



Presentation to the Clean City Partnership Program Seminar Urban Agenda on Climate Change, Pollution and Biodiversity Loss

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The Asian Development Bank

Founded in 1966

- 68 members: 49 regional, 19 non-regional

Headquartered in Manila,
Philippines

Total of 31 Country Offices

ADB's Vision under Strategy 2030

*“A prosperous, inclusive,
resilient, and sustainable Asia
and the Pacific.”*

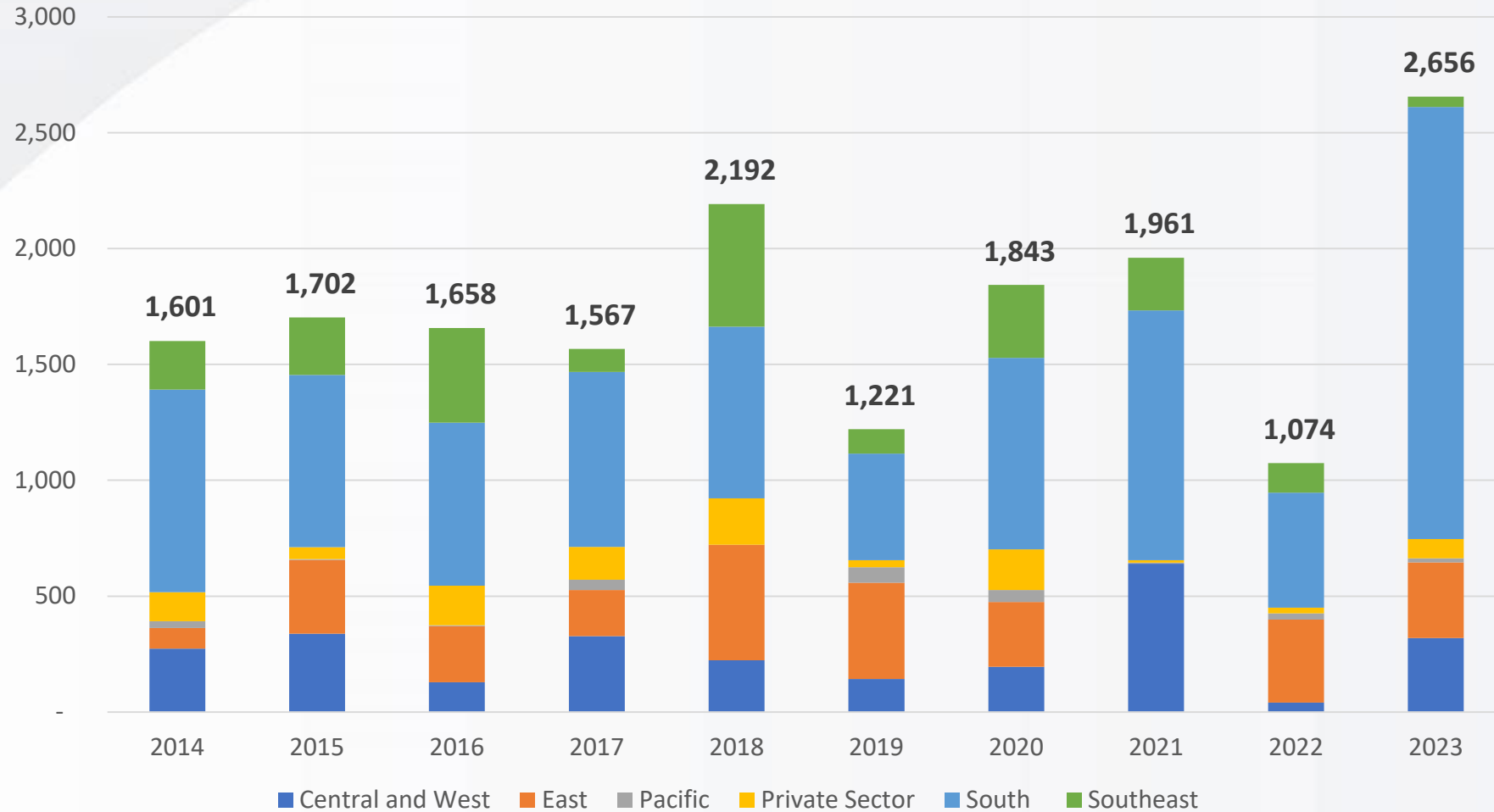


Urban Challenges in Asia and the Pacific

- **Increasing infrastructure and service deficits due to rapid urbanization.** (300 million people with no safe drinking water access; 1.2 billion lack access to basic sanitation)
- **Environmental sustainability.** (80% of wastewater discharged without primary treatment; 92 of 100 most polluted (air) cities in Asia in 2022)
- **Inclusive and equitable development.** (564 million (64%) of the world's slum dwellers in Asia)
- **Climate change exacerbates the above challenges.** (70% of GHG emissions in cities)
- **Capacity of local governments.**

