

JCCI

~JICA Clean City Initiative~

JICA addresses waste, water and air pollution, and other environmental problems that cause health problems to create clean cities.



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supports Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Cover Photo — Waste segregation in Kataragama, Sri Lanka.
Sorting out fruit and other food waste that can be turned into compost quickly.
Photo: Yusuke Abe

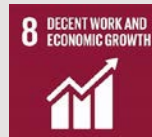
Contribution: JICA Clean City Initiative

To benefit **500 million** citizens in **50** countries by **2030** !

To Developing Countries;

- ◆ **Human Security:** Ensure **safe and healthy living environment**
- ◆ **Quality growth:** Realize economic growth which is inclusive, sustainable and resilient
- ◆ **With/Post COVID-19:** Reduce infection risk through maintenance & improvement of sanitary urban environment

To SDGs



To Global Environment;

- ◆ **Marine Plastic Pollution:** Prevent the discharge of plastic waste into rivers / oceans, toward realization of **“Osaka Blue Ocean Vision”** (aims to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050)
- ◆ **Climate Change:** Prevent the generation of greenhouse gas (e.g. methane) through proper waste treatment
- ◆ **Biodiversity:** Prevent further environmental pollution thereby conserving ecosystems

Piles of waste that keep increasing and plastic waste in the ocean

In Sub-Saharan Africa,
70% of waste is **left**
in uncontrolled disposal sites



Residential and industrial wastewater released to the environment is causing serious health problems

3.6 billion people live
without **adequate hygiene services**
such as toilets

Fourth biggest cause of death in the world is
air pollution caused by industrial activities and cars

According to data released in 2019,
6.67 million people **died** from Air pollution



Environmental measures in developing countries also concern Japan's environment and public health

Solid Waste & Inappropriate Disposal

Water Pollution

Air Pollution

【Challenges】 Environmental Burden associated with Economic Development/Urbanization

- Odor & deteriorated landscape
- Vector-borne, water-borne & respiratory/cardiovascular diseases
- Discharge and accumulation of waste (including plastics) in rivers/ocean
- Pollution of public water, groundwater & soil
- Generation of greenhouse gas (e.g. methane) from waste facilities, etc.

Lack of Institutional/Administrative Capacity and Physical Infrastructure
Low Policy Priority and Public Awareness on Environmental Protection

For the Residents:

- Deteriorating public sanitation & living environment
- Increasing health damage and risks

For the Country:

- Urban & environment issues
- Negative impact on tourism, fishery & economy

For the Earth:

- Marine plastic litter
- Global warming
- Damage to ecosystem

Approach 1

Improve waste disposal structures to create a recycle-oriented society

1 Create and implement a system to collect, transport, and dispose of waste

2 Reduce waste by introducing segregation and recycling

3 Support policies that reduce waste generation and promote effective use of resources

Approach 2

Create a healthy water, air, and soil environment through environmental regulations and pollution prevention measures

