JICA emphasizes Capacity Development (CD) in developing countries. CD is defined as

“the process of the development for *individuals, organizations, systems and society* to solve problems through playing the roles individually or collectively and the process of development of the capacity (capacity to cope with problems) to set and meet goals”.

**Study Report on Capacity Development**

Capacity Development and JICA's Activities (JICA Website)
http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/study/capacity/
**Issues on Solid Waste Management in developing countries**

| Organizational and institutional issues | · Managed by several different organizations  
· No comprehensive legislation  
· Fragmented legislations/regulations |
| Human resources and technical issues | · Lack of experts and management capacity  
· Lack of technical know-how and technology |
| Financial issues | · Lower priority among public works  
· Difficulty of collecting charges and/or allocating budgets |
| Economic issues | · Rapid growth of waste generation amount  
· Qualitative change of pollutants |
| Social issues | · Informal sectors  
· Lower public awareness |
Comprehensive Support for CD

- Technical assistance and human resource development
- Creating legal and institutional system
- Improvement of infrastructure, facilities and equipment
- Development of private recycling industry and public private partnership
- Promotion of citizen participation
Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM)

Project Period: 2011.2-2016.1

- **Project purpose:**
  Regional Strategy is implemented in Pacific island nations.

- **Target Countries:**
  Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu

- **Partner Organization**
  SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme), ILO

- **Project outputs:**
  1. Systematize techniques related to the proper management of solid waste on island nations
  2. Control the amount of solid waste
  3. Improve waste disposal sites
  4. Diffuse knowledge related to reducing solid waste and its proper disposal
Background

- Electric and electronic wastes (e-waste) contain hazardous materials such as lead, cadmium, zinc and mercury. Inappropriate disposal of e-waste is one of the causes of environmental problems like soil and water pollution.
- On the other hand, e-waste containing valuables and rare metals is becoming more important from the viewpoint of sustainable use of resources and sound material cycle.

Project purpose:
To develop a model case for recycling e-waste from households through a pilot project (collection, separation and transportation) in Penang Island, Malaysia.

Project outputs:
1. Current situation of generation of e-waste and recycling activities for it in Penang Island will be characterized.
2. A collection plan in the pilot project area for e-waste recycling will be established according to the local conditions of Penang Island.
3. The pilot project will be executed after the above-mentioned plan.
4. The plan will be validated and lessons and suggestions will be presented.
5. Capacity of Department of the Environment (DOE), local municipalities and concerning organizations will...
Thank you for your attention
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