

CITY OF YOKOHAMA

History of Waste Management in Yokohama



OPEN
YOKOHAMA

横浜市

About Yokohama City



Minato Mirai 21 District



International port city



Tourist city

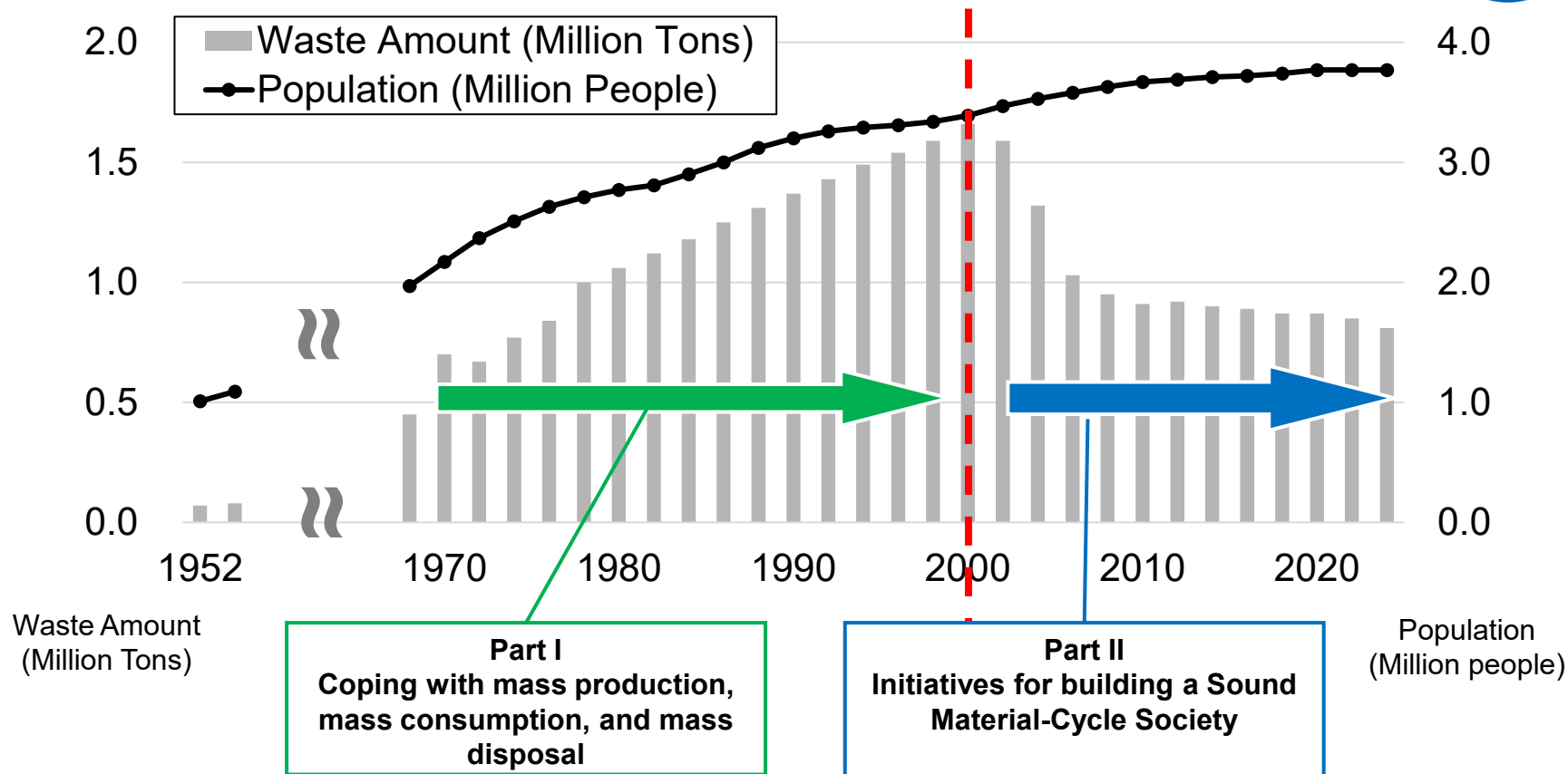


Abundant nature

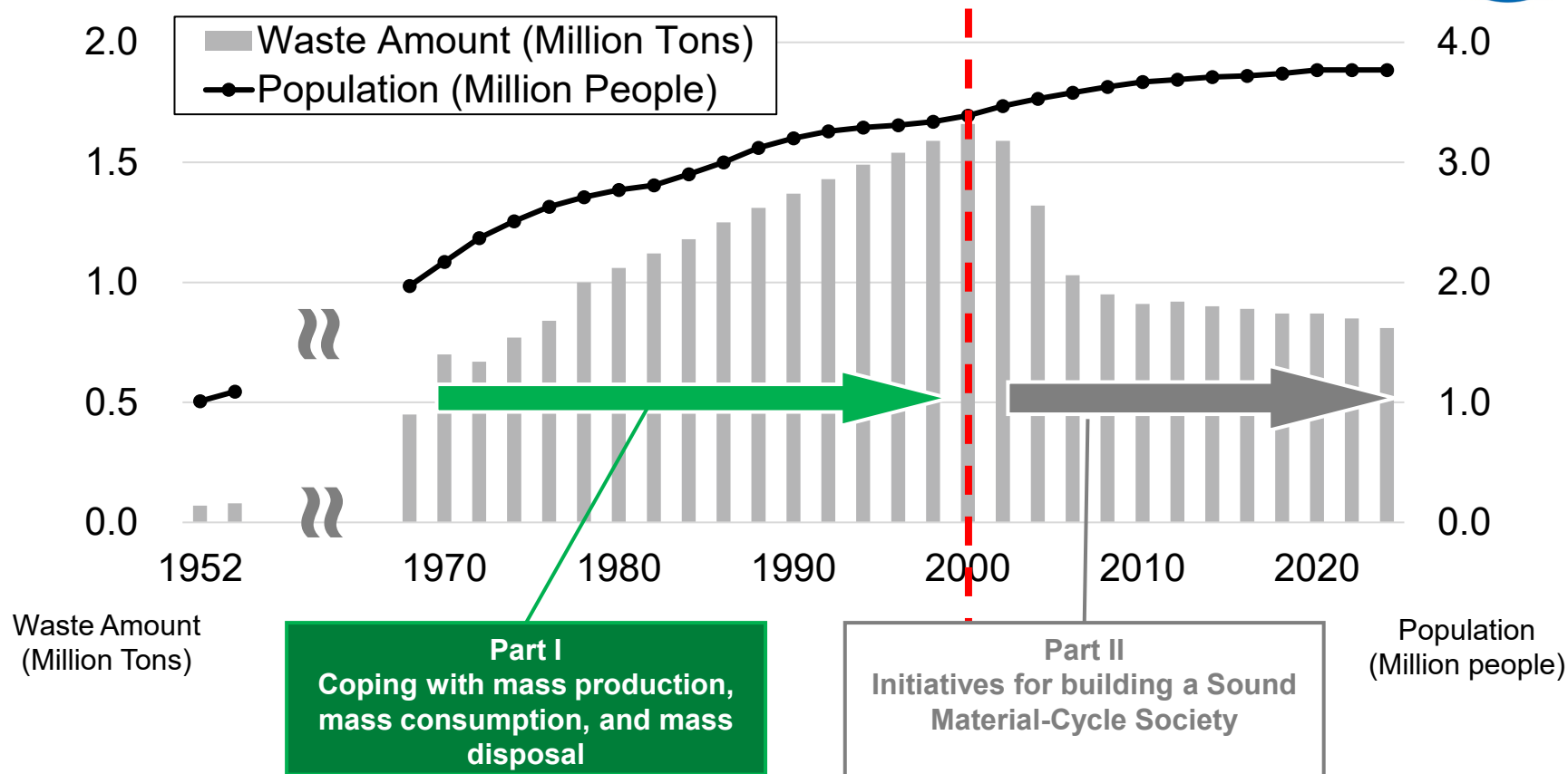


Photos courtesy of the Yokohama Port Passenger Ship Photo Contest

History of Waste Management



History of Waste Management



I-1. Emergence of Problems in Yokohama Associated with Economic Growth

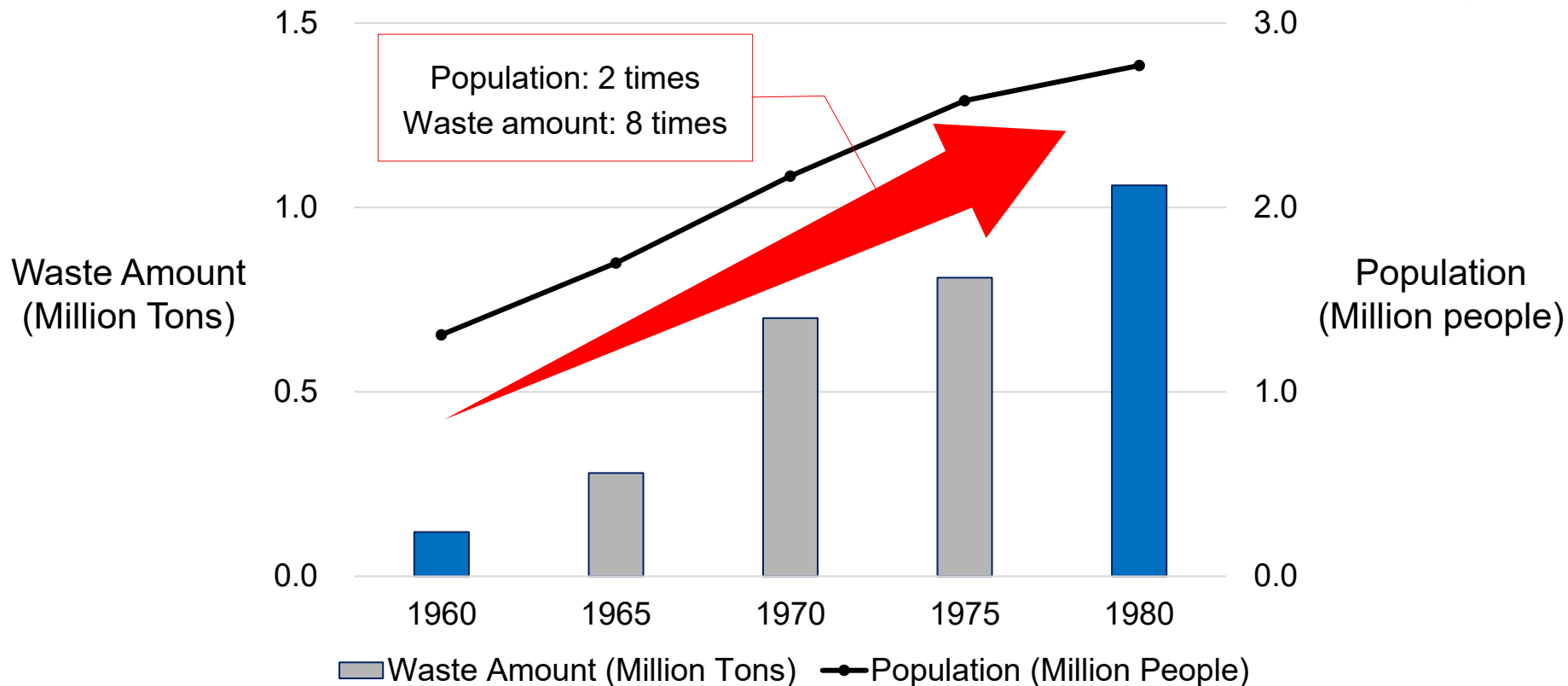


**Oversized garbage
piled up in a street**



