

Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“Achieving Clean Water, Clean Land and Clean Air through 3R and Resource Efficiency- A 21st Century Vision for Asia-Pacific Communities”

Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, 9-12 April 2018

City Report

(Draft)

< Kawasaki, Japan >

This city report was prepared by Kawasaki, Japan as an input for the Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

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CITY REPORT: [City Name: Kawasaki city, Japan]

Guideline for City Reporting on Major Initiatives/Achievements in 3R areas

The main objective of the City Reporting is to share among international community the progress, achievements and best practices, including various challenges faced, in the areas of **3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)** and sustainable waste management. This would help development agencies, donors, including development banks, in assessing the needs and challenges of cities to better plan their existing and future capacity building programmes and operations in the field of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

It would be appreciated if a consolidated city report could kindly be prepared by answering the following questions and submit to the **Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific** by email to 3R@uncred.or.jp

Timeline for submission: **10 February 2018**
Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Centre for Regional Development

CITY REPORT: [City Name: <u>Kawasaki city, Japan</u>]	
Q 1	What are the roles of local government stipulated in the 3R-related policies, acts, laws, or regulations?
	<p>The Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law stipulates that local governments in Japan shall promote voluntary activities of residents for reducing quantity of their generated solid waste, implement appropriate waste treatment including 3R, improve waste treatment facilities, and formulate municipal waste management plans. In addition, the Basic Law for Establishing a Recycling-Based Society required the local governments to make efforts in their respective responsibilities and roles to promote 3R toward the formation of a recycling-based society.</p> <p>Based on these laws and other relevant regulations, Kawasaki city formulated Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan and has promoted 3R policies.</p>

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<p>Q 2</p>	<p>Are 3R policies integrated in your city development strategy or master plan? (Please attach photo(s) of your city’s waste management facility if available.)</p>	
<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes => Please share goals/visions/major achievements/important lessons learnt that could be replicated elsewhere. <input type="checkbox"/> No => Please go to Q7 (please also answer Q5, 6, and 8) 3R policies are integrated in policy 3-2 “protecting local environment” in strategy 3 “working to create a city in which everyone can enjoy an active life” in “Kawasaki City Comprehensive Development Plan”, which is Kawasaki city’s master plan. Please attach photos with caption, if available: </p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ohzenji waste treatment center</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ukishima waste treatment center</p> </div> </div>		
<p>Q 3 What are the major challenges and constraints faced by your city in implementing 3R policies and programmes? (Please answer only if your <u>answer to Q2 is “Yes”</u>)</p>		
<p>Financial constraints:</p>		
<p>Institutional/governance challenges:</p>		
<p>Policy gaps:</p>		
<p>Other challenges such as technical capacity, human resources etc.:</p>		<p>Kawasaki city is in a condition that its population has continuously increased as a city with high convenience for living. Under this condition, Kawasaki city promotes public awareness on recycle. Moreover, Kawasaki city considers it is important to promote 2R (reduce, reuse) by cooperating among citizens, business sectors and administration sectors because environmental load of 2R are lower than recycle. In addition, Kawasaki city thinks it is necessary to implement a comprehensive measures, including the</p>

