

# 20% Club For Sustainable Cities Newsletter



Vol.9 May 2002

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### Yangpyung Became a New Member

In November 2001, Yangpyung County, Kyonggi Province, Korea joined the 20% Club.

Yangpyung, home to 12,000 people, is 54 km to the east of Seoul Metropolitan City. Having Lake Paldang, a reservoir for 22 million metropolitan residents, it has strict water regulations, which dissuaded industrial development. The County became one of the pioneers of environmental agriculture, with the "3 Don'ts" movement (Don't use: pesticides; agricultural chemicals; chemical fertilizers) and "3 Dos" Movement (Do create: habitat for locusts; habitat for fireflies; field of scarecrows). Nearly 50% of the budget is spent for water conservation and environmental agriculture.

A scheme enabling NGOs to take part in administration allows 100 representatives from 69 NGOs to work in the Council Office.

5 targets were set to be achieved by 2005; 10% increase in organic agriculture practice, 7% reduction in total waste volume, etc.

\*For details, please see 'Case Studies from the Workshop for Sustainable East Asia (2001)'.

### Sendai, Fujisawa, Minamata, Iida Win Prizes in 'Green Capital Contest 2001'

In the first "Japan's Green Capital Contest", conducted by a nationwide network of 11 environmental NPOs (mainly organized by Citizens Environmental Foundation), prizes were awarded to the following 20% Club members:

#### <Overall Ranking>

3rd Sendai City    9th Fujisawa City

#### <Ranking by Population>

(20,000-50,000) 1st Minamata City

#### <Global Warming Prevention Prizes>

(100,000-300,000) Iida City

(20,000-50,000) Minamata City

Although Nagoya City, which had abandoned the Fujimae tideland reclamation project, and reduced waste by 23% in the following two years, came top, its total score was not high enough to get the title of the 'Green Capital' ( See page 9. )

## Progress Report Survey Result : 2001 (Summary)

The Survey about members' progress towards their targets (November, 2001) received responses from 39 members (37 from Japan and 2 overseas) concerning 161 targets.

At the inauguration of the 20% Club, many members set the time schedule for target implementation as 5 years. This year, the 6th year, the Secretariat suggested reconsideration of the registered targets. The targets without numerical goals are shown separately. For this reason, compared to the last year's report, the number of targets 'already achieved' is reduced, and many are left blank.

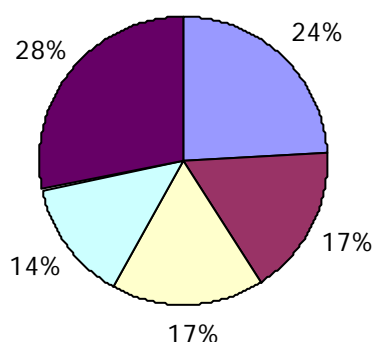
Overseas replies were few. Many overseas members limit their involvement to receiving the Newsletter and participating in the

progress survey, which perhaps also indicates the limit of their commitment.

The 20% Club will continue to hold workshops to facilitate information sharing about challenges and solutions for achieving targets, and to publicize case studies both from Japan and overseas. The Club focuses especially on international environmental cooperation on a local basis in Asia, and works on this issue together with the members.

For a full report, including details of measures taken and future challenges, please see the home page of the 20% Club: [www.shonan.ne.jp/gef20/](http://www.shonan.ne.jp/gef20/).