**Landfill site
in the 1970s**

I-1. Emergence of Problems in Yokohama Associated with Economic Growth



I-2. Development of Facilities to Address Yokohama's Waste Problem

- ✓ Established a modern **final disposal site** equipped with facilities taking environmental and hygiene considerations into account (1 location)
- ✓ Established **incineration plants** capable of incinerating all waste generated to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills



Shinmeidai Disposal Site (1973)

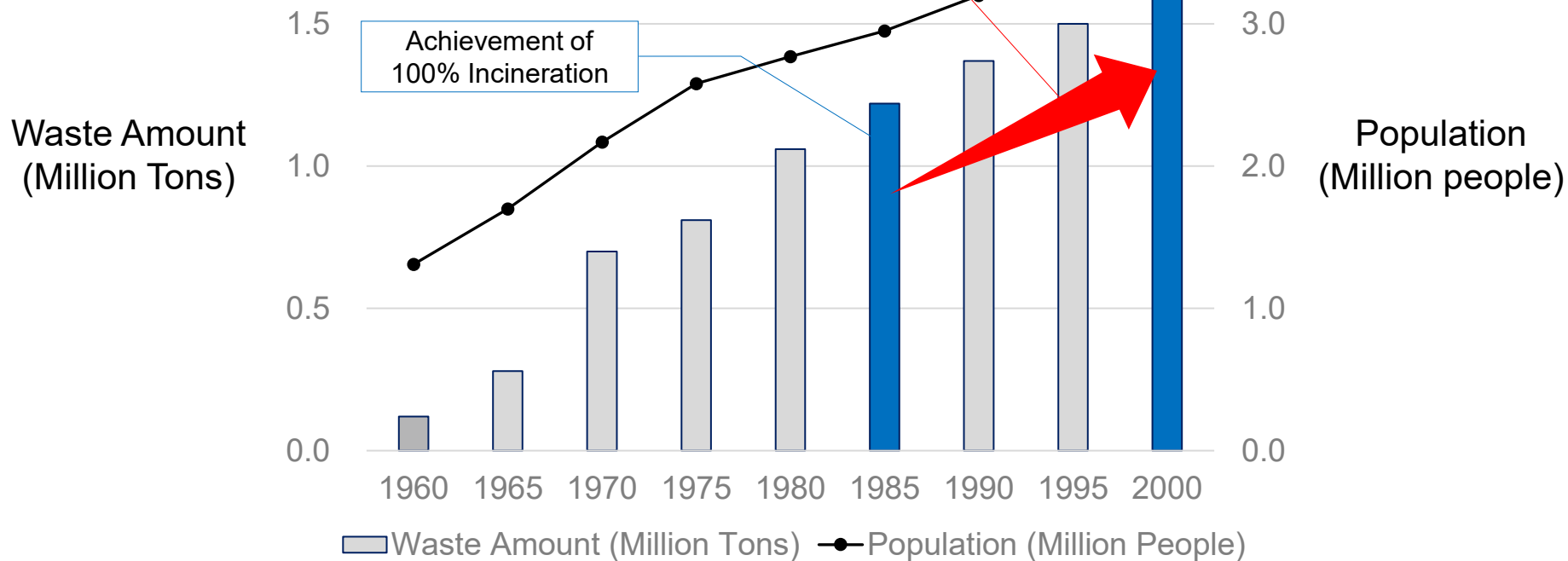


Incineration plant (1984)