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	<p>perspectives of “resource circulation”, “low carbon”, and “natural symbiosis”. Therefore, Kawasaki city deals with these challenges by implementing the current “Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan”, which includes the perspectives.</p>
<p>Q 4</p>	<p>What programme is in place in your city in support of NGOs activities towards promotion of 3Rs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste Reduction Advisor System Kawasaki city considers that collaboration with resident organizations, such as neighborhood community associations, is indispensable for promoting waste reduction and recycle. Hence, Kawasaki city formulated the Waste Reduction Advisor System. Under the system, Kawasaki city requests representative resident organizations in Kawasaki city to nominate the waste reduction advisers. The Mayor of Kawasaki city delegates a graded post to the nominated waste reduction advisers and requests them to work as volunteer leaders for promoting waste reduction and recycle in communities and for enhancing communication between Kawasaki city government and Kawasaki citizens. ● Waste Reduction Advisor Liaison Council The waste reduction advisors sometimes face challenges and difficulties for promoting waste reduction and recycle during implementing their activities in their communities as the advisors. In order to find solutions for the challenges and difficulties, Kawasaki city established Waste Reduction Advisor Liaison Councils in each ward of Kawasaki city, and has promoted information exchange among the waste reduction advisors and city government through the liaison councils. ● Promotion of Residents’ Organizations’ Recyclable Waste Collection Recyclable waste, such as cardboards, newspapers, magazines, books, milk cartons, clothes, returnable bottles and others, are collected by citizens’ organizations, such as neighborhood community associations, parent and teachers associations and others, in collaboration with private collection traders. Kawasaki city supports their voluntary recyclable waste collection activities and provides subsidies to the resident organizations and the private collection traders which implement the voluntary waste collection activities depending on quantity of collected recyclable waste. ● Kitchen Waste Recycling Leader Dispatch System Kawasaki city promotes kitchen waste recycling at home (small-scale resource circulation), but the kitchen waste recycling sometimes faces challenges and difficulties against continuous implementation, such as vermination in the kitchen waste, bad odor from the kitchen waste and others due to poor understanding on how to properly recycle the kitchen waste at home. If instructors, who have experiences and knowledge on how to properly recycle kitchen waste, provide advises and instructions on the recycling when such challenges and difficulties occur, citizens can overcome the challenges and difficulties and can continuously implement their kitchen waste recycling activities at home. Therefore, Kawasaki city formulated Kitchen Waste Recycling Leader Dispatch System. Under the system, Kawasaki city nominates people who have experiences and knowledge on how to properly recycle kitchen waste as the kitchen waste recycling leaders, and dispatches them to advice

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	<p>(including on-site advising and telephone advising) citizens who encounter challenges and difficulties for proper kitchen waste recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidies for citizens' organizations which implement kitchen waste recycling activities Kawasaki city aims at promoting kitchen waste reduction and resource circulation by enhancing activities for composting kitchen waste generated from households, such as remains from cooking and left-over food, and effectively utilizing the compost in farmland and others. In order to enhance the composting and utilization of the compost, Kawasaki city provides subsidies for citizens' organizations which compost kitchen waste and utilize the compost in farmland, flower garden or others.
<p>Q 5</p>	<p>Is there any collaborative 3R activities/projects/partnerships involving cities (e.g., city-to-city cooperation) and organizations at international level?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes => Please brief the project(s) including objectives, project partners, target, period, budget etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Kawasaki city and Bandung city in Indonesia have fostered trustworthy relationship through communication regarding environmental areas in Asia-Pacific Eco-Business Forum, which has been held by Kawasaki city every year. As an achievement of the relationship, Kawasaki city and Bandung city concluded the “Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning City-to-City Cooperation towards Low Carbon and Sustainable Cities” in February, 2016. Based on the MOU, Kawasaki city and Bandung city have implemented “Waste management support project toward a sustainable resource recycling society in Bandung, Indonesia” in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and Japan Environmental Sanitation Center by utilizing the financial scheme of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Partnership Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project purpose: Bandung City is to promote actions for building a sustainable resource recycling society by properly conducting the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) through capacity development of residents and businesses, and by improving capacity for proper separation of organic and non-organic waste to recycle them as much as possible; ➤ Project partners: Officials and public cooperation staff in charge of waste management in DLHK (Agency of Environment and Waste Management), Bappelitbang (Regional Development Planning Board), PD Kebersihan etc., citizens, and the business sector including restaurants, hotels and traditional markets; ➤ Project implantation period: from April 2017 to March 2020; ➤ Project outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Communities in Bandung City are to improve their capacity to properly separate and utilize waste;

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- ✧ Restaurants, hotels and others in Bandung City are to improve their capacity to properly separate and collect business-related food waste in order to promote utilization of biodigesters in Bandung City;
- ✧ Bandung City is to improve its capacity to properly design, renovate and manage TPS 3Rs;
- ✧ Bandung City is to properly implement a waste management master plan.

