

Rolling Plan for the People's Republic of Bangladesh

As of May 2013

Basic Policy (Purpose)		Alleviate poverty and accelerate sustainable and fair economic growth to become a middle-income country											
Priority area 1 (Target)		Accelerate economic growth so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of becoming a middle-income country											
Development issue 1-1 (Objective) Economic Infrastructure Development	[Current status and issues] The infrastructure in the People's Republic of Bangladesh (hereinafter referred to as "Bangladesh") is in critical condition, though it is indispensable for revitalizing its economic activities. The most pressing need is to address the two major hindrances to the country's economic and industrial activities: the power and energy supply needs to be improved in terms of both quantity and efficiency, and the transport and traffic networks that underpin physical distribution must be expanded. The nation's "Sixth Five-year Plan" designates the development of economic infrastructure as one of the most important issues. Incidentally, according to Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13, Bangladesh ranks 118th place among 144 countries in terms of global competitiveness (134th place in infrastructure ranking, 113th place for roads and 136th place for electricity.) i) Power and energy supply: Bangladesh's power supply capacity can provide mere 6,066MW, satisfying only approximately 80 percent of the peak demand, 7,518MW, as of 2012. The low electrification rate, at around 50 percent, and the poor quality of electricity (unstable frequency and voltage) spur on the challenge of stable power supply. Additionally, the supply of domestic natural gas, which has been shouldering a majority of domestic energy supply, has become deficient. The development of new gas fields and improvement of gas utilization efficiency are called for along with the development of alternative energies. Moreover, the country is saddled with growing environmental pollution arising from the recent economic development. ii) Transport and traffic networks: Bangladesh's capability of transporting people and goods at home has been hampered by an excess of freight over the transport capacity of the country's economic corridor, which connects the capital city Dhaka and an international port city Chittagong, along with the rapid increase in traffic volumes, improper maintenance of bridges, low level of pavement in rural and countryside roads, and so forth. Thus, assistance in the construction and maintenance of major bridges and roads is needed. Moreover, the low level of connectivity among different transportation modes (multi-modal transport) poses a concern over distribution. In the meantime, the country's geospatial information with altitude necessary for developing appropriate infrastructure, covers only approximately 5 percent of the entire national land. In addition, the air transportation is a source of concern over safety, as the air traffic control systems at the 9 airports of the country, including Dacca and Chittagong, are insufficient and aged.				[Assistance Policy] Japan's assistance will be focused on the construction and strengthening of maintenance of infrastructure for the power and energy sector and the transport and traffic networks. At the same time, our advanced technologies and findings in the relevant areas, such as energy conservation, will be made use of in reducing the burden on the environment while boosting Bangladesh's economic and industrial activities (including foreign investment.) i) Power and energy supply: Japan will assist in developing new power sources and carrying out proper maintenance to retain thermal efficiency and improve working ratios, with the aim of securing power supply capacity and stabilizing power supply. Concurrently, Japan's assistance will also be provided in developing power distribution systems and building the capacity of system operators. In consideration of the current situation where the supply of domestic natural gas is lacking, gas development as well as an introduction of coal-fired thermal power generation and renewable energies with a view to mid- and long-term energy diversification will be examined together with an enhancement of energy utilization efficiency. In addition, the soft side of the issues, such as organizational reinforcement, maintenance system improvement, and management capacity building, will be tackled in alignment with sectoral reforms. ii) Transport and traffic networks: While continuing our assistance in the road sector, meaning bridges and trunk roads, we will study the development of inland distribution functions based on a policy for multi-modal transport, with the goal of alleviating the overconcentration on the road sector and responding to the mounting volumes of cargo transport. In parallel, we will examine assistance in capacity building for maintenance, for example, and also continue assistance in the development of geospatial information. Last but not least, we will look into assistance in enhancing safety of air transportation by refurbishing the air traffic control equipment, which is in need of urgent assistance.								
