



Environmental Sector

JICA Approach and Concept Paper



Consists of:



Solid Waste Management



Water



Disaster Risk Reduction



Solid Waste Management

Overview of SWM Sector



Mozambique municipal waste generation is 2.5 million t/year. In 2014, 60% of the waste was organic and less than 1% was recycled



This leads to uncontrolled landfills being the major source of GHG emissions (776,546 tCO₂ in 2014 and expected to nearly double in 2030 = 1,369,721 tCO₂)



As part of the GOM 5 year plan which sets out to construct controlled landfills, promote recycling industries and reduce pollution from plastic bags



The National Investment Plan 2020–2024 sets out the implementation of the strategy and program for promotion of recycling, implementation of the decree of restriction of plastic bags and construction of 10 waste management infrastructures



Creation of National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change 2013–2025 which promotes the 3R, the establishment of sanitary landfills with methane recuperation and promotion of energy generation from waste



JICA's Approach

Development Target



Promote integrated solid waste management including proper treatment final disposal and hazard



Improvement collection rate and promote sanitation



Technology & Experience

INTEGRATED SWM

- ♻️ Promotion of 3R
- ♻️ Energy Generation from Waste
- ♻️ Sanitary landfills using the Fukuoka Method
- ♻️ High rate of recycling



Since 2019

Project for Capacity Development to Realize Integrated Solid Waste Management in Great Maputo

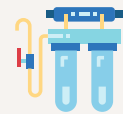


Water

Overview of Water Sector



The population and economy is growing with less available water resources



Improper infrastructure management resulting in 50% of non-revenue water within FIPAG network



The GOM Five year plan 2020–2024 plans to establish 107.910 household connections in cities and villages, to reduce water loss to 35% in water supply systems and expand 660km of distribution network in cities



The National Investment Plan 2020–2024 through PRAVIDA aims to ensure safe drinking water to 7.5 million people and access to sanitation to 8.1 million people



Action Plan for the Implementation of the SDGs in the water supply and sanitation Sector (2015–2030) to raise water supply to 100% nationwide from the current 60% in rural and 90% in urban areas



JICA's Approach

Development Target

- Ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water.
- Ensure access to safe Sanitary facilities and promote hygiene.
- Promote Integrated water resource management
- Improve water usage efficiency and promote sustainable water intake to decrease water deficiency.

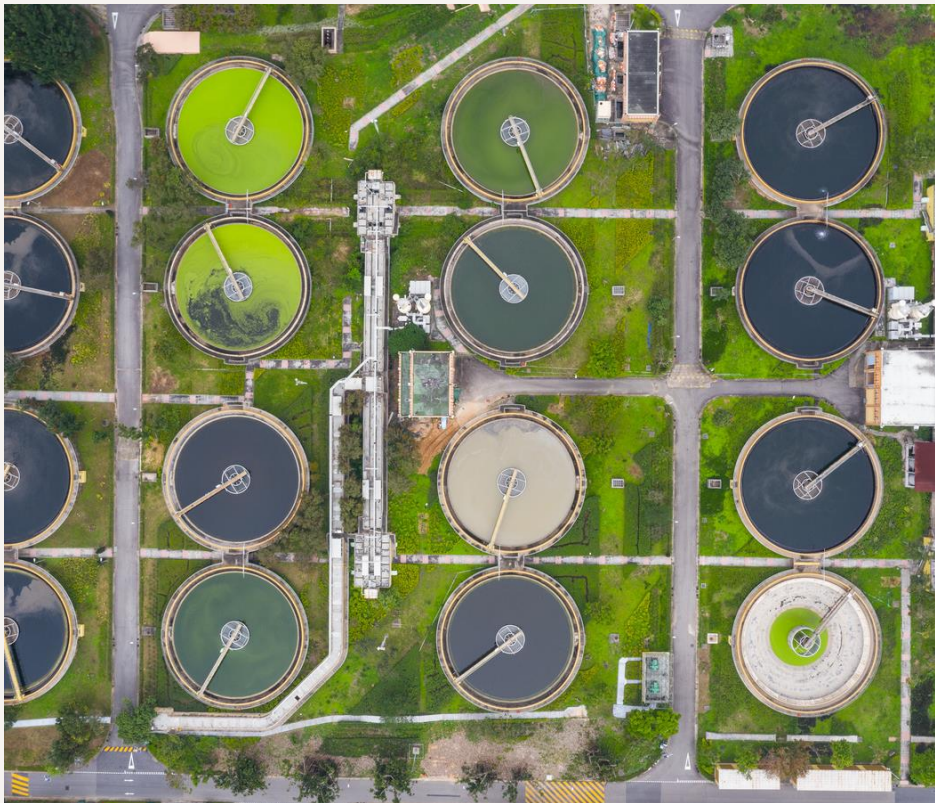
Japan Technology & Experience



Since 2014
Improvement of Rural Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation supported by financial cooperation combine with technical cooperation



High rate of water usage efficiency
High rate access to sanitary facilities and high hygiene consciousness



Sifting to consider to solve urban water issues in major cities



Disaster Risk Reduction





Overview of DRM Sector



Damages from past disasters:

2000 = 600 Million

2013 = 517 Million

2019 = 1.4 Billion



GOM National Development plan outlining the impact of disasters hampering the development of the country. Prioritise the creation of infrastructure and productive activities resilient to disasters through investment



National Investment Plan 2020 – 2024: PRAVIDA for the construction of dams for climate resilience



Development of the Master Plan to reduce disaster risk (2017–2030) aiming to improve the understanding of risk at all levels, strengthen governance and public private participation in disaster risk reduction and maintaining the DRM in public investment and territorial planning and consolidating financial protection against disaster

JICA's Approach

Development Target along with



- ⚠ Understanding disaster risk
- ⚠ Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- ⚠ Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- ⚠ Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction



Japan Technology & Experience



Project on Strengthening Resilience in Cyclone Idai-Affected Areas
2020-2024



Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Build such as Build Back Better and Disaster Prevention Investment.



Strengthening Meteorological Service through Qualified Rader System and Weather Forecast Experience



Project for Formulation of Integrated Water Related Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan
New Project