Please attach photos of the project (s) with caption, if available:



Project Kick-Off Ceremony in Bandung city



Courtesy visit to the Mayor of Kawasaki city at the Asia-Pacific Eco-Business Forum in Kawasaki



Field study on a small-scale biodigester utilized in a community in Bandung city



Field study on waste collection process in Kawasaki city



Lecture in Bandung city on how to promote public awareness activities for proper waste management



Lecture in Kawasaki city on a composting method by utilizing cardboard

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Q 6	What major future prospects or opportunities does your city have in 3R areas?			
	Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan – cutting down on waste, an Eco-gurashi plan for the future, which has been implemented since 2016, sets its basic principle as “Working to achieve a sustainable, environmentally-friendly community”, and includes directions of measures for Kawasaki city’s waste management for ten years from FY2016 to FY2025. The plan includes a policy to implement “Eco-gurashi” through collaboration among residents, businesses, and municipal governments, and further promote the 3R” as one of its basic policies. Under the basic policy, Kawasaki city implements various specific measures for promoting 3R.			
Q 7	What type of 3R infrastructure and facilities your city is equipped with? Please tick the appropriate.			
	Type of 3R infrastructure and facilities	Adequate/ Significant	If adequate, how many treatment facilities (in number)	Not-adequate / Non-significant
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste collection facility	■	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste segregation facility	■	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste storage facility	■	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste processing & treatment facility	■	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> resource recovery facility	■	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste recycling facility	■	8 (Only large-scale facilities are counted. These facilities are owned by private companies in Kawasaki city)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste to energy facility	■	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> eco-industrial zones	■	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> science parks/theme parks relevant to 3R	■	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> others (please specify: Waste collection cars)	■	207	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Q 8	Kindly provide the important 3R policies/programmes/projects/master plans that your City Government plans to undertake within next five years (2017-2022).
	<p>Kawasaki city formulated Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan – cutting down on waste, an Eco-gurashi plan for the future, which launched in 2016. The plan sets its basic principle as “Working to achieve a sustainable, environmentally-friendly community”, includes the following three basic policies, and clarifies directions of measures for Kawasaki city’s waste management for ten years from FY2016 to FY2025:</p> <p><Basic policies under the plan></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Respond effectively to social changes and strive for a society that generates as little waste as possible; ➤ Implement “Eco-gurashi” through collaboration among residents, businesses, and municipal governments, and further promote the 3Rs; ➤ Ensure a comfortable living environment where people can live healthy with peace of mind. <p>In order to implement the basic plan on the ground, Kawasaki city formulated the Phase II Action Plan for the basic plan in March 2018. The Action Plan is to be implemented during four years from FY2018 to FY2021. The concrete goals set under the Action Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce ordinary waste volume per person per day by 36g (from 443g/person/day in FY2016 to 407g/person/day in FY2021), • Increase a household waste recycling rate of 32% (from 28% in FY2016 to 32% in FY2021), • Reduce incinerated waste volume by 22,000tons (from 366,000t/year in FY2016 to 344,000t/year in FY2021). <p>In order to realize these goals, the Phase II Action Plan sets 66 specific measures.</p>