	Program	Program Summary		Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017			
	Program for Stable Power Supply	For the purpose of stabilizing the supply of electricity to meet the soaring demand, Japan will promote the development of new power sources and upgrading of transformation and distribution facilities. Japan's assistance will also be injected in diversifying energy sources to compensate for the deficiency of domestic natural gas supply. At the same time, we will push forward with bolstering the management capacity and maintenance structure and utilizing Japan's knowledge on energy conservation and other relevant fields.	Power Sector Policy Advisor	EXP									
			Grid Sustations and Associated Transmission Lines Project	LA								46.42	
			Central Zone Power Distribution Project	LA								97.15	
			New Haripur Power Plant Development Project (I) and (II)	LA								399.77	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program
			Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project (Services for survey/design (E/S) and Loan)	LA								436.89	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program
			Rural Electrification Upgradation Project	LA								132.41	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program
			National Power Transmission Network Development Project	LA								187.36	
Renewable Energy Development Project	LA								113.35	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program			

			Preparatory Survey on Chittagong Area Coal Fired Powr Plant Development Project in Bangladesh	PS								
			Preparatory Survey on Natural Gas Infrastructure Development Project	PS								
			Issue-specific training (4 courses)	TR								
Development issue 1-1 (Objective) Economic infrastructure development	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
	National Transportation Network Improvement Program	Promote efficient transportation of people and goods through a nationwide transportation and traffic network, giving priority to assistance to the road sector (bridges and arterial roads). This sector accounts for a vast portion of the cargo and passenger transportation in the country. Also consider the feasibility of improving in-land distribution functions with better linkages between multiple transportation means (multi-modal) to mitigate overconcentration in the road sector and increase cargo transportation volume. In parallel, provide assistance to the development of geospatial information. In addition, consider improving the safety of air transportation through improvement of air traffic control properties which needs an urgent attention.	Road and Bridge Maintenance Advisor	EXP								
			Dhaka-Chittagong Railway Development Project	LA							129.16	
			Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project	LA							78.24	
			The Kanchpur, Meghna, and Gumti second Bridges Construction and Existing Bridges Rehabilitation Project (I)	LA							289.45	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program
			Bangladesh Digital Mapping Assistance Project (BDMAP)	TCP							3.99	
			Project to Improve Digital Topographic Mapping and Establish a Digital Bangladesh	TCP								
			Issue-specific training (2 courses)	TR								
Development issue 1-2 (Objective) Private sector development	[Current status and issues] Bangladesh has maintained comparatively steady economic growth in recent years (with an average real GDP growth rate of 6.0 percent since 2000) and the country's poverty rate dropped from 56.6 percent in 1990 to 31.5 percent in 2010. The economic growth rate is projected to stay at the level of 6 percent in the mid-term run. Such an economic growth has been backed by the skyrocketing export centering on apparel manufacturing, with clothing and shoes accounting for roughly 80 percent of the total export, increase in remittance from laborers overseas, financial policies oriented to deregulation, and active consumption activities resulting from the economic growth. Zooming in the private sector, on top of the apparel industry, the large contributor to the expanding export, the growth of the mining and manufacturing industries, namely, metal products, machinery and equipment, and non-metals, have been driving the national economic growth. In terms of industrial composition of GDP in fiscal year 2010, agriculture accounted for 18.6 percent, industry 28.5 percent, and service business 53.0 percent. Compared with the figures in fiscal year 1990, the industry has increased 7 percent, and the manufacturing sector, responsible for 17.9 percent of the whole industry, has grown 4.8 percent. The key to continue stable growth is diversification of export items and export partners. This requires the development of industrial human resources and the fostering of industries through promoting small- and medium-sized enterprises, centering on the manufacturing industry. Yet, the lack of consistency in the government's policies, due to frequent administration changes and compartmentalized administration, and corruption of government officials have been undermining the development of a sound business environment, most notably in terms of export and import costs and procedures and fulfillment of contracts. As a result, the country ranks 122nd place among 183 states in the Doing Business index. Investment as well has been limited at 24 percent of GDP, mainly because of the scarcity of mid- and long-term loans which small- and medium-sized companies (particularly manufacturers) can employ for capital investment. One characteristic trend in Bangladesh is that social enterprises (conducting social business and BoP business (note)) have been drawing a great deal of attention. As a matter of fact, some Japanese corporations have entered the market. (Note: Social business and BoP business are business models that target at brackets with per-capita annual income of 3,000 dollars or less in terms of purchasing power parity in 2002.)			[Assistance Policy] Provide assistance to (1) foster and enhance competitiveness of the small and medium-sized enterprises (focusing on export-related industries) that account for 25% of GDP on Gross Product Base, serve as the driving force of economic growth and contribute to creating the jobs; (2) foster human resources capable of engaging in industrial activities, especially manufacturing; and support refining the industrial policies; (3) improve policies and administrative systems related to investment and trading; (4) improve investment conditions, for example by improving information communication infrastructure and establishing special economic zones.								