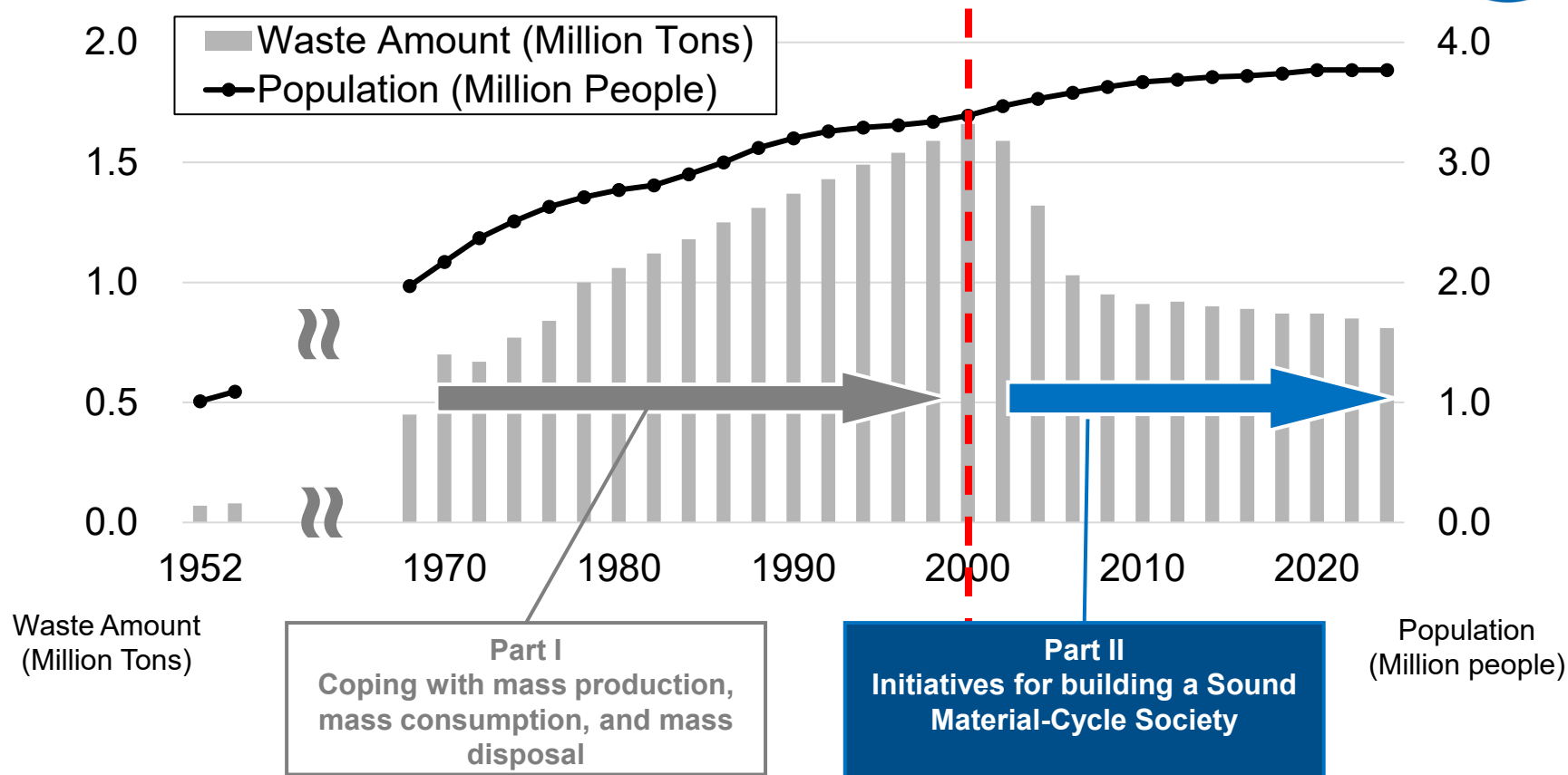
I-3. Ongoing Challenges



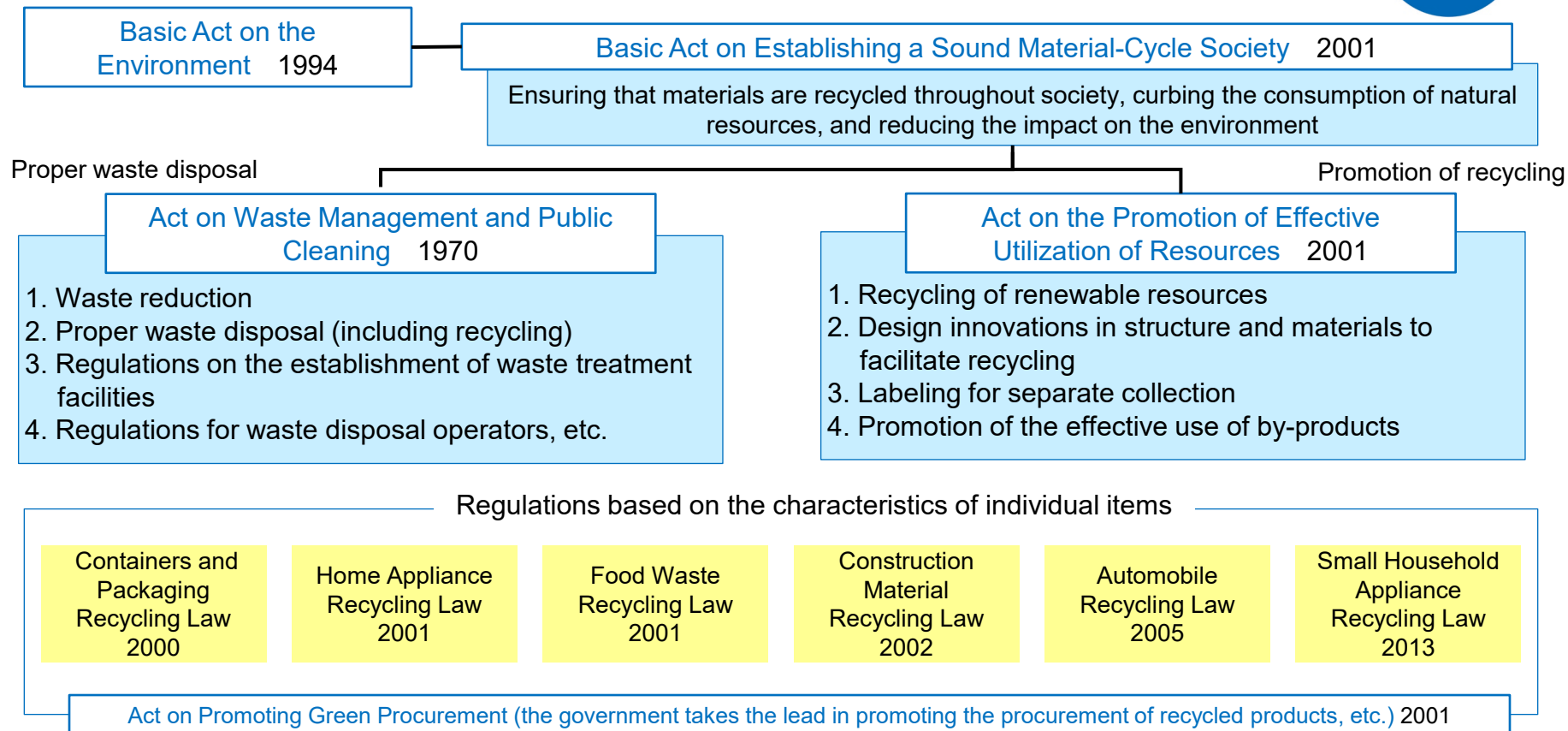
Even after reaching a point where all waste was incinerated, the amount of garbage continued to increase, making the **strain on final disposal sites** a major challenge



