

## Rolling Plan for the People's Republic of Bangladesh

As of April 2014

Basic Policy (Purpose)		Accelerate inclusive economic growth and eradicate poverty toward 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] According to Global Competitiveness Report 2013-14, the People's Republic of Bangladesh (hereinafter referred to as "Bangladesh") ranks 134th place among 148 countries in terms of global competitiveness of infrastructure sector. The most pressing need is to address the three major hindrances to the country's economic and industrial activities: the power and energy supply which needs to be improved in terms of both quantity and efficiency, the transport and traffic networks that underpin physical distribution should be expanded, and the related infrastructure must be updated. The nation's "Sixth Five-year Plan" designates the development of economic infrastructure as one of the most important issues.  i) Power and energy supply: While Bangladesh has been confronting the surge of power demand amid the recent rapid economic growth, the electrification rate remains around 50% and power supply to the peak demand merely of electrificate area covers available around 80%. Poor quality of electricity (unstable frequency and voltage) and deteriorated power facilities further spur on the challenge of stable power supply. On the other hand, the primary energy supply is also under the threat due to the depletion of domestic natural gas (majority of primary energy in Bangladesh) and the delay in development of alternative resources such as domestic coal. Potential impacts on the environment arising from the rampant development have become concerns. Therefore, Bangladesh is in urgent need to develop the power and alternative primary resources and improve the efficient use of energy with due consideration of the environment.  ii) Transport and traffic networks: Bangladesh's capability of transporting people and goods at home has been hampered by lack of the transport capacity of country's economic corridors, which connects between cities such as the capital city Dhaka and an international port city Chittagong, along with chronic traffic jam in the urban areas, low level of pavement in rural and countryside roads, and deterioration of other infrastructure and so on. Thus, in consideration to relevant factors such as industrial and urban development, the assistance in the construction and maintenance management is needed in the overall infrastructure of the transport sector. Moreover, development of roads, bridges and port sectors to enhance connectivity between South Asia and South East Asia, and upgrade of air safety demanded by the international community have become a pressing issue. Currently, upgrade of geographic information system to be required in the infrastructure development disaster management have been promoted. In addition, high technology such as densification of geodetic reference point network, outsourcing of survey introduction of satellite and utilization of internet are also needed.			[Assistance Policy] When assisting to the infrastructure for the power and energy sector and the transport and traffic networks, coordination with related sector needs, and appropriate consideration for environment is to be addressed  i) Power and energy supply: In order to ensure sustainable power supply, Japan will assist in developing new power generations and proper maintenance and rehabilitation of existing power stations and transmission/distribution facilities. 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 and management capacity building, will be tackled in alignment with sectoral reforms.  ii) Transport and traffic networks: While continuing our assistance in the road and bridge sector, Japan will support the development of inland distribution network to strengthen multi-modal transport for freight transport showing increase tendency will be supported. In parallel, the aviation sector is also supported in order to respond to the mounting volumes of international transport and improvement of safety and convenience. Last but not least, Japan will examine the possibility to introduce reasonable and efficient Japanese technology for the development of geographic information system, which will be the base of economic and national land development in the future.							
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule			Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note		
					JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	
		For the purpose of stabilizing the supply of electricity to meet the soaring demand, Japan will focus mainly on new power plant development and transmission/distribution line enhancement. Japan's assistance will also focus on 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 efficiency and conservation and other relevant fields.	Power Sector Policy Advisor	EXP							
			Implementation Support for the Projects in the Power and Energy Sector	EXP							
			Training on Power Sector Policy	CTR							
			Grid Substations & Associated Transmission Lines	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	