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
	Private Sector Development Program	Provide assistance to improve policies and institutions with the aim of facilitating investment and exports, improving investment conditions with a focus on infrastructure development, fostering human resources capable of engaging in industrial activity, and promoting the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises. Also consider the feasibility of public-private partnerships (PPP) and private social businesses.	Telecommunication Network Development Project	LA							80.40	
			Investment Climate Improvement	EXP								
			Industrial Policy Advisor	EXP								
			Capacity Building on ITEE Management Project	TCP							2.50	ITEE: IT Engineers Examination
			Project for Development Study and Capacity Enhancement of Bangladesh Economic Zone Development Plan Authority	TCDP								

			JOCV (5 volunteers)	JOCV									
			SV (3 volunteers)	SV									
			Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	LA							50.00		
			Issue-specific training (4 courses)	TR									
			BoP Business Promotion Survey (10 projects)	PS									
Development issue 1-3 (Objective) Urban Development	[Current status and issues] Bangladesh has been experiencing rapid urbanization and concentration of population. Especially, the metropolitan area of the capital city Dhaka, where economic activities are concentrated, and the country's sole international port city, Chittagong, suffer from an indisputable lack of economic infrastructure, such as traffic networks, and also of livelihood infrastructure, such as water supply and sewerage treatment, resulting from the surges in the population and economic scale. As a consequence, large cities are facing issues associated with urban environments, such as transportation, lack of electricity and water, waste management, air pollution and water contamination. What is worse, due to the low capacity of the government's arm dedicated to infrastructure services, the facilities have not been maintained well nor are generating sufficient revenues. Meanwhile, other core cities have also been undergoing rapid urbanization and thus, planning and providing assistance must be carried out in a timely manner.			[Assistance Policy] To support development of urban area as a driving force of the country's economic growth, assistance will be provided in infrastructure development including urban transportation network, drinking water supply, and sewerage treatment. The development focuses on the largest city Dhaka and the second largest city Chittagong as well as other core cities and small and medium cities to ensure smooth economic activities and improve people's livelihood environment. The assistance should aim to improve administrative services such as supply/drainage of water and waste treatment, while giving extra consideration on urban poverty group. Also, proper formulation of city planning should be supported.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017			
	Urban Development Program	(1) Urban planning: provide assistance in formulation of multilateral urban planning while giving consideration of diversification of large cities. (2) Urban transportation: provide assistances on transportation network improvement for Dhaka, Chittagong, and other cities. Support should be provided to urban transportation development in Dhaka metropolitan area. Provide medium- to long-term assistance in formulation of integrated transportation means in Dhaka aiming to establish urban mass transportation network using rails. While doing so, support organization enhancement of operation of supervising, coordinating, and operating institutions and development of human resources. (3) Urban drinking/sewerage water: provide assistances in promotion of water facilities and develop capacity of water business operators. Also consider expansion of supports provided in Chittagong to other large, medium, and small cities. (4) Urban wastes: provide assistance in capacity development for collecting and transporting wastes in Dhaka metropolitan area, expansion or newly building of final landfill sites, improving management capacity, introducing and promoting 3R (reduction, reuse, and recycling of wastes) activities. Based on outcome achieved in Dhaka, consider spreading the assistance to other cities.	The Project for Developing Inclusive City Government for City Corporations	TCDP							2.50	Also shown inAdministrative Capacity Improvement Program	
			Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (I)	LA								104.77	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climae Change
			Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Project	LA								90.96	
			Project for Improving Fare System of Mass-transportation in Dhaka City Area through ICT	EXP									
			Dhaka Integrated Traffic Management Project	TCP									
			Priject for Revisio of Strategic Transport Plan of Dhaka Metropolitan Area	TCDP									
			Project for Establishment of Clearing House for Integrating Transport Ticketing System in Dhaka City Area	TCP									