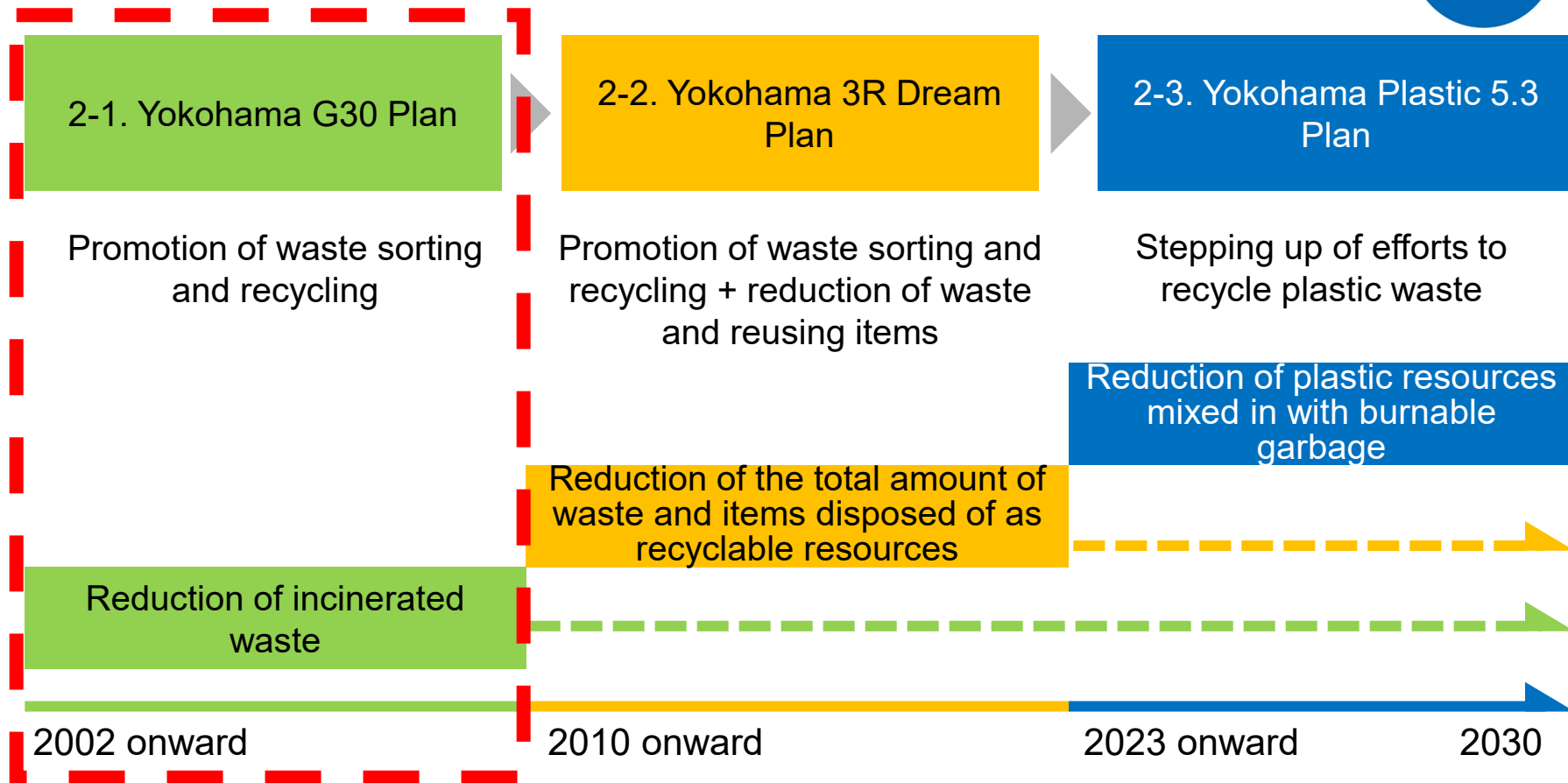
History of Waste Management



II. Initiatives to Build a Sound Material-Cycle Society: Establishing a Legal Framework



II. Initiatives to Build a Sound Material-Cycle Society: Establishing a Legal Framework



II-1. (1) Yokohama G30 Plan (2002 – 2010)

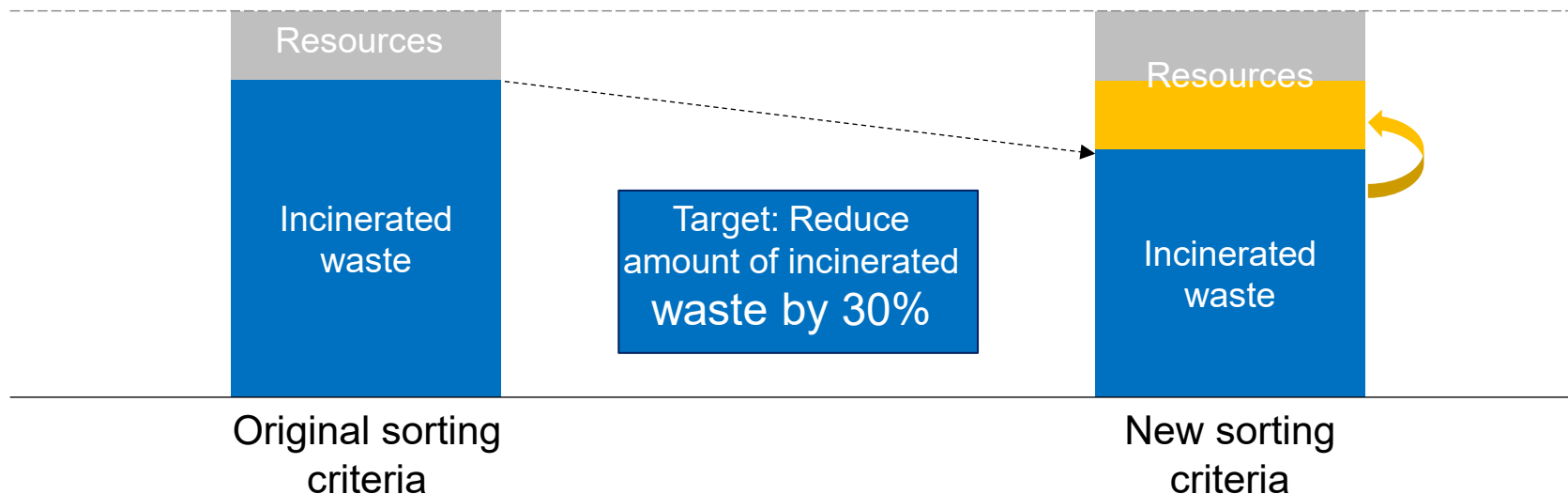


Background

- Increased incineration costs due to the rising amount of waste
- Shortage of final disposal sites

