

Proposal 7	Disaster waste treatment	National and local governments, private corporations
<b>Quick and smooth processing of disaster waste</b>		
➤ Refer to initiative 9	Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priority action 4 (enhancing preparedness for effective response, and rebounding stronger than ever before)	

- The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami generated over 6.18 million metric tons of waste in Iwate Prefecture, the equivalent of 14 years' worth of household garbage from the entire prefecture. In cooperation with the Japanese national government and relevant organizations, and while receiving support from inland municipalities, the affected municipalities along with the entire prefecture have started processing the waste, and have sought help for waste that cannot be processed within the prefecture from local governments outside Iwate as well as private enterprises.
- Waste treatment has advanced through repeated ingenuity, making use of the advanced techniques of private enterprises, including speedy demolition, sorting, desalinization, and recycling with low environmental burden.
- In Japan, processing of disaster waste is traditionally a municipal affair, but in the case of large-scale disasters, it is vital to clarify in advance the roles of the country, prefecture and municipalities in respect to waste treatment responsibility, and to create institutions that allow these roles to be carried out. Furthermore, in regard to treatment of waste from the disaster, it is necessary to try to avoid anxiety and misunderstanding among residents by actively disseminating accurate information and giving proper explanations.



Disaster waste treatment demolition and sorting line established in Miyako



Tsunami sludge treatment facility in Rikuzentakata