### Target Achievements of Member Cities



- Already achieved
- Possible to achieve within the planned period
- Possible to achieve after the planned period
- Difficult to achieve
- Others

## Tabulation of Results

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

	Japan	Overseas	Total
Number of Member Cities ( Survey Subject )	39	25	64
Number of Response ( Rate of Response )	37 (95%)	2 (8%)	39 (61%)
Number of Targets Registered	155	6	161
Already achieved	37	1	38
Possible to achieve goal within planned period	24	4	28
Possible to achieve goal after planned period	26	1	27
Difficult to achieve	22	0	22
Others	46	0	46

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

Abbreviations of 'status of progress' column; A, already achieved; B, possible to achieve within planned period; C, possible to achieve after planned period; D, Difficult to achieve; - , blank;     , target year passed and achieved

Local Government	Targets	【Progress】 (Note)	Status of Progress
Sendai City	To reduce per capita CO2 emissions to below 1999 level (2.01t) by 2010	【7.34t】 (Carbon equivalent)	-
	To increase recycling rate by over 30% by 2010	【18.3%】	-
	To increase awareness of the local natural environment by 2010 (benchmark:1994)	【 - %】 (Surveys held in each school district)	B
Gunma Prefecture	To reduce per capita CO2 emissions by 20% from the 1990 level by 2005	【 - %】	-
	To increase recycling rate by over 20% by 2000	【14.6%】 (1999)	-
Kawaguchi City	To reach a 20.1% waste recycling rate (before intermediate treatment)	【13.9%】 (2000)	C
Noda City	To reduce waste by 30% from estimated total volume generated in 2000	【30%】	A
Abiko City	To reduce waste per capita by 100g/day by 2005	【 - %】	-
Setagaya Ward	To create a total length of 5,600m of green hedges by 2001	【5,251m】 (Total length made in 1992-2000)	B
	To increase number of low-emission vehicles by 20% in next 5 years	【1,380%】	A
	To increase recycling rate by 20% annually in next 3 years	【Annual increase of 47% over 4 years】	A

Tachikawa City	To reduce greenhouse gases caused by the City's activities by more than 6% from the 1998 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To reduce total amount of paper use by more than 10% from the 1999 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To reduce total amount of water use at City Hall by more than 5% from the 1998 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To reduce total amount of civic offices' electricity use by more than 6% from the 1998 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To reduce civic vehicle fuel use (gasoline, light oil, etc.) by more than 8% from the 1998 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To reduce total amount of waste from office work by more than 20% (excluding recycling) from the 1998 level	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To increase recycling rate of office waste to more than 50%	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To maintain construction waste recycling rate of over 98% for concrete and asphalt in civic public construction projects	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
	To recycle 100% of construction soil in civic public construction projects	【 - % 】 Under examination	-
Activity without numerical targets	<i>To prioritize purchase of environment-friendly products (e.g. paper, stationary, photocopying machines, computers)</i>	<i>Purchase is made according to the 'Tachikawa Green Purchase Guidelines'.</i>	
Kanagawa Prefecture	To reduce BOD by 20% by 2002 from the 1995 level	【 12.7% 】	B
	To reduce water quality accidents by 20%	【 - % 】	D
	To make 20% of prefectural government cars low-emission vehicles	【 14% 】	B
	To expand prefecturally managed forestland in water source area by 34.4% over 5 years (1997-2001)	【 37.5% (13,203ha) 】	A
	To expand preserved green areas by 20% by increasing areas of prefectural urban parkland	【 17.3% 】 (Nov., 2001)	C
	To increase recyclable waste trading mediated by prefectural government by 20% from 1995 level (15,000t)	【 0% 】 (In 2001, 4,590t, 77 cases)	C
	To increase the per capita urban park area by 37%	【 15.4% 】 (Mar., 2001)	B
Yokohama City	To reduce electricity consumption at city offices by approx. 10% from 1997 level by 2002	【 2.35% increase 】	D
	To reduce fuel consumption for publicly-owned vehicles by approx. 10% from 1997 level by 2002	【 Gasoline, +2.9%; Light oil, -51.8% 】	B
	To reduce paper use by approx. 10% from 1997 level by 2002	【 Photocopies, +3.1%; OA, -11.1% 】	B
	To increase proportion of recycled paper to total waste volume by approx. 10% by 2002	【 1% decrease 】	B
	To increase use of recycled paper by approx. 10% from 1997 level	【 For printing, 0.6%; copying, 0.9% 】	D
Kawasaki City	To increase amount of recycled waste by 20% from 1995 level	【 50.3% 】 (2000)	A
Yokosuka City	To increase parkland area by 20% (434.10ha)	【 400.97ha 】	B

