20% Club For Sustainble Cities Newsletter
Vol.8 September 2001

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## Welcome to the 20% Club :New Members – Lampang Municipality, Dan Khuntod Municipality, and Tachikawa City

Lampang Municipality (Thailand), Dan Khuntod Municipality (Thailand) and Tachikawa City (Japan) have just joined the 20% Club.

Lampang is a municipality with approx. 70,000 residents situated in northern Thailand. In order to implement Local Agenda 21, Lampang has vigorously promoted environmental policies such as environmental education and city greening. Dan Khuntod is a municipality with the population of approx. 12,000 in Nakhonratchasima (the eastern part of Thailand). In cooperation of a Thailand NGO, the Development of Environment and Energy Foundation (DEEF), Dan Khuntod set the targets for waste reduction, recycling and $CO_2$ emission reduction.

In Tokyo, Japan, Tachikawa City has become a new member. Tachikawa, with the population of 165,000, set the following reduction targets; $CO_2$ emissions (over 6%), paper consumption (over 10%) and electricity use (over 6%) in the city office. The City will make these the priorities of its environmental action plan, and will take necessary measures to achieve the targets within 5 years.

## Progress Report Survey Result (Summary)

The survey about members' progress towards their targets (September, 2000) received responses from 46 members (37 from Japan and 9 overseas) out of the 60 members in total, and more than 140 items were answered.

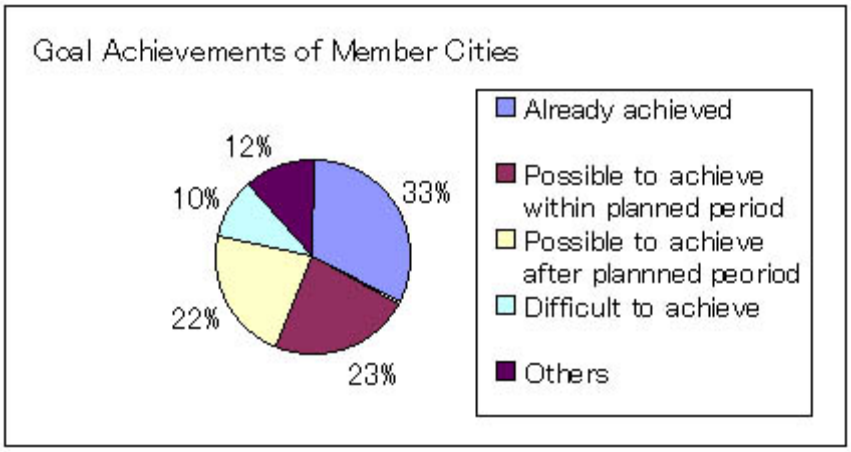
Many member cities, especially those in Japan, have already achieved their targets that they had set up when they joined the 20% Club. Progress towards implementation, on the whole, is steady. But at the same time, some members revealed that the achievement would be unlikely, due to changes in the circumstances subsequent to the establishment of targets, lack of finance and personnel, and over-ambitious targets. In general, there have been energetic application of a considerable variety of measures to deal with a wide range of issues. These measures include the introduction of environmental management systems, environmental education initiatives, waste reduction/recycling programs and natural environment conservation projects. (For detailed reports, see following section.)

The 20% Club will continue to facilitate information sharing among members to help them tackle the challenges and establish appropriate measures to achieve their goals. This year, which marks the end of the initial 5-year period for the implementation and achievement of goals, the Club will encourage the members to set new targets (p.11)

## Tabulation of Results

| | Japan | Overseas | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Member Cities（Survey Subject） | 38 | 22 | 60 |
| Number of Response （Rate of Response） | 37 (97%) | 9 (41%) | 46 (77%) |
| Number of Items Replied | 124 | 21 | 144 |
| | | | |
| Already achieved | 48 | 0 | 48 |
| Possible to achieve goal within planned period | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Possible to achieve goal after planned period | 31 | 1 | 32 |
| Difficult to achieve | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Others | 10 | 8 | 18 |

Note: In cases where multiple responses have been given in one sheet, these are counted individually.



