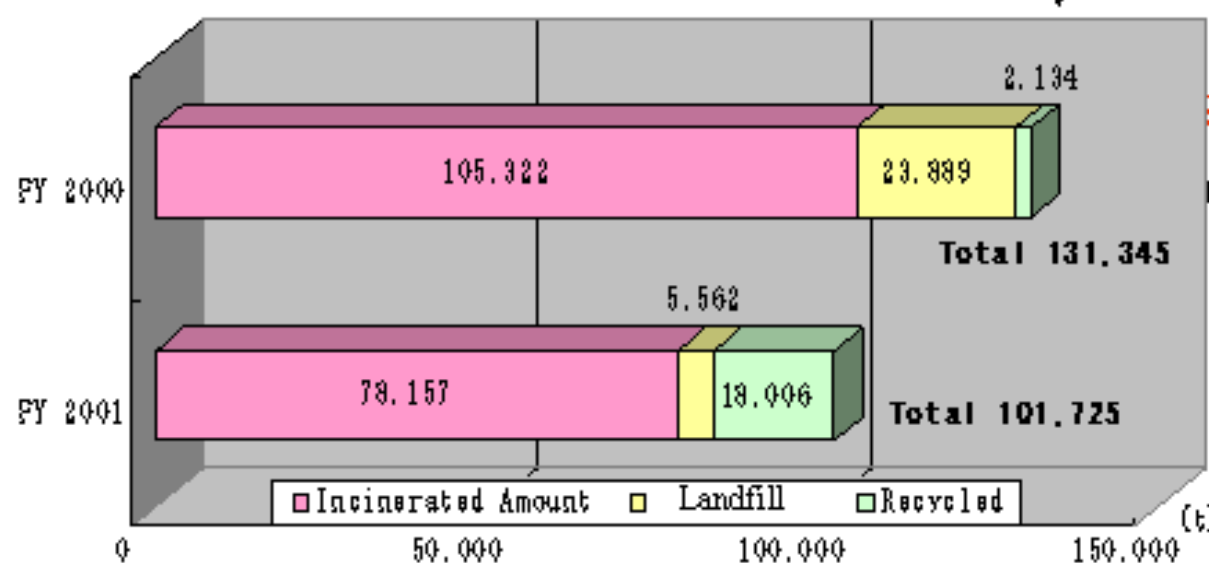


Took about 2 months to deepen citizens’ understanding

Change in the Collection of Household Garbage after Implementation of the New Separation & Collection System

Total Garbage Amount **23% Decrease**
 Incinerated Amount **26% Decrease**
 Land Fill amount **77% Decrease**
 Recycle Amount **8 × Increase**

60% Increase in
 Group Resource
 Collection



Recycling Rate
 increased from
31%
A Large Jump!

Further Steps Towards a Recycling Oriented City

1 Experiment into Creating Bio-gas from Kitchen Garbage

The goal is to decrease the amount of incinerated waste and to use the resource of kitchen garbage included within incinerated waste to create bio-gas for vehicle fuel

2 Fusion of Ash made from Incineration

Since September 2001, proceeding with resource utilization and reduction of landfill waste by fusing ashes from incineration for use in construction materials, etc.

3 Reduction and Recycling of Landfill Garbage

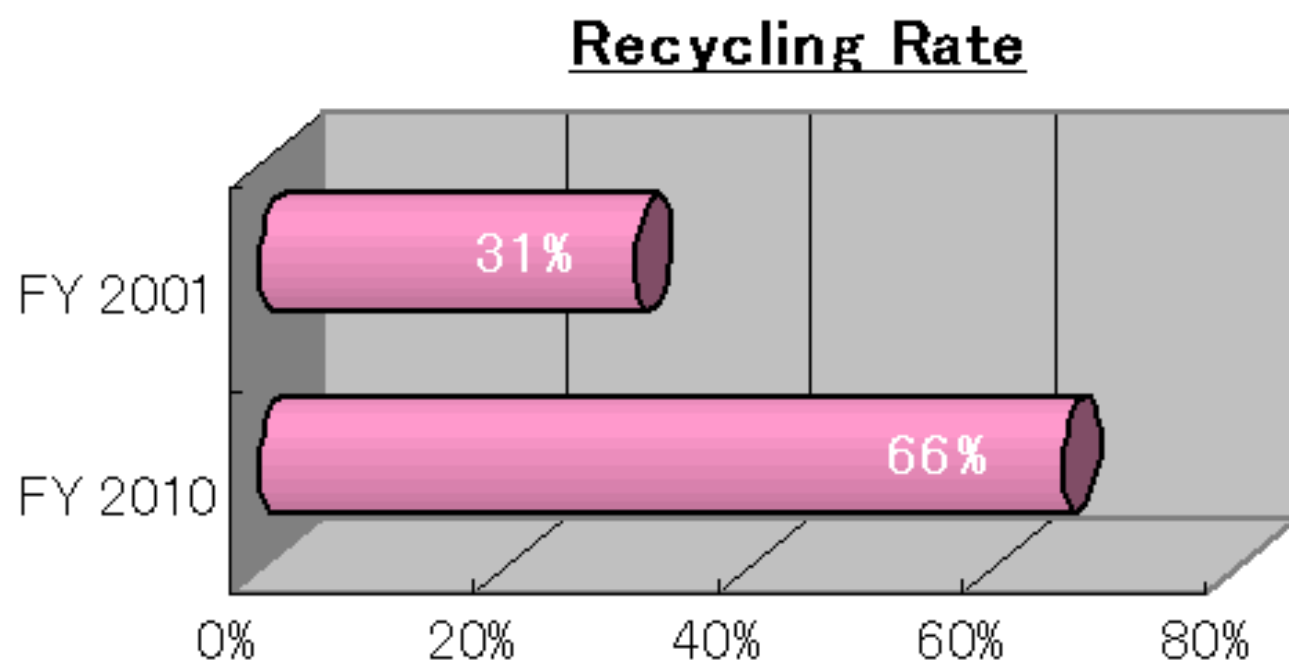
We are now embarking on the study of recycling and separation of plastic which can be properly separated as recyclables, yet is disposed of as Non-burnable refuse and placed in landfills

Creation of the “Recycling Oriented City YOKOSUKA”

Basic Plan for Municipal Waste Management

Reformed March 2003

Aiming for a 66% Recycling Rate by 2010 (31% in FY 2001)



Thank You For Listening



Yokosuka City