	To increase ecologically-concerned parks by 20% (0.8ha)	【2.6ha】	A
	To refurbish lighting systems to improve night sky visibility within 5 years (176)	【19 places】	B
	To ensure that 20% of new construction projects annually utilize existing trees	【37.1%】	A
	To increase the total length of hedges by 20% from the 1995 level by 2000 (from approx. 3,900m to 4,680m)	【10km】 (end 2000)	A
	To increase designated green areas by 20% (66.7ha) by 2000	【13.8%】	B
	To increase roadside trees by 17% (1,528) within 5 years	【17.8% (1,612)】	A
	To increase amount of treated domestic waste water by 20%	【33%】	A
	To raise waste recycling rate to 33% by 2001 (20% increase in recycling rate)	【31%】 (Oct., 2001)	C
Hiratsuka City	To reduce planned domestic waste collection volume (1996) by approx. 10%	【8%】	C
	To reduce PCDDs emissions to below 50% of the baseline figure for urgent reduction measures (80 mg-TEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	【100%】 (Target achieved)	A
	To make 20% of public facilities green	【 - %】	-
Kamakura City	To reduce total volume of waste by 20%	【5.3%】 (end 2000)	B
Fujisawa City	To reduce per capita volume of waste to be treated by 20% from 1997 level	【3.5%】	C
Odawara City	To recycle 20 % of general waste	【24.3%】 (2000)	A
	To introduce 100 low-emission vehicles in the city by 2002, and 10,000 by 2011	【112 vehicles】 (end 2000)	A
Chigasaki City	To attain a recycling rate of over 20% by 2002	【17.7%】	B
Sagamihara City	To increase urban park areas by 20% from 1995 level	【16.6%】	C
	To increase completion rate of public sewers by 20% from 1995 level	【20%】	A
Hadano City	To attain a 20% waste reduction / recycling rate by 2010	【25%】	A
Ebina City	To increase ratio of low-emission vehicles among publicly-owned vehicles by more than 20%	【25.8%】	A
	To attain a 20% recycling rate for collected waste	【24.1%】 (Mar., 2001)	A
Zama City	To attain a ratio of 20% for low-emission vehicle use in 5 years	【28.1%】	A
Minami-Ashigara City	To attain a 20% recycling rate	【24.9%】	A
Ayase City	To attain a recycling rate of over 20%	【21.3%】	A
Yamato City	To reduce electricity use in City Hall by 20% by 2010	【+9.8%】	C
	To reduce power use for wastewater treatment by 20% by 2010	【+8.2%】	C
	To attain a 20% recycling rate of general waste by 2010	【15.5%】	C
	To increase the proportion of green areas to 20% by 2010	【Approx.19.1%】	D
	To attain an installation ratio of 20% for domestic rainwater tanks by 2010	【42%】	A
Nakai Town	To attain a general waste recycling rate of 20%	【24.7%】	A