## State of Target Achievements of Member Cities (Extract)

Target Achievements Survey Results (as of September 2000) is shown in the following chart. A complete record of the survey results (including details of measures being implemented to achieve the goals and the challenges being faced) can be obtained in English on the 20% Club website (www.shonan.ne.jp/~gef20/E/progress2000ENG.html).

Note: Brevity code written in a space of status of progress indicates following means:
A Already achieved
B Possible to achieve goal within planned period
C Possible to achieve goal after the planned period
D Difficult to achieve

| Municipality | Target | [% of Achievement] Activities/Status of Progress | Status of Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sendai City | To reduce $CO_2$ emission to below the 1990 level of 2.03 tons (carbon equivalent) | 【－%】 Survey is underway to measure the per capita $CO_2$ emission of 1999 and 2000. | B |
| | 30% plus increase of the recycling waste rate in 2010 | 【17.1%】(1999) | B |
| | To raise the citizens' awareness of nearby living beings | 【－%】 | B |
| Gunma Prefecture | To reduce the per capita $CO_2$ emission by 20% by 2005 as compared to the 2000 levels | 【－%】 No data available on the current level of $CO_2$ emission. | — |
| | To increase the recycling rate over 20% by 2000 | 【13.5%】(The recycling rate of domestic waste in 1997) | — |
| Kawaguchi City | To achieve a recycling rate of 20.1% before intermediate treatment at recycling plant | 【14.2%】(1999) | C |
| Noda City | To reduce waste by 30% | 【93%】 For purchasing additional bags citizens have to pay a higher price, and this gives citizens an incentive to control waste generation. | A |
| Abiko City | To reduce the volume of waste from households by 50 g and that from businesses by 1,450 g by 2000 | 【by 17g (from households)】 【by 355g (from businesses)】 | D |
| Setagaya Ward | To create the 5,600m length of hedges by the end of 2001 | 【83.9%】 | B |
| | To increase the number of low-emission vehicles in the ward by 20% in the next 5 years | 【213%（113 low emission vehicles）】 | A |
| | To increase the rate of recycling by 20% in the next 3 years over the respective previous year | 【－%】 Collecting point was expanded from 3,000 to 30,000, that is all garbage pick-up points. As the amount of waste collected from April to June increased by more than 300% as compared to the same period of the previous year, the rate of recycling for 2000 is estimated to have improved immensely to exceed 15%. | C |
| Kanagawa Prefecture | By 2000, increase the amount of exchanging recycled materials among businesses by 20% compared with the 1995 level (12,591 t). | 【－%】 Resources exchanged in 1999: 3,001 t | D |
| | To expand the area of forests managed by the | 【2,912 ha】（1998-1999） | B |

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| | prefecture from 9,200 ha to 12,500 ha in 5 years | | |
| | To increase the area of city park by 37% (per capita) | 【14%increase】(2000) | C |
| | To increase permanent green area by 20% by founding prefectural parks | 【0%】 | C |
| Yokohama City | To reduce approximately 10% of electricity consumption at city offices by 2002, compared with the 1997 figures | 【4.9%increase】 | D |
| | To reduce approximately 10% of fuel consumption for publicly-owned vehicles by 2002 compared with the 1997 figures | 【0.7% decrease (gasoline consumption)】 【66.6% decrease (light oil consumption)】 (as compared to the 1997) | B |
| | To reduce approximately 10% of paper consumption by 2002 as compared to the 1997 | 【100.7%increase (copying paper)】 【121.7%increase (OA paper)】 | B |
| | To raise the recycling rate of paper, which constitutes a factor in the total volume of waste, by approximately 10% by 2002, as compared to the 1997 figures | 【6.5%decrease】 | B |
| | To increase the use of recycled paper by 10% by 2002 as compared to the 1997 figures | 【printed matters 2.2%increase、copying paper 1.1%increase】 | B |
| Kawasaki City | To increase the volume of waste recycling by 20% as compared to 1995 | 【47%increase】（1999） | A |
| | To increase the ratio of low-emission vehicles for publicly-owned vehicle by over 30% | 【12.7%】(2000) | C |
| Yokosuka City | To raise a waste recycling rate up to 33% by 2001 | 【13%】Provided training program for Waste Reduction Promotors (666 persons) to actively carry out their mission with full understanding of the environmental issue. | C |
| | 20% increase in treatment of domestic waste water | 【78% (Pumping)】 【40% (single type private sewage system)】 | C |
| | 20% increase in the number of trees along the streets | 【16.8%increase】 | C |
| | To increase designate green area up to 66.7 ha in 2000 | 【19.49%increase】 | C |
| | 20% increase in the creation of hedges | 【－%】 | A |
| | 20% increase in park areas in the city (To add 55.91 ha, an increase of 14.8% to the existing 378.19 ha) | 【approx. 5%increase】 | C |
| | 20% increase of eco-friendly park, with special considerations to the ecosystem (an increase of 0.8 ha) | 【260%increase】 | A |
| | To refurbish 176 sets of light within 5 years | 【6%】 | C |
| | To secure 20% of facilities utilizing existing trees | 【26%】 (1999) | A |
| Hiratsuka City | 90% Reduction of domestic waste | 【11.8%】 The city recommends composting machines and holds the explanatory meetings at community centers for promoting its use. | C |
| | To reduce the levels of PCDDs emissions to below 50% of 80ng-TEQ/$Nm^3$ which is specified in the urgent reduction measures | 【100%】 | A |