			Karnaphuli Water Supply Project (Fase 1)	LA								122.24	
			Karnaphuli Water Supply Project (Fase 2)	LA								348.47	
			Khulna Water Supply Project	LA								157.29	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climae Change
			Project for Advancing NRW reduction Initiative (PANI) of Chittagong WASA	TCP								4.00	
			Project for Institutional Improvement and Advancing NRW reduction Initiative of Chittagong WASA(PANI-2)	TCP									
			Project for Improvement of Total Management Capacity of Department of Public Health Engineering on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	TCP									Also shown in Agriculture and Rural Development Program
			The Programme for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City toward the Low Carbon Society	GA								12.15	
			JOCV (6 volunteers)	JOCV									
			SV (1people)	SV									
			Issue-specific training, etc. (7 courses)	TR									

Priority area 2 (Target)	Alleviate Social Vulnerabilities													
Development issues 2-1 (Objective)	[Current status and issues] i) Health: Access to free public healthcare services provided by the government is not enough in Bangladesh. Ordinary injuries and diseases are giving a blow to the household finance of, particularly, the poverty group, consequently accelerating the poverty. A high maternal mortality rate also destroys the foundation of family living, heightening the risk of falling into poverty. It is of paramount importance for Bangladesh to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 and 5, which concern reduction of infant and maternal mortalities and infectious disease control, in order for the country to make a breakthrough in the current situation and overcome its inherent social vulnerabilities. More specifically, mothers in rural areas still deliver babies at home, without any professional intervention, in many cases. The insufficient pre- and post-delivery care is causing high maternal and infant mortalities. At medical facilities, the number of healthcare providers is extremely inadequate. At the same time, hospitals have much to be improved in the aspects of hospital management and ownership and maintenance of facilities and equipment. The government has been combating infectious diseases, which remain to be the major cause of death in the country, by driving nationwide immunization campaigns. The challenge is how to continue and ensure the provision of vaccines to target nationals. There is a large number of neglected tropical disease (NTD) cases mainly in the poverty group. Although many of these infections are preventable and can be contained, the methods of diagnosis and treatment as well as the development and dissemination of new drugs for these impoverished people are lagging behind. These challenges must be dealt with by addressing the urgent issues of improving public healthcare services, developing and upgrading hospital facilities and equipment, implementing and supervising immunization plans in an appropriate manner, and fostering healthcare providers. ii) Education (basic education): The primary education enrollment rate rose from 87.2 percent in 2005 to 98.7 percent in 2011 (Tentative). On the other hand, the completion rate up to the fifth grade is still low, though it increased from 52.1 percent in 2005 to 70.3 percent in 2011. The low completion rate is attributed, in part, to the low standard of pupils' comprehension. While the numbers of classrooms and teachers have been picking up, a majority of schools still conduct lessons in two shifts and find the securement of sufficient lesson time as an issue. As of improving the quality of teachers, absence of a comprehensive policy, lack of capacity and human resources at teacher training institutions are the issues. In the Third Primary Education Development Program (PEDP3, 2011-2016), the government of Bangladesh specifies the improvement of the quality of education as one of its priorities.				[Assistance Policy] The assistance to be provided in the health and basic education sectors, where sector-wide approaches (SWAp) are advanced, will cover from the government's policy implementation to specific projects for improving the healthcare and educational service qualities, based on the program approach and multilateral-bilateral cooperation. Through these policies, Japan's assistance will contribute to creating a mechanism where the government and healthcare service institutions together with community members collaborate to support maternal and child healthcare, by spreading and expanding the outcomes from Japan's past assistance projects, in view of Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015. The encouragement of safe delivery will expectedly help reduce the infant mortality rate from 32 per 1,000 births to 21 and the maternal mortality rate from 194 per 100,000 births to 143 between 2011 and 2016, the targets provided in the Bangladeshi government's Health, Population, Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP2011-2016). To do so, Japan