JICA Technical Cooperation for Air Pollution Control in the Last Decay in the Asian Region

Mongolia

1. Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control in Ulaanbaatar City (ウランバートル市大気汚染対策能力強化プロジェクト（技術協力プロジェクト）2010 ～2013

2. Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control in Ulaanbaatar City Phase 2

(ウランバートル市大気汚染対策能力強化プロジェクトフェーズ２)　2013～2017

3. Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control in Ulaanbaatar City Phase 3 (ウランバートル市大気汚染対策能力強化プロジェクトフェーズ3) 2018～2023

China

4. The Project for Capacity Development of planning for pollution control of O^3 and PM2.5 in Atmosphere

(オゾン及び微小粒子状物質(PM2.5)抑制のための計画策定能力向上プロジェクト（技術協力プロジェクト）2013～2016

5. The Project for Total Emission Control of Nitrogen Oxide in Atmosphere (大気中の窒素酸化物総量抑制プロジェクト) 2013～2016

Vietnam

6. The Project for Institutional Development of Air Quality Management (大気質管理制度構築支援プロジェクト（技術協力プロジェクト）) 2013～2015

Iran

7. Project for Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality (テヘラン市大気汚染管理能力向上プロジェクト（技術協力プロジェクト）)2017～2021

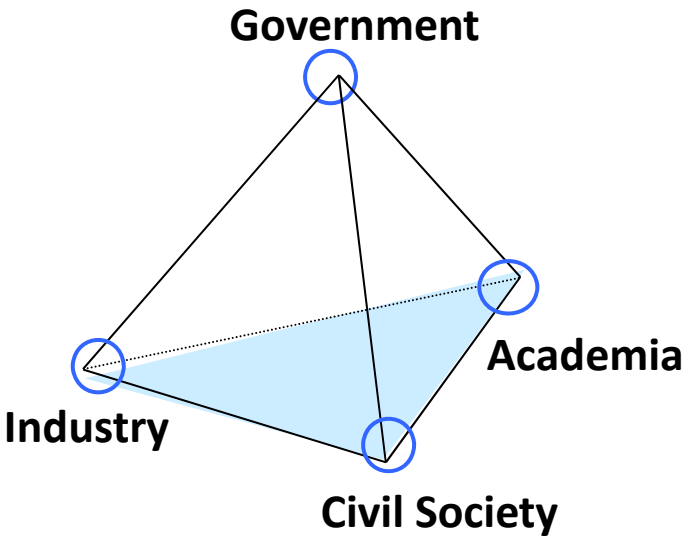
8. the Project for Improvement of Equipment for Air Pollution Analysis in Tehran (テヘラン市大気汚染分析機材整備計画（無償資金協力）) G/A：2018

All Countries

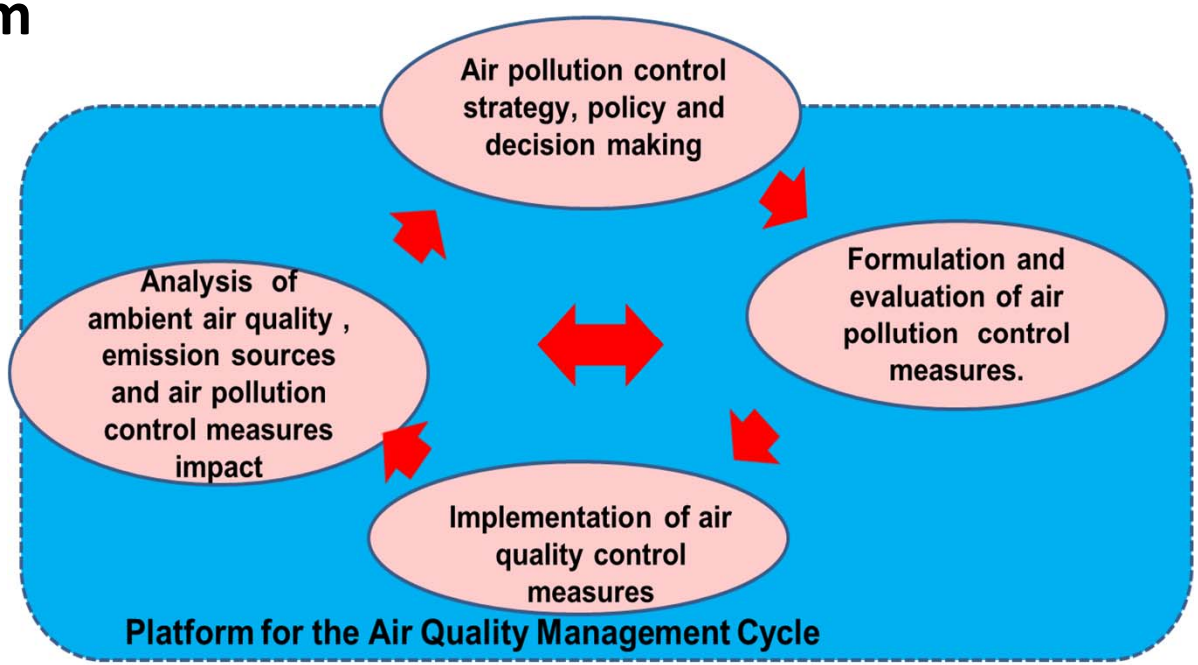
9. Relevant Training Programs in Japan such as the “Capacity Building towards Air Quality Management “ at JICA Tokyo International Center