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<p>Q 9</p>	<p>In response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular <i>SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)</i> and <i>SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)</i>, how your City is planning to advance 3R and resource efficiency related measures?</p>
	<p>For SDG6 (Water and Sanitation), Kawasaki city has implemented measures for ensuring good quality water through proper wastewater treatment by disseminating wastewater treatment plants, and for realizing good quality hygienic environment through appropriate waste treatment since 1930s. As a result of the continuous implementation of the measures since 1930s, Kawasaki city ensures good quality water and hygienic environment in its area. Kawasaki city will continuously implement measures for ensuring the good quality water and hygienic environment in a similar fashion in the future as well as in the past.</p> <p>For SDG11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Kawasaki city promotes measures to deal with super-aging society and disasters by liaising with the Integrated Community Care System under the Phase II Action Plan for Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan – cutting down on waste, an Eco-gurashi plan for the future. The Integrated Community Care System is a system to provide necessary services, including nursing care, medical care, insurance, welfare/livelihood support etc., to the residents in need, in order to help everyone, including the elderly, continue living in places where they have lived for a long time or where they want to live. Under the System, Kawasaki city considers the arrival of the super-aging society, strengthen initiatives such as the “Fureai” collection service that comes to pick up waste at the door of the elderly, and enhance collaboration with ward offices and communities, including “Mimamori (watch with care)” at the time of daily waste collection. In addition, in order to promote disaster control even at ordinary times, Kawasaki city explores how to separate and dispose household waste in times of disaster, compiles the procedure of the how-to in an easy-to-understand format, and publicizes it to the residents at ordinary times.</p> <p>For SDG12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Kawasaki city examines new methods of implementing food waste measures under the Phase II Action Plan.</p>

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Q 10	What are the main challenges in your city concerning clean water, clean land and clean air? (Please answer the below points)		
	Yes	If yes, kindly write frequency of analyzing (number per month)	No
	Do you regularly analyze the air pollution in laboratories (NOx, air particles and other pollutants)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>Controlled substances are monitored at incineration plants and final disposal sites periodically according to laws and ordinances. For example, NOx, SOx, dusts, and hydrogen chloride are monitored once every two months. Other substances, such as cadmium, lead and others, are also monitored periodically according to timings provided in regulations under the laws and ordinances.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Do you regularly analyze the water contamination through chemically and biologically test (DO, heavy metal and microbial water quality)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>Controlled substances are monitored at incineration plants and final disposal sites periodically according to laws and ordinances. For example, BOD, pH and suspended solid are monitored once a month. Other substances, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, iodine and others, are also monitored periodically according to timings provided in regulations under the laws and ordinances.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Do you regularly analyze the soil pollution (disposal of hazardous and chemical waste)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>Controlled substances are monitored at incineration plants and final disposal sites periodically according to laws and ordinances. For example, controlled substances, such as mercury, cadmium, lead, hexavalent chromium, arsenic, selenium and others, are monitored periodically according to timings provided in regulations under the laws and ordinances.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q 11	In response to the New Urban Agenda, in particular <i>Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all</i> and <i>Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development</i>, how your City is planning to contribute to safe, inclusive and resilient city building related to 3R and sustainable waste management areas?
	Under the Phase II Action Plan for Kawasaki City Municipal Solid Waste Management Basic Plan – cutting down on waste, an Eco-gurashi plan for the future, Kawasaki city promotes measures to deal with super-aging society and disasters by liaising with the Integrated Community Care System. The Integrated Community Care System is a system to provide necessary services, including nursing care, medical care, insurance, welfare/livelihood support etc., to the residents in need, in order to help everyone, including the elderly, continue living in places where they have lived for a long time or where they want to live. Under the System, Kawasaki city considers the arrival of the super-aging society, strengthen initiatives such as the “Fureai” collection service that comes to pick up waste at the door of the elderly, and enhance collaboration with ward offices and communities, including “Mimamori (watch with care)” at the time of daily waste collection. In addition, in order to promote disaster control even at ordinary times, Kawasaki city explore how to separate and dispose household waste in times of disaster, compile the procedure of the how-to in an easy-to-understand format, and publicize it to the residents at ordinary times.
Q 12	[For Indian cities only], how is your city linking 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission)? Do you think circular economic utilization of all waste streams in India would accelerate faster achievement of Swachh Bharat Mission? If so, is your city equipped with required 3R policies, programmes and infrastructures towards circular economic utilization of the waste streams?

*Kindly submitted to the Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific by email to 3R@uncrd.or.jp before **31 January 2018**.
Thank you for your kind cooperation.*