Urban Projects: Annual Commitments 2014–2023

(Operations Department Breakdown, \$ million)



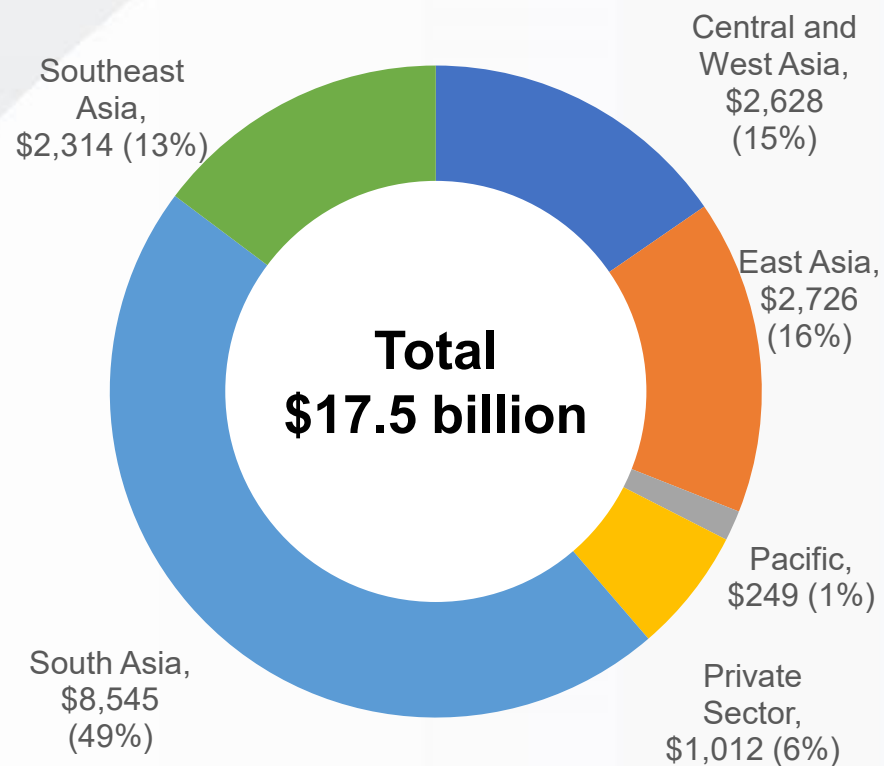
Total: \$17.5 billion



Urban Projects: Cumulative Commitments 2014–2023

(\$ million)

Operations Department



Subsectoral Breakdown

Urban Water Supply	6,025	34%
Urban Sewerage	2,628	15%
Urban Sanitation	1,254	7%
Urban Flood Protection	1,934	11%
Urban Solid Waste Management	1,160	7%
Urban Hazardous Waste Management	40	0.2%
Urban Housing	305	2%
Urban Slum Development	208	1%
Renovation & Protection of Cultural Heritage	235	1%
Other Urban Services	1,664	10%
Urban Policy, Institutional & Capacity Development	2,021	12%

Example of ADB's support to cities in Asia

Climate Resilience



Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project

Project Duration: January 2023–December 2029

Total Project Cost: \$310 million (ADB \$250 million)

Climate Finance: Adaptation (\$226 million)

- Strengthen the **climate resilience** of vulnerable coastal towns by:
- **Enhancing ability of coastal towns** to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of climate shocks and stresses
- Support selected coastal towns in pursuing **sustainable development** and enhancing the quality of life of all residents