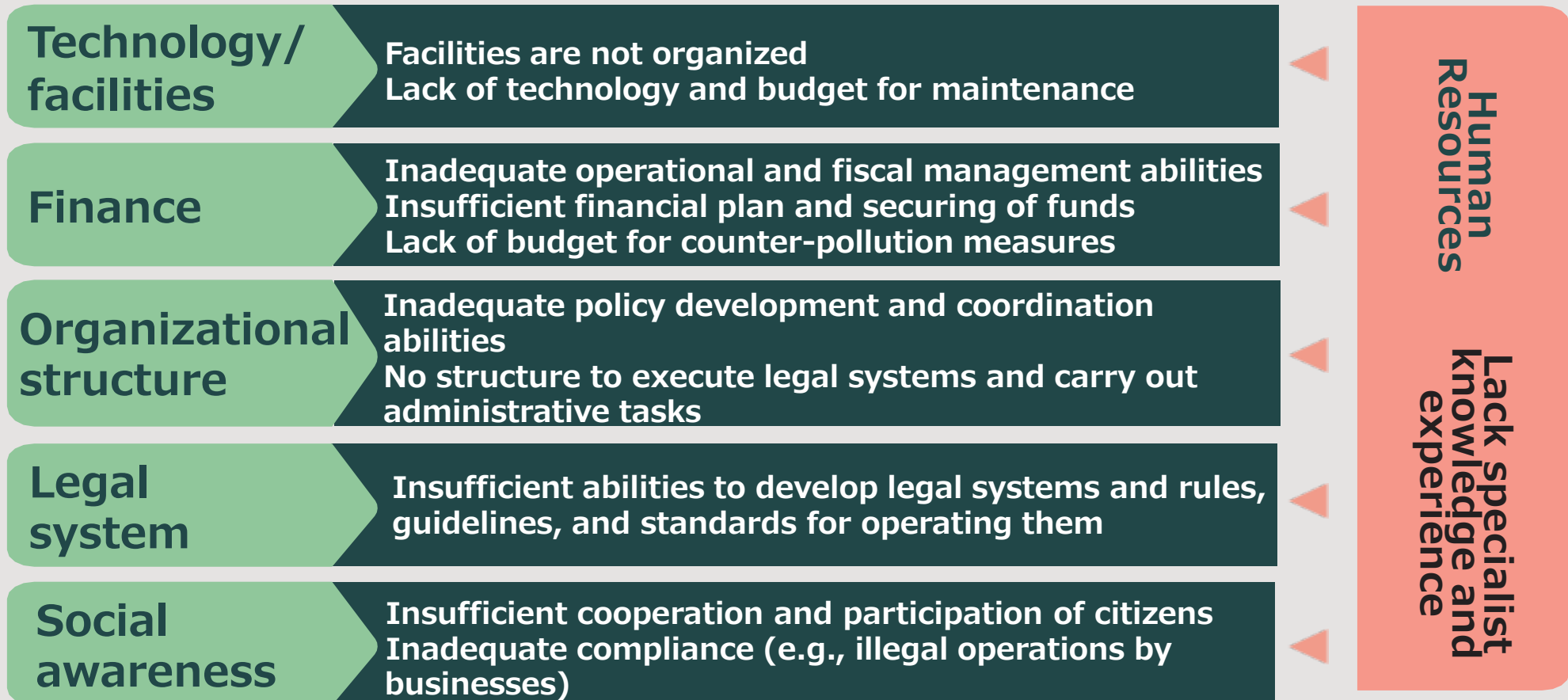
1 Enhance the ability to analyze pollutants to understand the current problems

2 Develop and implement counter-pollution measures based on scientific evidence

3 Strengthen controls over pollutant generation while promoting investments in environmental measures

Basis for common initiatives

Develop human resources who will be in charge of actions ranging from organizing facilities and legal systems to raising social awareness

Challenges of developing countries

1 Environmental Strategy, Climate Action in Vietnam Green growth, in Ha Long Bay-World heritage site



Green growth, in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam

Pump station in Hanoi, Vietnam



Ha Long Bay is registered as a world heritage site and is a popular tourist spot dotted with limestone islands. Our goal is to achieve economic growth while recovering clean water and protecting the environment.

2 Garbage collection rate improved significantly from 44% in 2004 to 85% in 2021 in Dhaka, Bangladesh

photo: © Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.



In Dhaka, garbage collection cars began collecting garbage at designated times in designated places, which raised the garbage collection rate. Efforts are also made to educate cleaners who clean streets and load garbage onto collection cars.

**Thank you
for your kind attention**

The logo for the JICA Clean City Initiative (JCCI) is prominently displayed in the center-left of the slide. It consists of the letters "JCCI" in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font, set against a background of various environmental and community-related images. The background images include a person carrying a blue barrel on their head, a sea turtle swimming underwater, an aerial view of a city, a person interacting with a child, and a scenic view of a bay with limestone karsts.

JICA Clean City Initiative

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