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| | To keep 20% of green areas at public facilities | 【－%】At present, the green areas of 20% are secured through the greenery consulations. | ― |
| Kamakura City | 20% reduction of the total volume of waste | 【30.4%decrease】(1998) | A |
| Fujisawa City | 20% reduction of waste compared with the 1997(per capita volume of waste to be disposed) | 【7%decrease】<br>The City certificated several stores that made efforts for waste reduction as "Waste Reduction Promoting Store"by giving certifications and symbol marks at the stores' front doors. (8 Stores were certificated in 1999 and a total of 114 stores have received certification as of the end of 1999).） | B |
| Odawara City | To recycle 20% of the waste collected by the city | 【24.6％】（1999） Assigned the same pick-up points for recyclable waste as those of the domestic burnable waste, making it easier to dispose recyclable waste. | A |
| | To increase the use of LEVs up to a minimum of 100 in the City by 2002 and 10,000 by 2011 | 【approx.90cars】 | B |
| Chigasaki City | 20% reduction of waste by 2001 | 【11%】 | B |
| Sagamihara City | To establish an environmental information system outside the city office based on the Basic Environment Ordinance | 【－%】 | C |
| | 20% reduction of the environmental impacts on the rivers | 【 97.1% 】(diffusion rate of sewage system：1999) | C |
| | 20% plus increase in urban park areas | 【－%】159.6 ha（2000） | C |
| Hadano City | Waste reduction and its recycling<br>13% reduction in 2000 | 【16.8%】 | A |
| Ebina City | To recycle 20% of the total waste by collecting recyclable materials from the waste | 【23.3%】(2000) | A |
| | To increase the ratio of low-emission vehicles for publicly-owned vehicle by 20% plus | 【33.5%】（2000）<br>"The Eco Park and Ride Social Experiment" was launched in March 2000. It employs 15 electric cars as the city's public vehicles during the daytime of weekdays while leasing out them as monitaring cars for private use during nights and holidays. | A |
| Nakai Town | To recycle 20% of the total waste by collecting recyclable materials from the waste | 【22.5%】 | A |
| Oi Town | To recycle 20% of the total waste by collecting recyclable materials from the waste | 【21.9%】(1999) | A |
| Matsuda Town | To recycle 20% of the total waste by collecting recyclable materials from the waste | 【90%】(approximate figure due to the variation in items) | B |
| Zama City | To achieve 20% Introduction of low-emission vehicles in 5 years | 【25.6%】 | A |
| Minami-Ashigara City | To aim at a recycling rate of 20% | 【21.2%】 | A |
| Ayase City | To attain a recycling rate over 20% | 【－%】 | A |
| Hayama Town | To attain a recycling rate over 20% | 【11.1%】（2000） | C |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Samukawa Town | To collect over 20% of secondary materials from the waste | 【88%】 | — |
| Oiso Town | To attain a recycling rate over 20% in 2001 | 【75%】 | A |
| Ninomiya Town | To achieve 20% recycling rate compared to the total volume of waste collected | 【26.1%】（2000） | A |
| Yamakita Town | To achieve 20% plus of recycling rate | 【－%】 | — |
| Kaisei Town | To maintain an annual recycling rate of over 20% | 【20.2%】（1999） | A |
| Manazuru Town | To promote the installation of combined type private sewage treatment（Provide a subsidy to help install 12 units in 2001） | 【50%】 | B |
| | To reduce the ocean dumping of human waste from 18.15 kl (per day) in 1995 down to16.34 kl (per day) in 2001 | 【50%】 | B |
| Iida City | To reduce the volume of domestic waste in 2000 by 7% from the 1990-94 average, which is a 14% decrease of the estimated volume | 【21% reduction (compared to the current volume)】<br>【12% reduction (the estimated volume)】<br>Incentives for reduction of waste have been created by introducing charges for burnable waste and landfilled waste and a subsidy for the purchase of composting machines | D |
| | To raise the collection rate of above 26% in 2000 | 【21%】 | C |
| | To supplement the 2000 electricity that exceeded 1994 levels with natural energy | 【－%】2.8% of electricity consumption in excess of the 1994 level was powered by natural energy | D |
| | To help install solar water heaters in 25% plus of households in 2000 | 【28%】 | A |
| | To help install solar power generator in 1% plus of households in 2000 | 【0.94%】 | B |
| | To keep water consumption in 2000 under the average of 1990-94 levels | 【317 L】 | D |
| | To maintain water quality of rivers in the mountainous areas (16 monitoring points) that can be the habitat oamame (landlocked salmon) | 【14 of 16】Monitoring points that achieved the target level<br>Took measurements at regular intervals. | B |
| | To aim at a stench density of 20 at industrial areas (Monitoring points: 2) | 【1 of 2】(Monitoring points that have achieved targeted level) | B |
| | To raise the satisfaction rate of the citizens to over 67% | 【54%】 | C |
| | Keep conscious of how to reduce waste: over 81% (by 2010) | 【62%】 | C |
| | Bring own shopping bags: over 40% (by 2010) | 【27%】<br>Stores reward shoppers who bring their own shopping bags | C |
| | Sort domestic waste: over 95%( by 2010) | 【92%】 | B |
| | Purchase environmentally friendly products: over 60% (by 2010) | 【92%】<br>Cooperated with green consumer groups that edited shopping guidebooks. | C |
| | Save electricity used by TV sets: over 85% (by 2010) | 【78%】<br>Provided intermediary service for the installation of energy-saving navigators. | C |