will provide assistance in improving the maternal and child health sector and strengthening the health system as a whole. From the standpoint of strengthening the health system, Japan will continue its assistance in infectious disease control as well. In addition to cooperation in the research into NTDs, assistance will be provided for the ongoing immunization expansion program, filaria control, and school health services, chiefly through dispatching volunteers. In the field of basic education, based on Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015, Japan's assistance will be concentrated on supporting the Bangladeshi government in raising the primary education completion rate from 54.9 percent in 2009 to 75 percent by 2015. More specifically, Japan will support realizing "attractive primary schools" through improving the quality of education, by rolling out the outcomes from the past assistance provided by technical cooperation projects and volunteers, within the framework of Bangladesh's Third Primary Education Development Program, thereby accomplishing a higher primary education completion rate toward the achievement of the MDGs.									
	Program	Program Summary		Project		Scheme	Schedule					Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
						Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017			
	Maternal and Child Health/ Health System Strengthening Program	Starting from maternal, neonatal and child health, and to strengthen health systems, Japan will support: - improve quality of administrative services in central and local government, - improve quality health services at public medical facilities, - capacity development of health workforce, - increase the functionality of primary health care by mobilizing communities As a pilot country of the Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015, Japan will strengthen partnerships with other development partners, and disseminate the resultsevidence.	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Improvement Project (Phase 1) (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program)	LA								50.40		
			Health Advisor	EXP										
			Safe Motherhood Promotion Project Phase 2	TCP								5.00		
			JOCV (6 volunteers)	JOCV										
			Quality Improvement Initiative for Newborn Health Care (QII-NHC)	ML								1.15 million USD	UNICEF	
			Strengthening Pediatric Surgical and Neonatal Surgical Services in Bangladesh to achieve MDG4	CFT										
			Issue-specific training, etc. (3 courses)	TR										
Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid (8 projects)			GHGA								0.73			
Other	Japan will provide continued assistance in the promotion of research that leads to reinforcing NTD control, the expansion of immunization, and the blanket administration of anthelmintic agents aimed at the elimination of filaria.	Project for for Research and Development of Prevention and Diagnosis for Neglected Tropical Diseases, especially Kala-Azar	STC								5.00			
		JOCV (18 volunteers)	JOCV											
		Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects (1 project)	JNGA							0.20				

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					Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017				
Development issues 2-1 (Objective) Human Development	Basic Education Improvement Program	Japan provides assistance with the highest priority placed on improving the quality of primary education. This is done by capitalizing on the results of Japanese cooperation while taking part in a SWAps framework with the goals of achieving the MDGs and fully disseminating high quality primary education. As a pilot country of the Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015, Japan will strengthen partnerships with other development partners, and disseminate the resultsevidence.	While taking part in supporting PEDP3, with the goals of achieving Education forAll (EFA) and MDG s , Japan provides assistance with the highest priority placed on improving the quality of primary education. (2009) → (2016) ○Grade 5 completion rate : 54.9 %→75% ○Distribution of textbook (reflecting new curriculum) : 75%→95% ○Teachers with Diploma in Education : 0person→ 11,000people/year	Strengthening Primary Teacher Training on Science and Mathematics (Phase 2)	TCP							6.00		
				Primary Education Advisor	EXP									
				Poverty Reduction Support Grant Aid	GA						5.00			
				JOCV (13 volunteers)	JOCV									
				Issue-specific training, etc. (4 courses)	TR									
				Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers	ML						2.7 million USD	World Bank JSDF		
				Livelihood Restoration of Bangladeshi Migrant Workers Returning from Libya	ML						2.99 million USD	World Bank JSDF		
				Other		Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects (2 projects)	JNGA							0.39