Countermeasures

- Reduction of waste and promotion of resource recovery through thorough waste sorting



II-1. (2) Expansion of Waste Sorting Categories



Original waste sorting categories (5 categories, 7 items)

Burnable
garbage



Oversized
garbage



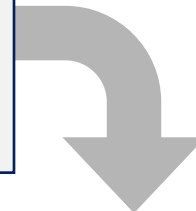
Cans, glass
bottles and
PET bottles



Small metal
items



Batteries



New waste sorting categories (10 categories, 15 items; implemented throughout Yokohama since 2005)

Burnable
garbage



Oversized
garbage



Cans, glass
bottles and
PET bottles



Small metal
items



Batteries



Plastic
containers
and packaging



Non-burnable
garbage



Spray
cans



Cloth and
clothing



Paper

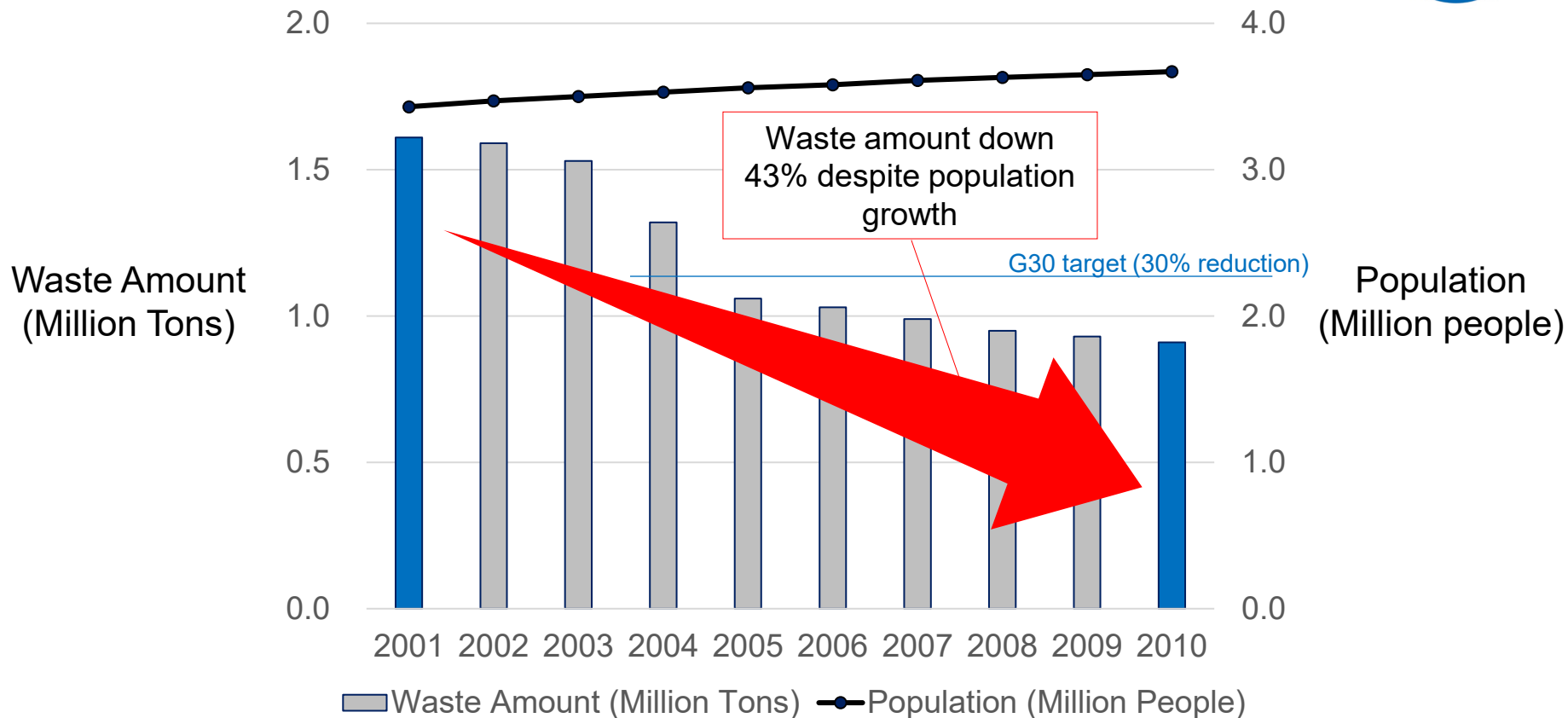


II-1. (3) Public Outreach to Encourage Proper Waste Separation



More than 15,000 awareness-raising activities were carried out between 2004 and 2005 to encourage citizens to separate waste properly.

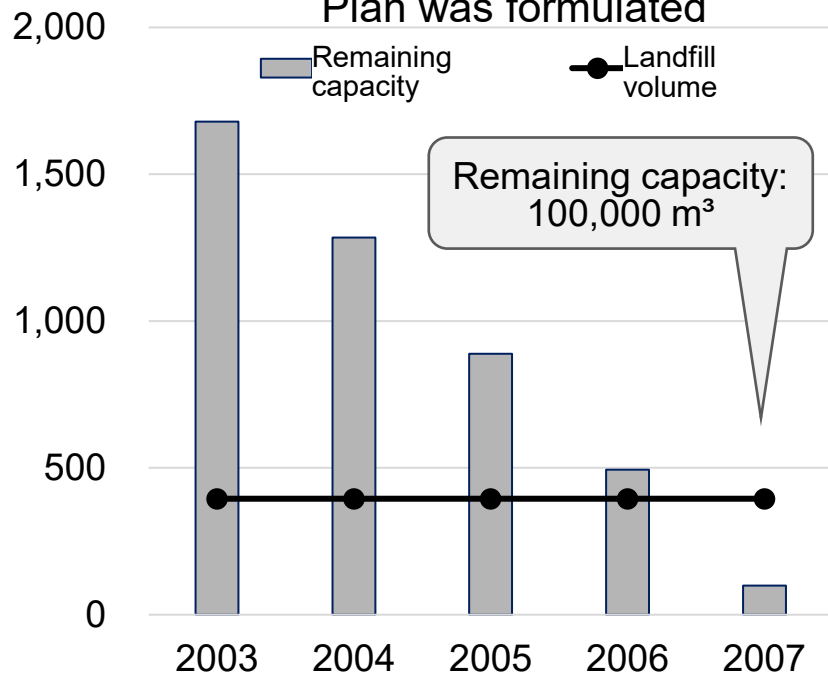
II-1. (4) Results of the Yokohama G30 Plan