Oi Town	To recycle 20% of collected waste annually	【23.1%】(end 2000)	A
	To attain a ratio of 20% for use of low-emission vehicles over 5 years	【25.6%】	A
Matsuda Town	To recycle 20% of collected waste	【20.9%】	A
Hayama Town	To attain a recycling rate of over 20%	【14.2%】	C
Oiso Town	To attain a recycling rate of over 20%	【22%】	A
Ninomiya Town	To attain a recycling rate of 20% of collected waste	【25%】(Oct., 2001)	A
Kaisei Town	To attain a recycling rate of over 20%	【20%】	A
Yugawara Town	To reduce amount of treated sewage by 10%	【5%】	C
Manazuru Town	To install 12 combined-septic tanks by 2001	【8】	B
	To reduce night soil dumping in sea from 18.15kl/day (1995) to 16.34kl/day(2001)	【17.46kl】(2000)	C
Iida City	To reduce the volume of domestic waste in 2000 by 7% from the 1990-94 average, and by 14% from projected estimate	【+21%(present);+12% (projection)】	D
	To raise the collection rate of recyclable waste by over 26% of the 2000 total	【20%】	C
	To use natural energy for all electricity use exceeding 1994 levels	【15.5% (of total 322kWh) achieved】	D
	To install solar water-heaters in 25% of total households by 2000	【29%】	A
	To install solar power generators in over 1% of total households by 2000	【1.21%】	A
	To reduce water use to 290L ('90-94 average) by 2000	【314L】	D
	To maintain high water quality in rivers in 16 mountainous areas to provide habitat for fish	【12 places out of 16】	D
	To attain odor standard 20 in 2 industrial areas	【one attained】	B
	To achieve a 67% rate of satisfaction with living conditions by 2010	【51%】	C
	To achieve an 81% rate of involvement in waste disposal reduction activity by 2010	【74%】(Respondents in survey)	B
	To achieve a 40% rate of shopping with own shopping bags by 2010	【43%】(Respondents in survey)	A
	To attain a 95% collection rate of separated was by 2010	【92%】(Respondents in survey)	B
	To attain a 60% purchase rate for environment-friendly products by 2010	【33%】(Respondents in survey)	C
	To achieve an 85% rate of electricity use for TV for by 2010	【81%】(Respondents in survey)	C
	To achieve a 25% rate of public transport use by 2010	【10%】(Respondents in survey)	C
	To achieve a 30% rate of involvement in environmental groups by 2010	【8%】(Respondents in survey)	C
	To achieve a 75% rate of participation in nature-related activities by 2010	【29%】(Respondents in survey)	C

	To achieve a 85% water conservation rate by 2010	【 57% 】 (Respondents in survey)	C
	To achieve a 67% rate of landscape conservation activity by 2010	【 18% 】 (Respondents in survey)	C
	To reduce the rate of oil disposal in sinks to below 5% by 2010	【 21% 】 (Respondents in survey)	C
	To reduce the rate of household plastic burning to below 20% by 2010	【 27% 】 (Respondents in survey)	B
Komoro City	To attain a recycling rate for waste of over 40%	【 27.9% 】	B
Okayama City	To expend per capita green areas to 20.61 m <sup>2</sup> by 2015	【 15.82 m <sup>2</sup> 】	B
	To attain an 84% rate of domestic wastewater treatment by 2010	【 55% 】 (2000)	B
	To attain a 19.1% waste recycling rate by 2010	【 12.5% 】	B
	To attain a 70% sewer treatment coverage rate by 2010	【 41.9% 】 (2000)	C
Kochi Prefecture	To extend prefectural parkland to 5% of total prefecture land area by 2001	【 4.6% 】 (Dec., 2000)	D
	To designate 5 roads as 'Eco Roads'	【 4 roads 】 (1999)	B
	To expand area of mixed-forest plantation to 2,400ha by 2001	【 379ha 】 (Sep., 2000)	D
	To expand area of naturally growing forest to 3,900ha by 2001	【 - 】 (Abolished after amendment of the Forest Law)	-
	To secure 97,400 ha as preserved forest areas by 2001	【 97,926ha 】 (Mar., 2000)	A
	To ensure proper care for 4000ha of conserved forest by 2001	【 7,510ha 】 (Oct., 2000)	A
	To secure an urban park area of 7.9 m <sup>2</sup> per capita by 2001	【 7.1 m <sup>2</sup> 】 (1999)	B
	To create natural verges totalling 300,000 m <sup>2</sup> by 2001 in accordance with the 'Green Road Project'	【 330,000 m <sup>2</sup> 】 (1999)	A
	To achieve production of 11,100t compost from recycling by 2001	【 32,985t 】 (1999)	A
	To make 4 rivers subject to conservation programs by 2001	【 3 rivers 】 (1999)	B
	To attain BOD/COD environmental standard by 2001 for approx. 85% of public waters	【 78% 】 (1999)	D
	To achieve approx. 30% sewer coverage by 2001	【 Approx.21% 】 (1999)	D
	To include approx. 30,000 residents of agricultural communities in wastewater treatment facility installation program by 2001	【 12,304 people 】 (Sep., 2000)	D
	To include approx. 3,200 residents of fishing communities in wastewater treatment facility installation program by 2001	【 1,679 people 】 (1999)	D
	To install 31,000 combined septic tanks by 2001	【 22,426 】 (Sep., 2000)	D
	To reduce waste generation to 850g/day/person by 2001	【 1,025 g 】 (2000)	D
	To reduce total volume of waste to 250,000t by 2001	【 309,000t 】 (2000)	D
	To expand wrapping reduction promotion scheme to include 150 shops by 2001	【 320 】 (Dec., 2000)	A
	To attain a recycling rate of 20% by 2001	【 9% 】 (2000)	D
	To reduce volume of reclaimed industrial waste to 578,000t (1992 level: 13% reduction from estimated projection)	【 244,000t 】 (1997)	A