	Development issues 2-2 (Objective) Rural Development	[Current status and issues] Bangladesh still has a significant need for poverty reduction in rural area since 48% of the working population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, with 70 percent of the total population and 85% of the poor reside in rural area. It is necessary to enhance productivity of main agricultural products (rice) to deal with the global food price hike and stable food supply. Rural infrastructures also need to be improved. The coverage of road pavement is 25% in village road, and 30% of people in rural area does not have access to safe water. Regarding the water related issues, arsenic contamination, drawdown of groundwater, depletion of water resource due to lack of maintenance and protracted intrusion of sea water into river during the dry season have been serious problem. 95% of the total usage of groundwater is for agricultural irrigation. Shifting the water usage from ground water to surface water for irrigation is the main challenge.			[Assistance Policy] From the perspective of reducing poverty and redressing regional disparities in rural areas where 70% of the total population reside, Japan focuses on the improvement of rural infrastructure such as roads, markets, irrigation facilities and water supply etc., which have been proved to be effective for development and meet local needs through Japan's former technical and human resource support. Japan also considers providing support for crop diversification, high value added products, enhancement of productivity and strengthening of food storage capacity to handle global food price hike and stable supply of food.									
		Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
Before JFY 2012		JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017								
Rural Development Program		For the improvement of rural infrastructure, Japan will give priority to rural road (access improvement), water resource and irrigation management, and drinking water facilities. With the results of the former participatory rural development projects of Japan, assistance will be provided for the dissemination and expansion of the participatory rural development mechanisms which reflect opinions of the residents into local governments. further assistance will be implemented to improve planning capacity of local governments such as upazila, union and City Corporation, and to promote resident participation in developing plans. Japan assists to strengthen the capacity for food storage during emergencies for the stable supply of safe food. The possibility and feasibility of assistance to promote crop diversification and value added crops are to be thoroughly examined.	Capacity Development Project for Participatory Water Resources Management through Integrated Rural Development	TCP										
			Small Scale Water Resources Development Project	LA							53.13			
			South Western Bangladesh Rural Development Project	LA							142.46			
			Northern Bangladesh Integrated Development Project	LA							205.56	Also shown inAdministrative Capacity Improvement		
			Rural Infrastructure Development Adviser	EXP										
			JOCV (2 volunteers)	JOCV										
			Improvement of the capacity of public food storage in Bangladesh(Detailed Design and Grant)	GA							21.98			
			Technical Cooperation Project for Grass Roots Human Security Projects (3 Projects)	GHTCP										
			Grant Assistance for Grass Roots Human Security Projects (6 projects)	GHGA							0.55			
Issue-specific training, etc. (8 courses)		TR												

			Water Supply Adviser	EXP									
			The Project for Improvement of Comprehensive Management Capacity of DPHE on Water Supply	TCP			-----	-----	-----				Also shown in Urban Development Program
			Ground Water Investigation and Development of deep ground water source in urban and rural areas	GA							7.28		
			Preparatory Survey on Rainwater Tanks with Microcredit System (BOP business study)	PS									
Development issue 2-3 (Objective) Administrative Capacity Improvement	[Current status and issues] Since the democratization in 1990, the two major political parties, Awami League and BNP, have taken office alternately in Bangladesh. The structure of collusion between politics and society is stark and conflicts of vested rights flare up every time an election is held. The World Bank's governance index indicates that the country is still among the lowest countries in South Asia, whereas the country scores mere 2.6 points in the Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International (144th place out of 176 countries) in fiscal 2012. The issue of governance is an obstacle to the progress of the public sector, the pillar of sustainable economic growth, and is actually interfering with the effectiveness and efficiency of development assistance on a large scale. Thus, an improvement of governance is vital for pursuing further economic growth. Concretely speaking, Bangladesh lacks transparency and planning in administration services, consistency between policy prioritization and budget allocation, and collection and incorporation of voices of its people in the administration systems. The maladies of centralization of power, namely compartmentalized administration and insufficient coordination among ministries and