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| | Use public transportation: over 25% (by 2010) | 【14%】 | C |
| | Get involved in environmental groups' activities: over 33% (by 2010) | 【15%】 Gathered information on environmental groups and organizations for making a network of them. For people's empowerment, environmental advisor system has been introduced. | C |
| | Create opportunities to increase citizen's familiarity with nature: over 75% (by 2010) | 【30%】 | C |
| | conserve water consumption:over 85% (by 2010) | 【78%】 | C |
| | Conserve landscapes: over 67% (by 2010) | 【48%】 Residents in four communities formed agreements on landscape conservation | C |
| | Stop discharge of domestic food oil through the sink: over 95% (by 2010) | 【91%】 | B |
| | Refrain from back yard burning plastic waste: over 80% (by 2010) | 【86%】 | A |
| Komoro City | To recycle 40% of waste | 【approx. 35%】 | B |
| Yamato City | To save electricity consumption at city offices by 20% | 【－%】 | D |
| | To save electricity consumption at sewage treatment facilities by 20% | 【approx. 15.9%】 | ― |
| | To recycle 20% of the waste | 【－%】 | ― |
| | To achieve a 20% rate of greenery | 【approx. 19.4%】 | ― |
| | To install rainwater inlet at 20% of the all city residences | 【－%】 1,420 units ( installed at all newly constructed buildings) | ― |
| Okayama city | To reservation facility greening rate 20.9 ㎡ per preson. | 【8.1 ㎡ 】 | C |
| | To offer sewage service 70% of the area by 2010 | 【40.1%】（1999） | B |
| | To offer waste water treatment services to 84% of the population by 2010 | 【53.8%】（1999） | B |
| | To achieve 19.1% recycling rate in 2010 | 【11.6%】（1999） | B |
| Kochi Prefecture | To increase multi-layered forests from the current areas of 176 ha to 2400 ha by the end of 2001 | 【395ha】(1999) | D |
| | To secure 5.0% of the prefecture's total areas as the prefectural parks by the end of 2001 | 【4.7%】(2000) | D |
| | To offer sewage services to 30% of the population by the end of 2001 | 【20%】(1998) | D |
| | To achieve 20% of recycle rate by the end of 2001 | 【8.8%】(1997) | D |
| | To attain achievement of the designated BOD/COD levels in 85% of the public water areas by the end of 2001 | 【80%】(1998) | D |
| Minamata City | To annually hold Minamata Victims Commenmorating Service with the cooperation of the patients and the citizens on May 1 | 【100%】(1999) | A |
| | To support holding the "Fire Festival" to commemorate all victims died of the Minamata disease | 【100%】 | A |
| | To recognize environmental conservation activities in East and South East Asia | 【100%】(2001) | A |