	To designate 4 areas as 'landscape planning areas' by 2001	【 2 areas】(Aug.,2000)	D
	To create 18 'Environment Education Forests' by 2001	【 15】(Oct., 2000)	D
	To increase membership of Children's' Eco Club to 100	【 70】(Jan., 2001)	D
Minamata City	To award 'Minamata Environmental Prize' to 9 groups/individuals by 2005	【 - 】 15 organizations / 3 individuals given awards by 2000	-
	To establish 2 biotopes by 2005	【 - 】 2 established by 2000	-
	To thin and regenerate 750ha of forest plantation areas by 2001	【 715.28ha】(2000)	-
	To install 600 combined septic tanks by 2005	【 594】(2000)	-
	To achieve 47.2% public sewer coverage by 2005	【 39.1%】(2000)	-
	To make environmental cooperation agreements with 3 areas by 2005	【 - 】 6 concluded by 2000	-
	To authorize 5 shops as 'Eco Shops' by 2005	【 1】12 shops by 2000	-
	To reduce the volume of general waste to 12,000t	【 1,0764t】(2000)	A
	To attain a recycling rate of 40% for general waste by 2005	【 23.9%】(2000)	-
	To introduce natural/new energy to two places by 2005	【 - 】	-
	To certify 300 households under 'Home ISO' by 2005	【 79 houses】(2000)	-
	To certify schools under 'School ISO' by 2005	【 16 schools】(2000)	-
	To certify 5 accommodations under 'Hotel/Ryokan ISO' by 2005	【 4 accommodations】	-
	To certify 5 kindergartens under 'Kindergartens' ISO by 2005	【 1】	-
	To reduce CO <sub>2</sub> by 5% from 1999 level by 2005	【 - 】	-
	To certify 5 'Environmental Meisters' for promotion of environmentally-concerned products by 2005	【 - 】 16 certified by 2000	-
Other Targets without Numerical Goals	<i>To hold a Memorial Service for Minamata Disease Victims on May 1</i>	400 participants	
	<i>To sponsor a "Fire Festival" to commemorate Minamata disease victims</i>	Held Sep. 22; 200 participants	
	<i>To organize presentation of 'The Minamata Story' for visitors</i>	Total number of audience, 8,346(Apr.-Sep.)	
	<i>To create a memorial forest at outbreak site on reclaimed land in Minamata Bay</i>	Preparations conducted on Jul. 20, Beach Clean-Up Day	
	<i>To collect and disseminate information on Green Tourism</i>	Training for new recruits, Apr. 4 / training for new public servants, Jul. 4	
	<i>To host a JICA training course annually and organize a study tour</i>	May-Sep.; various necessary preparations completed	
	<i>To monitor water/air quality, particulate density, noise/vibration, soil contamination and odor, at business establishments and public facilities</i>	Water quality survey conducted at 9 points in Jul, and 7 points in Sep. (all good)	
	<i>To create a 'People's Forest' on 2.3ha of civic land to conserve water sources</i>	Various preparations to be made by 2002	
	<i>To preserve beaches by participating in the nationwide activities on national 'Sea Day' (once)</i>	Jul. 20, 'Beach Clean-Up' held (782 participants)	