agencies, have been delaying the delegation of power to local authorities (upazilas, unions, municipalities, city corporations). In addition, as the funds that local authorities each have are limited, they have to rely considerably on subsidies from the central government in order to carry forward development projects. Another significant issue is the weak systems for human resources training and development and fair human resources management. In a specific attempt to address these issues, the government of Bangladesh has specified the enhancement of governance as one of the priority issues for national development, in its Sixth Five-year Plan (2011-2015). Furthermore, the cabinet adopted a resolution on the National Integrity Strategy, a strategic document dedicated to the enhancement of governance, in October 2012.			[Assistance Policy] Japan will help the government of Bangladesh implement the above-mentioned policies related to good governance. In particular, Japan's assistance will be focused on upgrading the standard of living of citizens through reforming administrative services, thereby contributing to fair and sustainable development. To do so, Japan will promote the reform of administrative services by providing assistance in meliorating activities of public servants based on Total Quality Management (TQM). Assistance will also be provided in rolling out the collaborative system between communities and end administrations across the country and in strengthening the capacity of local authorities, which will in turn redound to higher standards of living of citizens.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017			
	Administrative Capacity Improvement Program	At the central government level, Japan's assistance will be poured into government official training institutions for improving activities of public servants with the help of TQM, Japan's specialty. At the local authority level, the collaborative system between residents and the lowest administration, an achievement attained by Japan's past assistance projects, will be scaled up in all parts of the country, and the system shall be applied to the administrative capacity building of local authorities, thereby pushing up the living conditions of residents.	Project for Improving Public Services through Total Quality Management	TCP							5.10		
			Advisor on Local Governance	EXP									
			The Project for Developing Inclusive City Government for City Corporations	TCDP								2.50	Also shown in Urban Development Program
			Strengthening Pourashava Governance Project	TCP			-----	-----	-----			1.69	
			JOCV (10 volunteers)	JOCV									
			Northern Bangladesh Integrated Development Project	LA								205.56	Also shown in Rural Development Program
			Project Preparatory Survey for JDS	PS			---						
			Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)	GA								9.22	Total amount committed through JFY 2008 toJFY 2012
Group Training (9 courses)	TR												
	[Current status and issues] Bangladesh is susceptible to cyclones. It lies on the India-Australia plate where earthquake activity is vibrant. It is also situated in the Delta area formed by three international rivers. 90 percent of the entire national land is flat at elevations of 10 meters or lower with frequent flooding and river-bank erosion. The country, therefore, is considered as one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters in the world. During the rainy season, 20 to 30 percent of the national land becomes flooded. The river management during the monsoon season and the water utilization during the dry season through appropriate water resource development and management are important challenges.. There are less preparedness for the earthquake (quake resistance standards etc.) even though potential risk of earthquake is high. While the government has set out high-level plans, such as the National Water Management Plan (2004), Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009), National Disaster Management Plan (2010), and National Disaster Management Act (2012), these plans have not been fully implemented due to the lack of technical and financial capacities.			[Assistance Policy] Government of Japan (GoJ) provides assistances on water resource management and earthquake countermeasures in which Japan has a comparative advantage. The water resource management is to be introduced in accordance with Integral Water Resource Management (IWRM), including river management which is closely related to agriculture and rural development, and also with the climate change countermeasures. In order to minimize human loss, community based early alert system is to be established through accurate cyclone warning system, along with the enhancement of disaster prediction and construction of cyclone shelter. Long term regional development of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) grounded in the international river basin management is indispensable since 93 % of the total basin of the rivers which run into Bangladesh is in neighbor countries.									

