

## Review of Policy and Promotion of Non-Point Countermeasures

Year of Research

2008

### (Objective)

In 1995, a “Water Environment Improvement Emergency Action Plan (the “Clear flow Renaissance Project”) was developed to improve the water quality of Lake Sanaruko, which had deteriorated due to increased inflows of domestic wastewater concurrent with rapid urbanization in the drainage basin. The Project mobilized the residents of the basin and administrative bodies in a concerted effort to meet the challenge for improving the water quality of the lake. The Project entered its second phase (Clear flow Renaissance II) in 2003. This year, a required midterm review will be undertaken, since it is the midpoint of this phase, which has set 2011 as the target year. The review will examine the progress and effects of measures undertaken up to now and take corrective action as needed.

It is against this background that the objectives of this effort have been determined. As described below, we are utilizing the “Guideline (draft) on Non-Point Measures in Urban Areas” to conduct a case study of the basin (Sanaruko basin of Hamamatsu City). This type of work, which is positioned as a water environment emergency action plan, has proved highly effective as part of non-point countermeasures in which such issues as the percentage of sewerage population, ratio of pollutant load ratio of urban areas, policy handling situation, etc., are examined. This case study includes a review of effective methods for non-point countermeasures, establishing venues and means of building coordination between government agencies concerned and residents. Finally, we will study dissemination and promotion measures taken to contribute to the development of this type of work in other basins.

### (Results)

To summarize the results of a series of case studies on Lake Sanaruko and to review the dissemination and promotion measures to develop non-point countermeasures for other areas, the following points were considered:

1) Gain a clear understanding of the present conditions at Lake Sanaruko and establish a non-point load reduction rate.

Along with grasping the existing plans and efforts being made to achieve water quality improvement at the Lake, the drainage plan, and the land use situation, we attempted to set a non-point load reduction rate for the basin based on a grasp of the non-point load outflow situation.

2) Study of the methods used in non-point countermeasures

Using existing data on the pollutant reduction effect at the Lake, a review

was made of the effective approaches to non-point countermeasure to attain the established non-point load reduction rate. The results indicated that non-point countermeasures such as infiltration might be an approach that would supplement the water quality improvement currently being considered.

3) Make an effort to set up a venue for coordination between agencies concerned and the residents

To ensure efficient and effective non-point load reduction measures, a study was conducted of the effort made to establish a venue for coordination and cooperation. One example of the results of the study can be seen in Fig. 1, which shows the flow of dissemination and promotion measures taken to proceed with the non-point countermeasures.

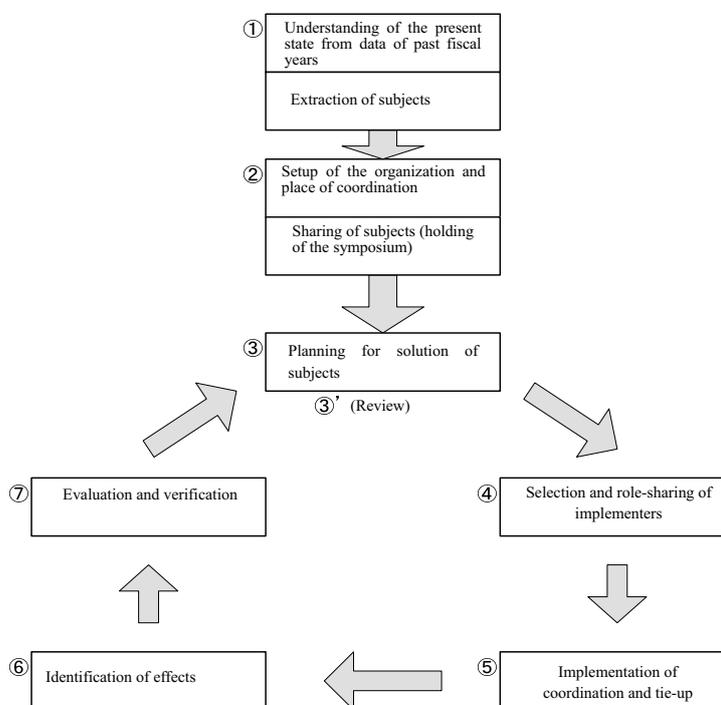


Fig. 1 Flow of dissemination and promotion measures

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Key words

Closed water body, Urbanization, Urban areas, Non-point