Solid Waste Management



Maldives: Greater Malé WTE Project

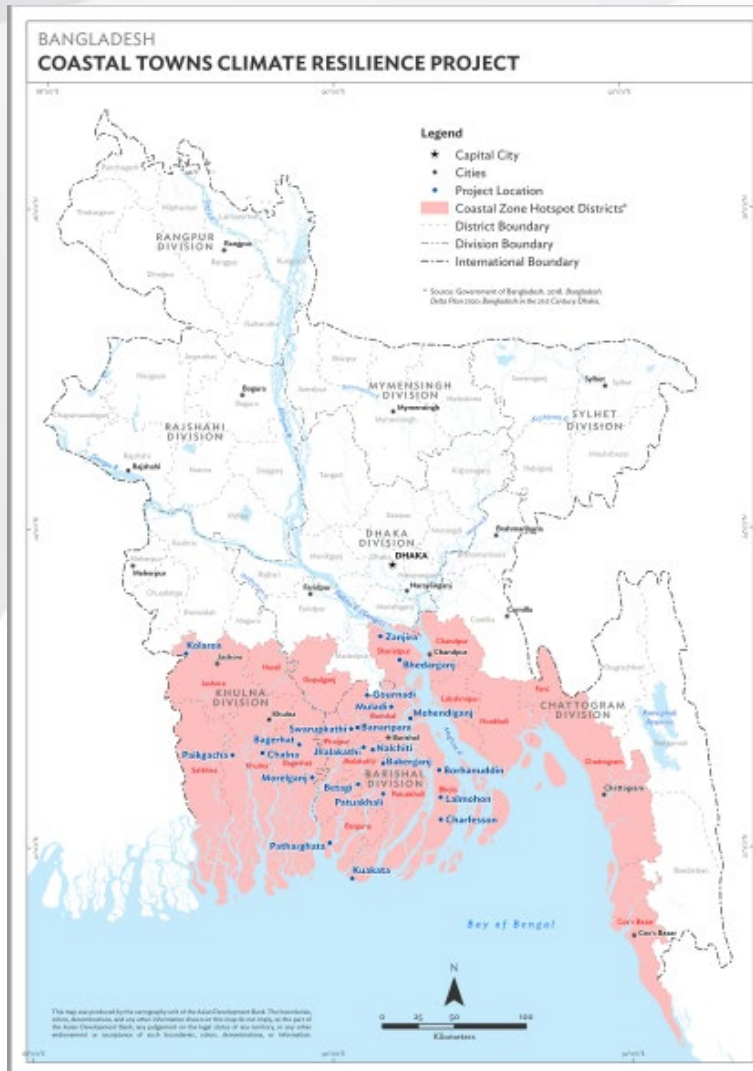
Project Duration: 2020 – 2026

Total Project Cost: \$151 million (ADB \$73 million)

Climate Finance: Mitigation \$109.4M Adaptation \$7.1M

- Establish a **sustainable regional solid waste treatment system** by:
- Developing **treatment** (proven waste-to-energy technology [WTE] – 500 tons per day with energy recovery), **recycling and disposal** infrastructure;
- Strengthening **institutional capacities** for sustainable solid waste services delivery and environmental monitoring;
- and **improving public awareness** on WTE and 3R.

Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project



Challenges

- climate risk poses key challenges for Bangladesh in achieving high-income country status by 2041
- inadequate basic municipal infrastructure for resilience
- limited adaptive capacity of low-income and vulnerable communities
- capacity constraints at different levels to strengthen resilience

Solutions

- improving priority municipal infrastructure in 22 coastal towns for climate and disaster resilience—cyclone shelters with early warning system, urban flood risk management measures including nature-based solutions, improved connectivity and access to emergency services, and investments related to local economic developments
- enhancing the resilient livelihood of poor and vulnerable households—Graduation Approach
- strengthening institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness



Patuakhali town remained under knee-deep water for the last couple of days, Aug 2019



Cyclone shelter

Maldives: Greater Malé Waste-to-Energy Project

Challenges Current waste disposal practices cause severe environmental pollution and deteriorating livability, and impact tourism and fishery economy:

- i. plumes of smoke from dumpsite compromise air quality and pose a daily nuisance to residents and tourists;
- ii. toxic leachate contaminates soil and compromises ocean health
- iii. Greenhouse gases emissions from open dumping and burning

Solutions the project will establish a sustainable regional solid waste treatment system in the Greater Malé capital region by:

- i. developing **treatment** (proven waste-to-energy [WTE] technology – 500 tons per day with energy recovery), **recycling and disposal infrastructure**;
- ii. strengthening **institutional capacities** for sustainable solid waste services delivery and environmental monitoring; and
- iii. improving **public awareness** on WTE and reduce-reuse-recycle (3R).



Photo above: Before the project (2018)
Photo below: After the project (2025)



THANK YOU!