	<i>To conduct EIA according to the Environmental Manual for Public Works</i> <i>To promote a community where people can enjoy cycling and walking</i>  <i>To support business establishments seeking environmental management system certification</i>	<i>Aug.: EIA conducted; Nov.: workshop planned</i> <i>'Survey Result for children's bicycle use' published in the City Newsletter (Aug. 1)</i> <i>Workshop planned, Jan., 2002</i>	
Shenyang (China)	To reduce SO <sub>2</sub> by 20%	【20%】	A
	To reduce total small particles by 20%	【14.5%】	C
Dan Khuntod (Thailand)	To attain a 35% recycling rate (recyclable waste, 15%; kitchen waste, 10%) by 2005	【30%】	B
	To expand greenery areas by 10% (10,000 trees planted) by 2002	【3%】	B
	To reduce BOD in wastewater by 20% by 2002	【5%】	B
	To reduce CO2 emissions from City Hall by 10% by 2005	【 - %】	B

### Members' Comments about the 20%Club Activities:

We realized how effective it is to set up numerical targets and follow up annual progress. Progress in some issues is difficult to measure numerically, and must therefore be evaluated qualitatively. Identification of appropriate criteria and creation of a total evaluation system will therefore be part of our future agenda. Since the 20% Club might be said to have completed its mission to a certain level, the members should now decide its future. (Setagaya Ward)

When we joined the Club, all members of the City office involved had already come to a consensus, which made it easier to start concrete activities. (Tachikawa City)

The numerical targets have been very helpful to remind us clearly of the targets at each step. (Yokosuka City)

Concrete numerical targets facilitated effective implementation of activities. Some of the targets such as PCDDs seem to be unsuitable for the 20% Club because of the frequent modification of regulations. (Hiratsuka City)

We got some information from the Club to refer to and will continually participate the Club. We hope to get more opportunity to exchange with other members. We hope to get help from the Club to introduce investment to Shenyang to improve the environment and realize sustainable development. (Shenyang, China)

There are many interesting articles in the newsletter. However, it will be good if the Club could match the municipality from different country to have direct correspondences or exchange their experiences or visit. ( Dan Khuntod, Thailand )

### Did not respond (24 members) :

Samukawa Town, Yamakita Town(Japan); Gold Coast , Mandurah , New Castle , Waverley (Australia); Waitakere (New Zealand); Sao Paulo (Brasil); Saarbruecken (Germany); Central Jakarta, Semarang (Indonesia); Kyonggi-do (Korea); Lampang, Nonthaburi (Thailand); Puerto Princessa (The Philippines); Union of Russian, Kirovo-chepetsk (Russia); Ratnapura, Matale (Sri Lanka); Bursa (Turkey); Gulu, Jinja, Mbale (Uganda), Louisville and Jefferson (USA)

< Yangpyung (Korea) is not listed because the survey was conducted before it became a member. >

## 'Japan's Green Capital Contest 2001'

### What is the 'Green Capital Contest'?

The 'Green Capital Contest' was held annually for 11 years (1989-89) in Germany. It is said that the Contest helped to promote local governments' environmental policies, and had a big impact on the sustainability movement. In Japan, the Citizens Environmental Foundation (an NPO based in Kyoto) took an initiative to start it to support local government efforts and information exchange. In November 2001, applications were invited, and 93 local governments entered.