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|---|---|---|
| To carry out activities by the "Minamata Narration Group" | 【100%】(1999)<br>In 1999, seven members worked a total of 161 days, delivering 284 presentations to 13,947 audiences (314 organizations). | A |
| To cultivate the "Seedling Forest" with the cooperation of citizens | 【100%】(2001) | A |
| To monitor the qualities of water, air, noise, vibration, and soil | 【100%】 | A |
| To create biotope at 3 locations by 2000 | 【100%】 | A |
| To clean up beaches with the cooperation of citizens | 【100%】 | A |
| To grow the "People's Forest" (2.3 ha) with the cooperation of the citizens learning about the mechanism of forest's water conservation | 【100%】<br>Weeding was carried out with the members of local groups (Yorokai). (1999) | A |
| To carry out thinning of 275.4 ha privately owned forest (1999) | 【100%】(1999) Granted subsidies for the thinning of approximately 330.68 ha. | A |
| To provide sewage services to 36% of population by 2000 | 【35.9%】 | A |
| To install 111 units of single type private sewage system in 1999, attaining a total number of 476 units. | 【98.3%】(1999)<br>Subsidies were granted to the installation of 104 units, attaining a total number of 468 units. | C |
| To attain 18% of the recycling rate by 2000 | 【100%】 | A |
| To reduce the total annual domestic waste to less than 12,000 t by 2000 | 【100%】(1999)<br>Implemented the "My Bag Campaign" to encourage consumers to bring their own shopping bags as well as the survey on the use of food trays. | A |
| To collect 120 kg of CFCs from used home electric appliances attaining a total collection of 160 kg | 【84%】 | D |
| To consider reducing the use of tropical timber for formwork in public construction works | 【100%】 | A |
| To review the use of recycled materials and to secure stock yard for leftover soil from construction | 【100%】 | A |
| Help 3 communities sign of environmental community agreement by documenting the agreed matters for improving its environment by 2000 | 【100%】 | A |
| To host study seminars for Supporting businesses to acquire certification of environmental management system | 【100%】 | A |
| To give "Environmental Meistar Certification" to 15 persons who produce environmentally sound products by 2000 | 【100%】(1999) Gave the certification of 5 environmental "Meistars" in 4 categories, a total of 14 persons in 1998 and 1999. | A |
| To certify 5 shops that promote environmental activities as "Eco-Shop" by 2000 | 【100%】(1999)<br>Women's Council for Waste Reduction examined the stores and certified Suikosha, Kotobukiya, Minamata, Fresh Kamon, Wine / Food Iwao and other 9 shops as Eco-Shops in 1999. | A |

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| | To build a bicycle-friendly city under citizens' participation | 【100%】<br>After several executive committee meetings, hosted a study seminar in September 1999. Subsequetly organized a study tour to successful cities and prepared recommendations to the Mayor in December 1999. | A |
| | To promote the new energy vision | 【100%】(1999) | A |
| | To certi 100 households for the Family Version of ISO system in 1999 | 【62%】(1999) Established the "Family Version of ISO" system and held orientation sessions (June 1999). After a meeting to report review results, issued 62 certifications to the households (December 1999). | B |
| | To establish the School Version of ISO system in 1999 | 【100%】Established the "School Version of ISO" system in February 2000 and certified 3 schools including the Minamata First Primary School. | A |
| | To reduce electricity consumption by 4% by 2000, except facilities under special management | 【100%】 | A |
| | To reduce the consumption of LPG by 1%: by 2000, except facilities under special management | 【100%】 | A |
| | To reduce the consumption of heavy oil by 8% (light oil by 7%) by 2000, except facilities under special management | 【92.9%】 | C |
| | To reduce fuel consumption of publicly-owned vehicles by 1% by 2000 | 【96.9%】 | C |
| | To reduce fuel consumption of private vehicles for commuting by 1% by 2000 | 【88.7%】 | D |
| | To reduce the purchase volume of copying papers by 5% by 2000, except facilities under special management | 【100%】 | A |
| | To promote the separate collection of paper waste at city offices | 【100%】 | A |
| | To promote the separate collection of paper waste at city offices | 【100%】 | A |
| | To promote green purchasing of office equipment and supplies | 【100%】 | A |
| Gold Coast City Council | 20% reduction in water consumption per property | 【－%】 | B |
| | 20% reduction of total Nitrogen and Phosphorus discharged from all of Council's treatment plants | 【－%】 | B |
| | 1) 20% Increase in the beneficial reuse of wastewater effluent<br>2) 20% reduction in the chlorine usage for wastewater effluent disinfection<br>3) 20% reduction in sewage overflows | 【all of target －%】<br>Northern wastewater reclaimed water scheme adopted by Council. Environmental impact studies have been carried out by consultants to satis statutory requirements. Budget provision made in 2000/01 for $9.0 Million for scheme funding. | B |
| | 20% increase in the total area of protected vegetation , excluding land directly administered by the State and Federal governments | 【－%】 | — |

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| Mbale Municipality | Expand the area covered by Municipal Waste Collection and Disposal service from present 9km$^2$ to 18km$^2$ in 5 years | 【48 %】 -Increased community awareness on waste disposal<br>-Partial privatization of refuse collection transport and final disposal<br>-Community Contribution towards cost of shortage skips.<br>-Decentralization of waste management to Divisions | — |
| Ratnapura Municipal Council | Composting, Recycling, Land filing | 【30%】<br>Municipal Council of Ratnapura has started doing separate collections of coconut shells, metals and bottles by labors. | — |
| Shenyang Municipal Government | 20% reduction on $SO_2$ and TSP(Total Suspended Particles) | 【－%】Use cleaner fuels around the city, close the biggest polluter, shenyang smelt, as well as other stritages, the SO2 reduced over 20 %, TSP reduced around 20%. | — |
| Semarang City | Industrial Pollution abatement, Improving river water quality, Improving public awareness especially in the river surrounding | 【－%】 | B |
| Nonthaburi Municipality | 20% Recycling of household waste by 2005 | 【30%】<br>Nonthaburi Province was set up 20 pilot household groups in communities for source separation educated the people how to collect their waste correctly. | C |
| City of Mandurah | 20% Reduction on 1998 emmissions by 2010 | 【－%】 | B |
| | A reduction in water consumption of approsximately 25% by 2001. | 【－%】Council has undertaken an audit of its groundwater consumption and is currently investigating alternatives. | — |
| | A reduction in water consumption of approximately 25% by 2000. | 【－%】a substantially improved recycling servece will begin operation. (2001) | B |
| | An increase in pubic open space retained as bushland under the control of Council from approximately 17 % across Mandurah to a minimum of 30% in areas developed for urban purpose. | 【－%】Wherever possible officers have attempted to retain bushland but have been substantially hindered by the nature of the planning system in this state, illegal, clearing and indifference. | B |
| | An increase in the number of people using public transport to commute to Perth for work by 25% by the year 1999. | earlier commitment to construction of a rapid transit rail from Mandurah to Perth. | B |

Unresponder（14）:
Yugawara town(Japan), City of Newcastle(Australia), Sao Paul（Brazil）, Saarbruecken（Germany）,Central Jakarta（Indonesia）,Kyonggi-do（Korea）,Waitakere City Council（New Zealand）,Union of Russian（Russian）, Kirovo-Chepetsk（Russian）,Gulu Municipal Council（Uganda）,Jinja Municipal Council（Uganda）, Louisville and Jefferson Conty (USA)

Following new member couldn't be listed (2):
Lampamg Municipality (Thailand), Dan Khuntod Municiplity (Thailand)

## Announcement for the 2nd Workshop

Following the case study/information exchange meeting last year, the 20% Club will hold another workshop this year for members to meet again and share further information.

With a view to the Johannesburg Summit in 2002 and 'China-Korea-Japan' Year of 2002, the workshop this year will be jointly organized with the Ministry of Environment. Discussion will be focused on the issue of environmental cooperation at the local government/NGO level especially in the east Asian region. Presentations introducing case studies from both Japan and overseas will be given. Invitations will be sent to representatives from Chinese and Korean local governments which have been promoting vigorous environmental policies, and also NGOs working with local governments.

The Secretariat hopes that many members will participate. Detailed information on lectures and presentations will be sent to the members as soon as those subjects are finalized.

***Date:*** November 27 – 28 (10:00-17:00, provisional)

***Place:*** Midium-sized Conference Room, Kanagawa Museum of Modern Literature
101 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Japan

***Theme:*** Building a Sustainable Asia through Multi-Level Environmental Communication

***Program (Provisional):***

Session 1 (Nov. 27, morning): Efforts at Community Level for Sustainable Community Building
Keynote lectures and discussion (2 or 3 case study reports)

Session 2 (Nov. 27, afternoon):"Water Circulation" and Rainwater Use in Communities and in Asia
2 or 3 case study reports and discussion

Session 3 (Nov. 28, morning): Environmental Cooperation on Local Government/NGO level in Asia
Case study reports and discussion

*In the afternoon of Nov. 28, there will be a closed meeting (private) for participants from China and Korea and from Japanese local governments and NGOs to discuss concrete framework for future environmental cooperation. Please contact the Secretariat for details.*

## This year's progress report / New Target Setting

On the basis of the fact that majority of the members have achieved their original targets, and that most members are approaching the end of their original five-year target implementation cycle in this year, it seems appropriate that the members should set up new targets. Therefore the Secretariat will ask the members to newly set targets (or to re-register their existing targets) at the same time as they submit the next progress reports, which will be conducted in this coming December.

The present format of the Progress Report consists of:

①Present achievement rate (generally expressed as

a percentage);

②Concrete measures being taken to achieve targets; and

③Challenges and difficulties.

However, the following criticisms have been made: unclarity in the targets being established (lack of numerical criteria); unclarity in the definition of targets achievement rates; inconsistency in the process for calculating achievement rates. Because of these factors, it has been difficult to compare the progress between the members.

The perpetually under-staffed Secretariat faces problems, including the increasing complexity of the process of organizing and summarizing the completed questionnaires, the increased translation workload, and the increased cost of covering it.

In consideration of these matters, the Secretariat will make some adjustments as described below, of the format for registering the next targets, and would like to ask for members' understanding and cooperation.

(1) Target Categories

Members will choose one of the following categories to describe their targets. If a target concerns more than one category, it can be listed under each appropriate (multiple) categories'. If none of the listed categories is appropriate, they should choose 'other'.

①waste reduction/recycling, ②water resource/quality management, ③protection and creation of the green area, ④conservation of resources and energy, ⑤conservation of nature and landscape, ⑥transportation, ⑦citizens' participation, ⑧other

(2) Numerical Targets

・Numerical targets are strongly preferred, and should be given wherever possible. Targets which cannot be defined numerically should be reported in the newly set category of "other ".

・The minimum target period should be 5 years.

・Calculation methods for the achievement rate should be clearly presented. (e.g. For a target of maintaining 40% of recycling rate annually, achievement might be calculated by the formula, "collected amount of recyclable material÷total collected amount of waste×100".)

・Achievement rates should be calculated on the basis of how much work has been completed, not in relation to the target.(e.g. For a target of 20% waste reduction from 2000 level, if waste has currently been reduced by 16%, the achievement rate is 16%; the target of 20% should NOT be taken as 100% to give result of 80%.)

(3) Calendar

Years should always be calculated according to the western calendar (A.D./C.E.)

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