Capacity Development is the JICA's Focus in Technical Cooperation for Air Pollution Control

Addressing Four Major Stakeholders and Interaction Among Them



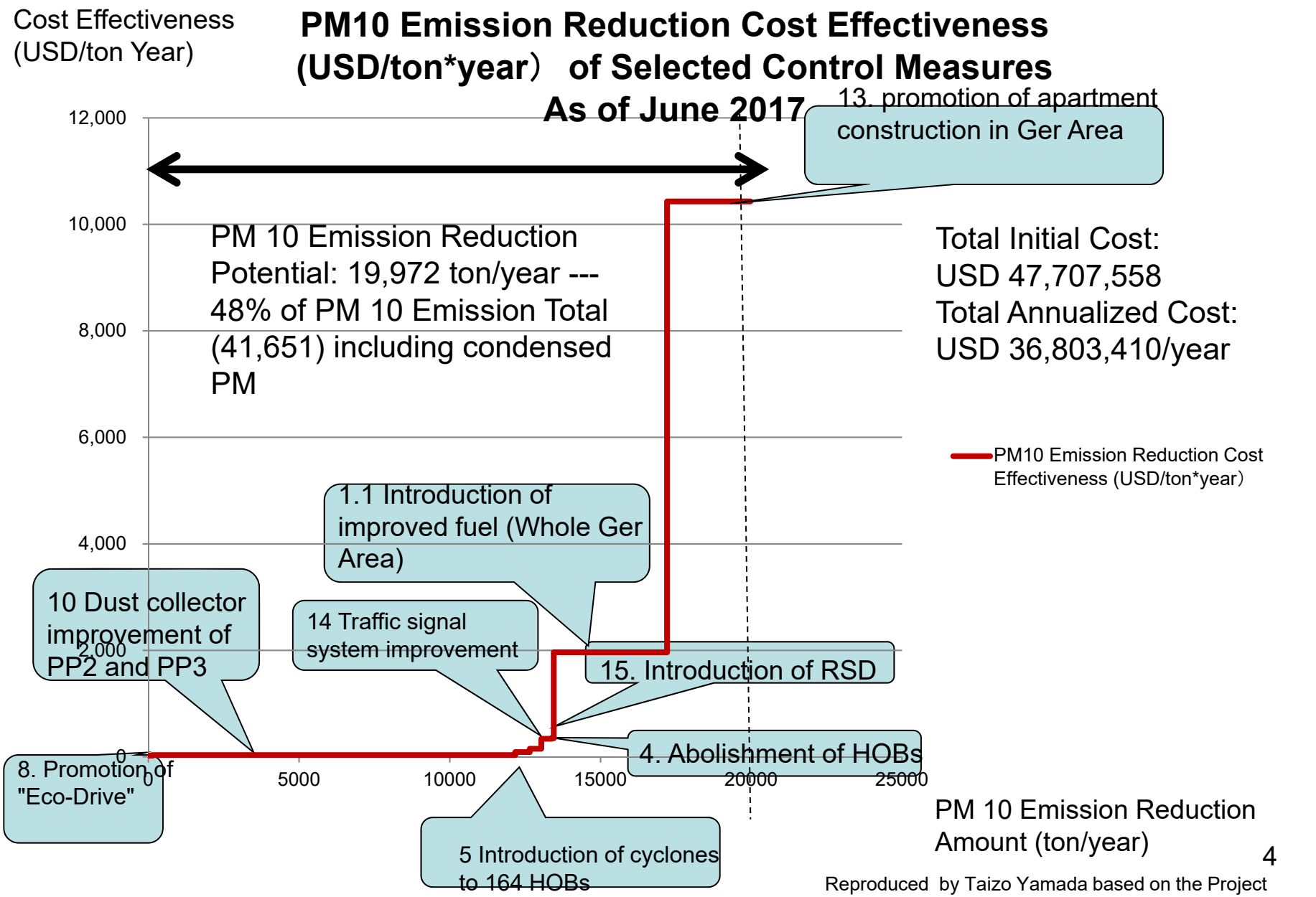
Formulating Air Quality Management Cycle



Issues and Challenges in The JICA Technical Cooperation and Expected Benefits from The "SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS"

- Decision making with incomplete information on air quality, emission sources and pollution structure
- Quality of decision making by politicians
- Implementation capabilities for air pollution control measures at public and private sectors
- Excessive burdens of technical , financial and administrative resources for air pollution controls in small developing countries
- Greater priority on ground level air quality improvement to maximize health benefits rather than total emission reduction --- Priority on emission control of smaller and numerous emission sources such as household stoves which is difficult to achieve in reality
- The recent negative bias in the donor community resulted from the climate change issues against coal-sector emission control measures such as emission control at coal fired thermal power plants

Utilization of the "SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS" as an authorized template in air pollution control as initial steps could address many of the above issues and challenges.



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