### What is the Procedure?

Each applicant replied to 79 questions under the 16 headings about the measures potentially available to municipalities: environmental plans, exchange schemes between municipalities, environmental education, waste treatment, landscape/parks, etc. Marks were awarded on the basis of these. After examination of the documentation submitted, short-listed applicants were interviewed. Awards were given to top 10 local governments, and also on a thematic basis, for global warming counter- measures and for citizens' participation. Besides these winners awards were also given for exceptional initiatives(See page 11).

### Total Ranking and Scores(Maximum total: 400)

<b>1 Nagoya City (262)</b>	
<b>2 Fukuoka City(260)</b>	
<u>3 Sendai City (240)</u>	<u>7 Itabashi Ward (185)</u>
<u>4 Kitakyushu City(207)</u>	<u>8 Tajimi City (182)</u>
<u>5 Kumamoto City (198)</u>	<u>9 Fujisawa City (174)</u>
<u>6 Amagasaki City (192)</u>	<u>9 Ube City(174)</u>

### Ranking by Population Level

Ordinance Designated Cities	50,000~99,999
1 Nagoya City	1 Hita City
2 Fukuoka City	2 Takefu City
Over 300,000 except Ordinance Designated Cities	20,000~49,999
1 Kumamoto City	1 Minamata City
2 Amagasaki City	2 Hisai City
100,000~299,999	Below 19,999
1 Tajimi City	1 Towa Town
2 Ube City	2 Tomamae Town

### Ranking by Theme

Global Warming	Citizens' Participation
Ordinance Designated Cities Nagoya City	Ordinance Designated Cities Nagoya City
Over 300,000 except Ordinance Designated Cities Kumamoto City	Over 300,000 except Ordinance Designated Cities Itabashi Ward
100,000~299,999 Iida City	100,000~299,999 Tajimi City
50,000~99,999 Chikushino City	50,000~99,999 Fuchu Town
20,000~49,999 Minamata City	20,000~49,999 Hisai City
Below 19,999 Towa Town	Below 19,999 Towa Town Tomamae Town

## Result

On the understanding that the 'Green Capital' award should be based on institutional and on planning, emphasis was put on these points. This gave an advantage to the big cities including ordinance-designated cities which have promoted institutions and planning processes, as well as taking advanced measures and activities. Tajimi City (population, approx. 100,000), however, was ranked within the top 10, and Minamata City (approx., 30,000) came very close after, showing that small local governments also stand a good chance. Entries for the 2002 Contest will be accepted in September. For detailed information, please contact to Citizens Environmental Foundation(Tel:075-211-3531).

### Specially Awarded Activities(Total of 23)

Aito Town	'Securing the Future for Aito's Young Generation' Ordinance
Fujisawa City	'Enoshima Island Outdoor Museum' Project
Fukuoka City	'No More Abandoned Bicycles' Project
Iida City	School Forest Project
Isezaki City	'Isezaki On Foot and By Pedal' Plan; Isezaki Citizens' Council 21
Itabashi Ward	Environmental Networking from Eco-Polis Center
Kochi City	Kochi Community Plan
Matsuyama City	Staff Training Program for Global Warming
Minamata City	'Environmental Meister' Project
Nagoya City	Travel Allowance Reform for Promoting Cycling Basic Environment Plan Fund Support
Niseko Town	Niseko Basic Ordinance for Community Building
Sendai City	Reader-Friendly Environmental Report
Tajimi City	'Passage for Wind' / 'Green Expansion Strategy' Projects Environmental Council with Independent Investigative Powers
Takamatsu City	Takamatsu Rental Bicycle Project
Towa Town	'Towa Environmental Report 2000', 'Towa-Style Green Tourism' Project
Toyota City	Toyota City Fund and Action for Water Source Conservation Program for Removing Vending Machines from Public Offices
Tsuyama City	Establishment of Basic Environmental Plan by publicly recruited committees
Ube City	Pollution Control and Prevention Project by 'Ube Method' (cooperation between industry, administration, academia, citizens) with information disclosure

#### News Letter Vol.9 May 2002 20% Club for Sustainable Cities

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