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Development Issue 2-4 (Objective) Disaster Management/Climate Change	Disaster Management/Climate Change Program	The program shall serve as an integrated initiative for disaster management and climate change measures (adaptation and mitigation). The pillars of assistance in the field of disaster management are water resources management, countermeasures against cyclones, and anti-earthquake procedures, all of which concurrently contribute to climate-change adaptation measures. The program also aims at constructing disaster resilient infrastructures to large-scale floods, cyclones and other types of natural hazards expected to occur in the country in the future. Disaster information management system is also to be established for the local people who are vulnerable to even severer floods and cyclones which may be caused by climate change. Moreover, in consideration of the long term cooperation for the SAARC regional development in view of integrated water resources management(IWRM), Japan will assist the establishment of the domestic plan on constructing water resource management infrastructure, capacity buildings of relevant institutions, establishment of participatory management and maintenance system, and knowledge dissemination to each water-related counterparts.	Advisor on River Management	EXP								
			Preparatory Planning Study for Meghna River Basin Management in the people's republic of Bangladesh	PS		-----						
			The Project for Capacity Development of Management for Sustainable Water Related Infrastructure	TCP		-----	-----	-----			3.50	
			Development of Human Capacity on Operation of Weather Analysis and Forecasting	TCP							2.60	
			Project for Capacity Development on Natural Disaster-Resistant Techniques of Construction and Retrofitting for Public Buildings	TCP							2.90	
			Preparatory Planning Survey for Research Project on Disaster Prevention/ Mitigation Measure against Floods and Storm Surges	STC		-----						
			JOCV (1人)	JOCV								
			Grant Assistance for Grass Roots Human Security Projects (2 projects)	GHTCP								
			The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	GA							15.00	
			Bangladesh Urban Earthquake Resilience Project	ML							3 million USD	World Bank PHRD
			Group Training(7 courses)	TR								
			New Haripur Power Plant Development Project (I) and (II)	LA							399.77	Climate Change Loan
			Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project	LA							414.80	Climate Change Loan
			Rural Electrification Upgradation Project	LA							132.41	Climate Change Loan
			Khulna Water Supply Improvement Project	LA							157.29	Climate Change Loan
			Renewable Energy Development Project	LA							113,35	Climate Change Loan
			The Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridges Project (I)	LA							289.45	Climate Change Loan
			Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (I)	LA							104.77	Climate Change Loan
			Research Project on Disaster Prevention/ Mitigation Measure against Floods and Storm Surges	STC			-----	-----	-----			
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects (1 project)	JNGA							0.13	

Priority area 3 (Target)	Other											
Development Issue 3-1 (Objective)	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017		
Other	Cooperation with participation from Japanese citizens		JOCV (8 volunteers)	JOCV								

Legend: **[PS]** = Preparatory Survey, **[DD]** = Detailed Design, **[TCP]** = Technical Cooperation Project, **[TCDP]** = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), **[EXP]** = Expert, **[EQ]** = Equipment, **[CFT]** = Country-based Training, **[TR]** = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, **[JOCV]** = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, **[SV]** = Senior Volunteers, **[TEXP]** = Third-country Expert, **[TTR]** = Third-country Training, **[STC]** = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, **[xx-TA]** = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, **[GA]** = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), **[NPGA]** = Non-Project Grant Aid, **[GHGA]** = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, **[JNGA]** = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, **[CGA]** = Cultural Grant Aid, **[GCGA]** = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, **[LA]** = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), **[ML]** = Multilateral Cooperation, Solid Line [-----] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule