CORRESPONDENCE

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ANNEX III

Air Quality Management Policy
2012
Action Plan

All participants are required to formulate an Action Plan during the training course and make its presentation at the end of the course.

Please pick up one topic to tackle from issues that you mention in your country report, and formulate an Action Plan, by utilizing the knowledge that you have gained through the training course. Try to formulate the plan in consideration of the existing human and financial resources in your organization in as efficient and effective way as possible.

You are requested to submit the Action Plan including the items mentioned below.

<Contents (Recommended)>

a. Theme
b. Background
c. Objectives (Goals)
d. Direct and indirect beneficiaries
e. Action components
f. Implementation schedule
g. Responsible agencies and their roles
h. Strategies and tactics for implementation
i. Monitoring and evaluation
j. Budget and resources

Typewrite on the A4 sized paper and also prepare presentation materials.

More detailed guidance is provided after your arrival in Japan.

***In order to formulate a better Action Plan, you are recommended to bring necessary documents or data from your country.**

4. Please fill in the number of motor vehicles in operation by the fuel type, and describe general countermeasures against air pollution from motor vehicles in your country.

Year:

	Passenger vehicles	Buses	Trucks	Two-wheeled vehicles	Three-wheeled vehicles	Special category vehicles	Other	Total	Countermeasures
Lead gasoline									
Diesel oil									
LPG									
CNG									
Methanol									
Electric									
Other									
Total									

I. Concept

Background

Due to the recent urbanization, economic growth and industrialization in developing countries, anthropogenic emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources such as factories and mobile sources such as automobiles have kept increasing. Such air pollution causes human health damage and affects ecosystem. Air pollutants include primary pollutants (PM10, SOx, NOx, etc.) locally generated by pollution sources or transported from other areas, and secondary pollutants (photochemical oxidant, etc.) which were formed through physical/(photo)chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

According to the "OECD Environment Outlook: 2050" published in 2012, the premature death from ozone and PM (particulate matters) is estimated to keep growing, mainly in Asian developing countries, which suggests the importance of countermeasures against air pollution in developing countries.

As Japan is one of the countries which experienced severe environmental pollution, such as Yokkaichi Asthma caused by SOx from stationary sources, and tackled mobile exhaust gases in heavily-populated areas, this course offers the opportunity to share the Japanese air quality management policy with participating countries through lectures/discussions and observation tours.

For what?

The course aims to contribute to the improvement of the air quality management policy in participating countries from the technical and socioeconomic viewpoints. By placing emphasis on the air quality management policy of Japan, it is intended to share the Japanese policy and experience with participants to enable participants to assess the applicability and transferability of such knowledge.

For whom?

Officials responsible for air quality management administration, who could utilize the knowledge gained at the course to improve the air quality management policy in their countries.

TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT POLICY

集団研修「大気保全政策」

JFY 2012

<Type: Solution Creation Program / 類型：課題解決促進型>

NO. J12-00807 ID. 1280864

Phases in Japan : From January 7, 2013 to February 23, 2013

This information pertains to one of the Training and Dialogue Programs of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

3. Please fill in the number of main air pollution sources except motor vehicle pollution sources by facility type, and describe countermeasures against air pollution from those facilities in your country or the area under your control directly.

Year:_____ country:_____ area:_____

Facilities	Fuel					Countermeasures
	Coal	Crude Oil	Coal Oil	LPG	Other	
Power stations						
Steelworks						
Petrochemical plants						
Cement plants						
Mining and manufacturing industries						
Medium and small-sized industrial complex						
Landfill sites						
Cooking and heating at households						
Others						

5. Please clarify the roles of central government, regional government (province or state) and local government (municipality) for the regulation of air pollution in your country. (Please fill in the check mark on the responsible organization.)

Jurisdictions of Central and Local Government in Air Quality Management Administration
Please put the check mark on the appropriate column.

Responsibility of APC Administration	Central Government	Regional Government (Province or State)	Local Government (Municipality)
Preparation of Law and Regulation			
Preparation of Guideline			
Setting of Standard			
Preparation of Ambient Air Monitoring Plan (National Level)			
Installation of Equipment for Ambient Air Monitoring(National Level)			
Analysis of Samples from Ambient Air Monitoring(National Level)			
Inspection of factory(including Law Enforcement)			
Inspection of factory(without Law Enforcement)			
Administrative Guidance to Factory			

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that "capacity development" is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, as well as research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

Japanese Development Experience

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the *"adopt and adapt"* concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this "*adoption and adaptation*" process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan's developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of "tacit knowledge," a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.