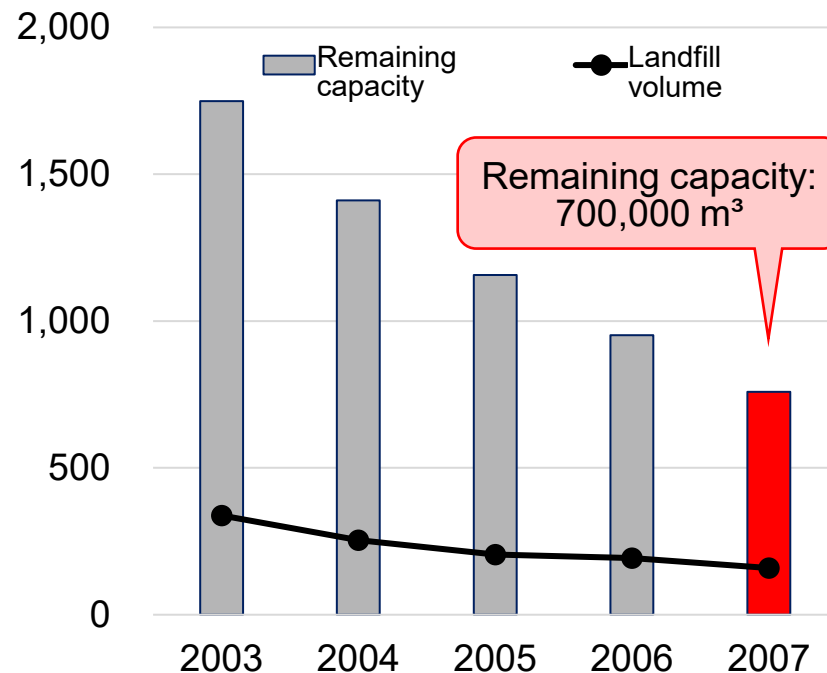
II-1. (5) Effects of Waste Reduction: Extended Lifespan of Final Disposal Sites



Projections at the time the G30 Plan was formulated



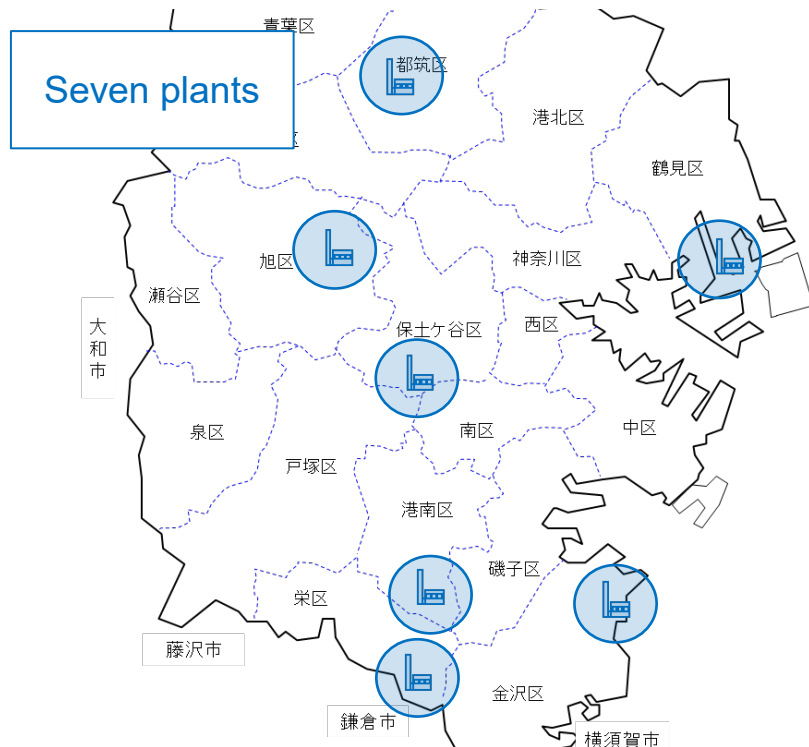
Outcome of the G30 Plan



II-1. (5) Effects of Waste Reduction: Financial Impact



At the time the G30 Plan was formulated

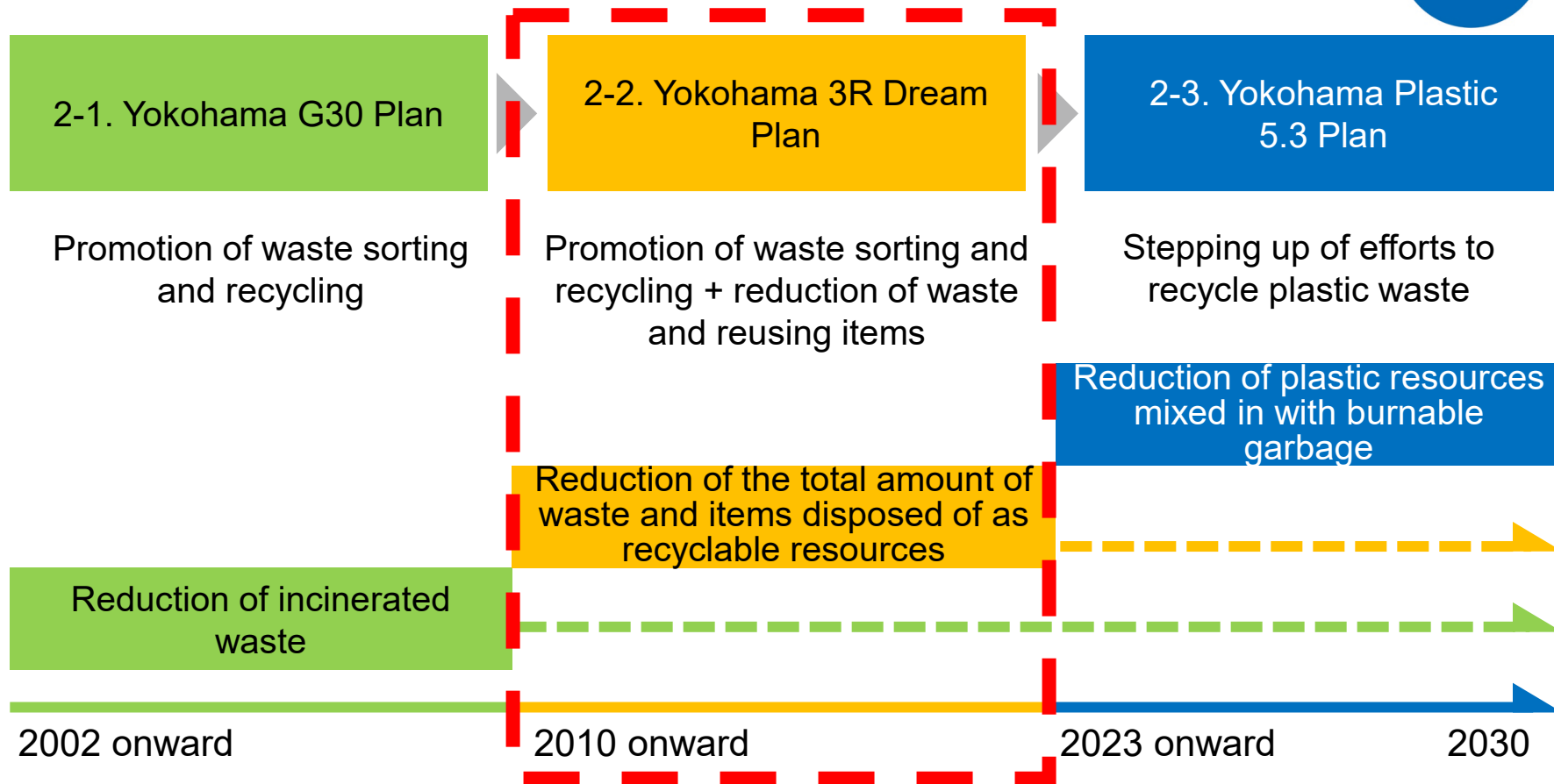


Outcome of the G30 Plan



Decommissioning and suspending the above incineration plants resulted in approximately 110 billion yen in savings on rebuilding costs

II. Initiatives to Build a Sound Material-Cycle Society: Establishing a Legal Framework



II-2. (1) Yokohama 3R Dream Plan (FY2010 – FY2023)

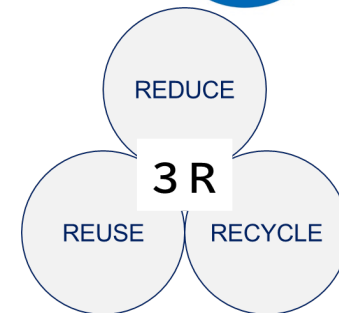


Background

- Promotion of initiatives that go beyond waste sorting and recycling
- Growing concern about global warming sparked by the Kyoto Protocol

Countermeasures

- Ensuring that waste is sorted properly
- Implementation of 3R measures centered on Reduce



II-2. (2) Promoting the 3Rs: Reduce



Encouraging the use of reusable bags and water bottles



Tips for waste-free cooking



Certified Clean Plate Restaurant scheme

II-2. (2) Promoting the 3Rs: Reuse and Recycle



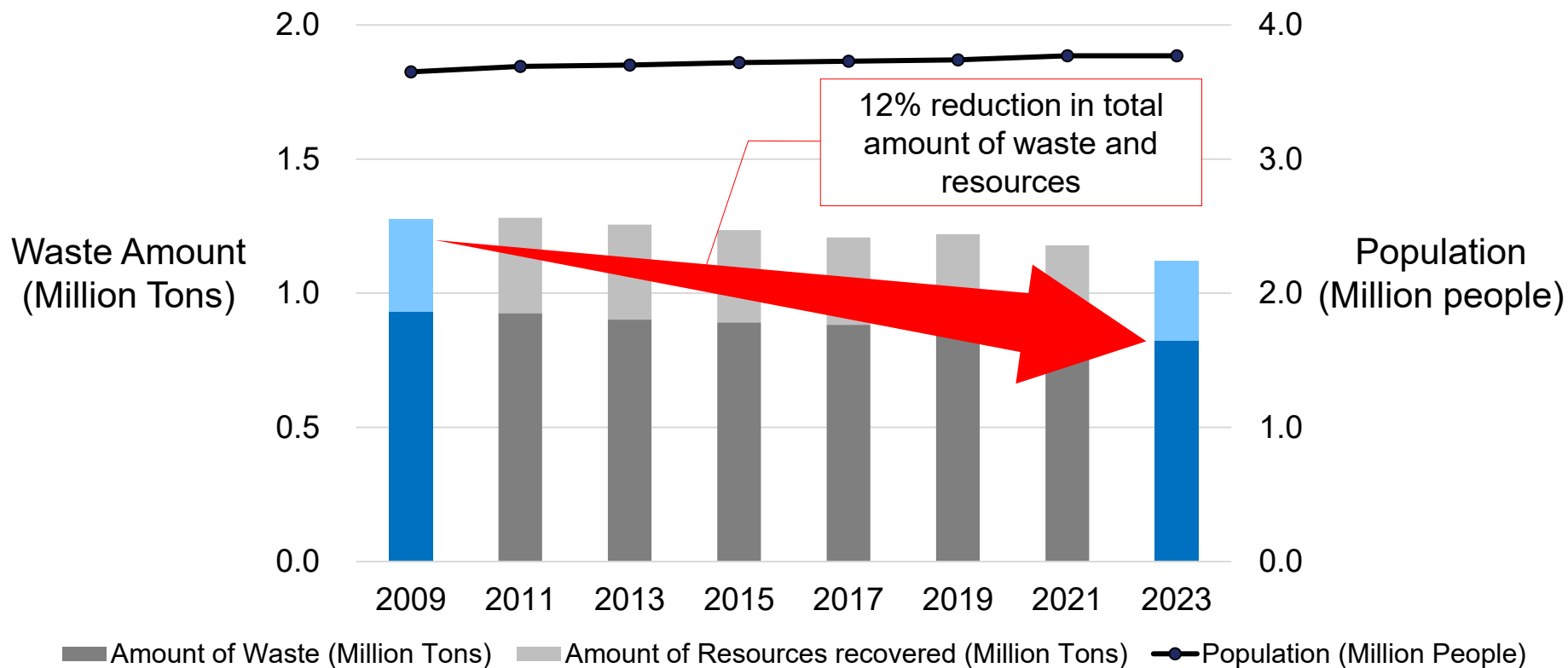
Reuse: Redirecting visitors to the oversized garbage application page to listing services where they can offer their unwanted items to others instead of throwing them away



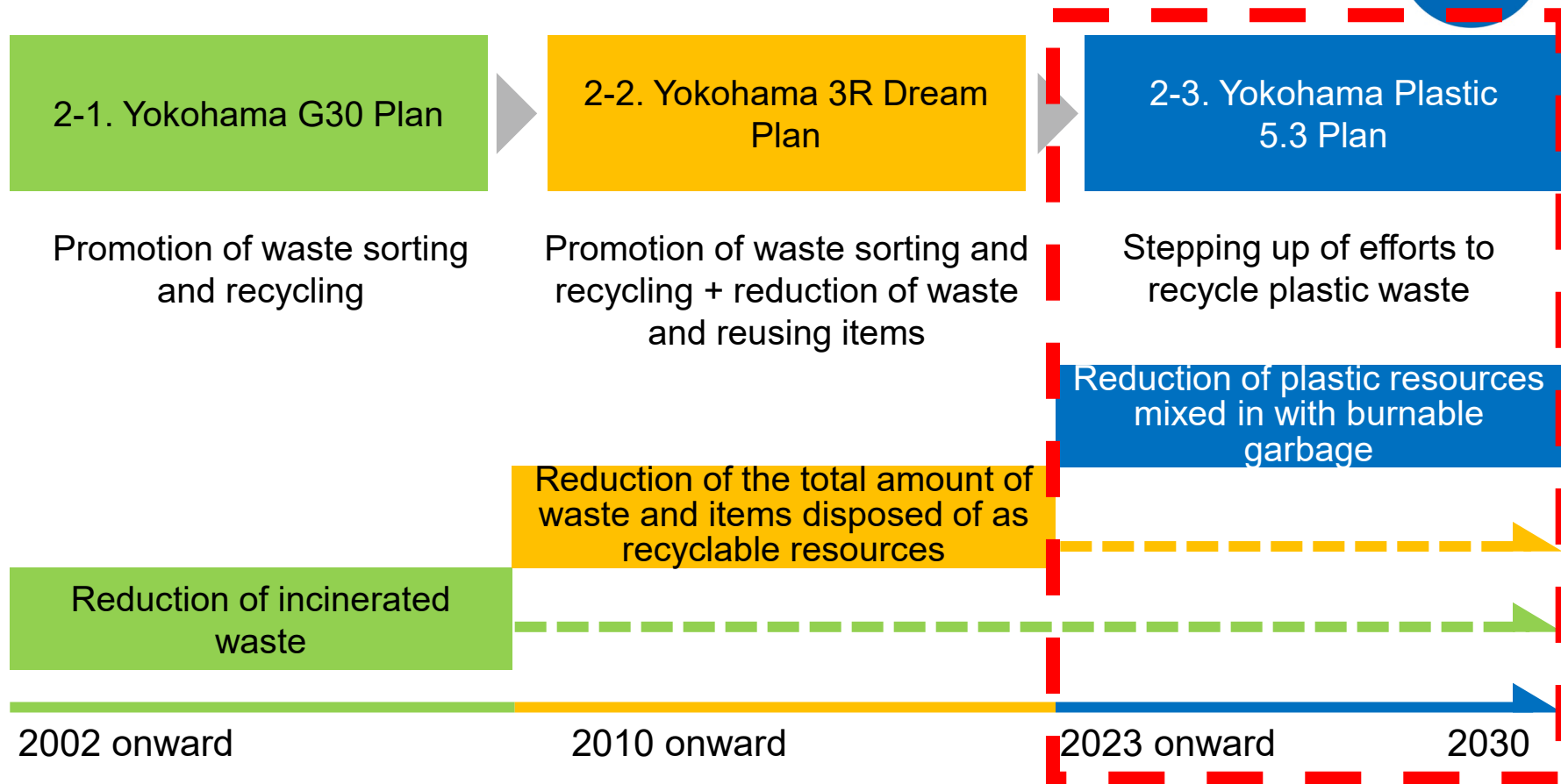
Recycling: Installation of collection boxes for small household appliances

Recycling: Collecting all waste paper and cloth generated by households through community-based collection

II-2. (3) Results of the Yokohama 3R Dream Plan



II. Initiatives to Build a Sound Material-Cycle Society: Establishing a Legal Framework



II-3. (1) Yokohama Plastic 5.3 Plan

Background

- Weather-related disasters caused by global warming, the SDGs, decarbonization, circular economies, etc.

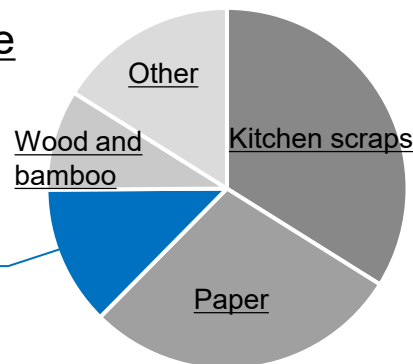
Countermeasures

- Reduce the amount of plastic sent to incineration to curb greenhouse gas emissions
- Initiatives toward building a Sound Material-Cycle Society

Target: Reduce plastic resources in burnable garbage
by 20,000 tons (5.3 kg per citizen)

Breakdown of household burnable garbage

Plastic resources mixed in with
household burnable garbage
(12.5%)



II-3. (2) Reducing the Amount of Plastics Sent to Incineration

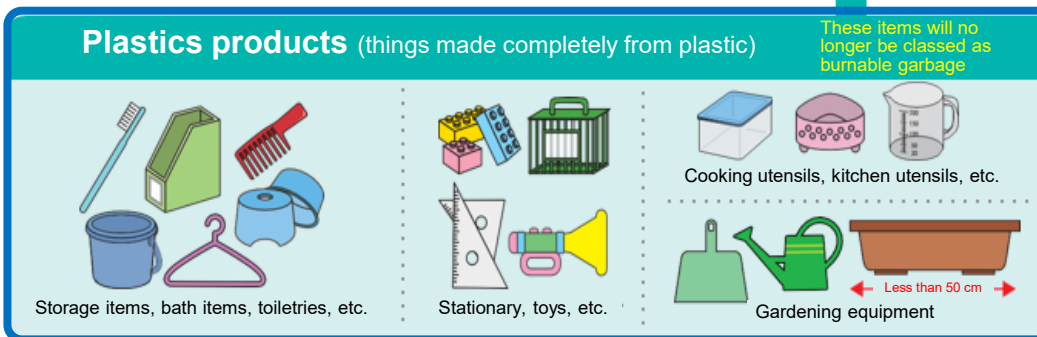
The City of Yokohama now collects and recycles **plastic containers and packaging**—which it has been collecting since the G30 Plan—**together with plastic products**, which were previously incinerated.

Plastic containers and packaging that were already being collected



Collected together for recycling

Plastic products that were previously incinerated



II-3. (3) Initiatives Toward a Sound Material-Cycle Society



Food and organic matter
cycle

Industrial product and
construction cycle

Conceptual diagram of a Sound
Material-Cycle Society

Return to nature

Composting (such as soil
mixing method)

Recycle

Promoting the recycling of food waste

Conversion of waste cooking
oil into SAF*

*Sustainable Aviation Fuel

Share

Reducing food waste
Certified Clean Plate Restaurant
scheme, food drives

Recycle

Implementation of bottle-to-bottle recycling
(horizontal recycling of PET bottles)

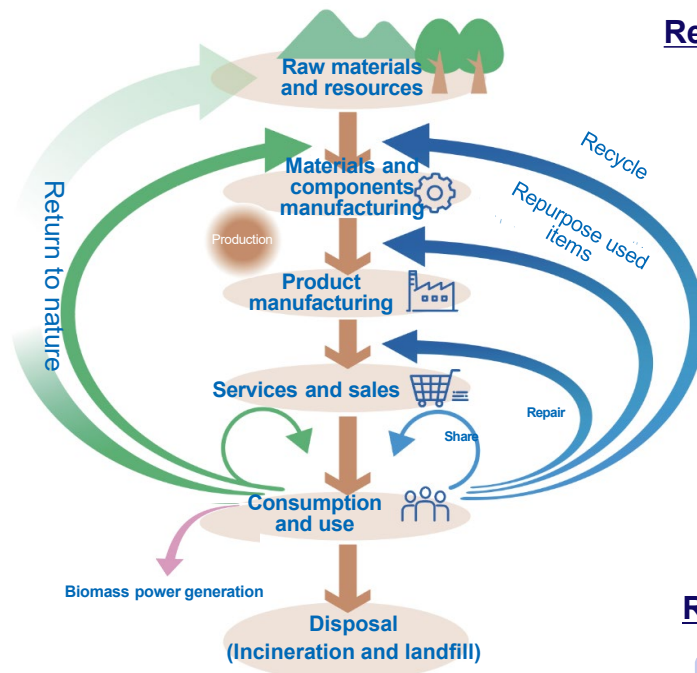
Expanding the sorting and recycling of
plastic waste

Upcycling of secondhand products

Repurposing of unwanted clothing

Repair

Reused furniture and books



The City of Yokohama will continue to collect, transport, process, and dispose of waste in a responsible manner. At the same time, it will move forward with the upgrading of facilities with an eye to the future, achieving stable and sustainable waste management.

Furthermore, to ensure a brighter future for our children and future generations, the city will promote initiatives aimed at building a green society, including among other things the transition to a Sound Material-Cycle Society and achieving carbon neutrality.

明日をひらく都市

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YOKOHAMA