	Program for Stable Power Supply		National Power Transmission Network Development Project	LA							187.36				
			Renewable Energy Development Project	LA							113.35	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program			
			Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project	LA							414.98	Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change Program			
			Natural Gas Efficiency Project	LA							235.98				
			Project for Development of Energy Conservation/Efficiency Master Plan	TCDP							1.31				
			Preparatory Survey on Dhaka-Chittagong Main Power Grid Strengthening Project	PS							1.70				
			Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Pre-Paid Gas Meter	PCP-TC							0.20				
			Survey on Business for Sales of Pico-solar and Related Products for Off-grid Lowest-income People in Banglades	SSM											
			Issue-specific training	TR											
Development issue 1-1 (Objective) Economic infrastructure development	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note			
					JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018					
					Road and Bridge Maintenance Advisor	EXP									
					Bridge Maintenance Capacity Development Project	TCP								2.30	
					Training on Bridge Design and Maintenance Management	CFT									
					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									
					Western Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project	PS								3.70	
Preparatory Survey on the Project for Airport Safety and Security Systems Improvement	PS						0.38								
The Project for Improvement of Airport Safety and Security Systems	GA						24.02								

Development issue 1-2 (Objective)  Private sector development	<p>[Current status and issues] Although Bangladesh has enjoyed relatively high economic growth (5-6% annually) in GDP, it is necessary to maintain 8% growth to become Middle-Income country in 2021. To do so, it is crucial for Bangladesh to diversify her industries and get out of the current economic structure in which sources of foreign currency heavily depend on export on RMG goods and remittance from overseas workers. As such, the most important thing is to improve institutional, administrative and regulatory capacity of relevant government bodies to promote investment from overseas and develop export-oriented manufacturing industries to participate in the global supply chain. In addition, it is essential to nurture Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and facilitate human resource development in the manufacturing sector.</p>			<p>[Assistance Policy] Main objectives of Japanese assistance in private sector development are to promote investment, diversify industries, enhance competitiveness and facilitate Japanese enterprises to start business in Bangladesh. To achieve such objectives, Japan has assisted concerned government bodies in improving institutional and regulatory capacity to facilitate trade and promote investment from overseas. As such, Japan will prioritize the development of Economic Zones (EZs) to facilitate Japanese enterprises to start business in Bangladesh. Besides, Japan is providing assistance for SMEs to lay the industrial foundation to develop manufacturing sector. Furthermore, Japan will continue to assist Japanese SMEs (including BOP Businesses and Social Businesses) in doing business in Bangladesh.</p>								
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
	Private Sector Development Program	Japan will provide assistance to improve policies and institutions with the aim of facilitating investment and exports, improving investment climate with a focus on infrastructure development, human resources development in the industrial sectors, and development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Also Japan will consider the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) and social businesses.	Telecommunication Network Development Project	LA			—					80.40
Advisor for investment Climate Improvement			EXP			—						
Training for Improving skills and knowledge about investment climate improvement			CTR		—							
Third Country Training under Technical Cooperation(Advisor for Investment Climate Improvement)			TTR		—							
Industrial Policy Advisor			EXP		—							
Training on Industrial Policy in Japan			CTR		—							
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		—	—	—				3.00	
Preparatory Survey on Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project			PS		—						1.30	
Project for upgradation of technical capacity of BITAC			TCP		—	-----	-----	-----			3.00	
JOCV			JOCV		—							
SV			SV		—							
Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises			LA		—						50.00	
Seasibility Survey for the use of e-learning system, compatible with poor communication environemnt, for the courses of the Information Technology Engineer Examination (ITEE)			SSM		—	—	—				2.56	
Issue-specific training			TR		—							
BoP Business Promotion Survey	PS		—									

	<p>[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.</p>	<p>[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.</p>										
	<p>Program</p>	<p>Program Summary</p>	<p>Project</p>	<p>Scheme</p>	<p>Schedule  JFY 2013 JFY 2014 JFY 2015 JFY 2016 JFY 2017 JFY 2018</p>	<p>Assistance Amount (100 million yen)</p>	<p>Note</p>					
<p>Development issue 1-3 (Objective)  Urban Development</p>	<p>(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 toll collection, legislation, strategy formulation, organization enhancement of operation of supervising, coordinating, and operating institutions and development of human resources.  (3) Urban drinking/sewage 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.</p>	<p>Inclusive City Governance Project</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>306.9</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>					
								<p>Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (I)</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>104.77</p>	<p>Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change</p>
								<p>Training for Implementation and Operation Capacity Improvement of Dhaka MRT Project</p>	<p>CTR</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
								<p>Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Project</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>90.96</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Dhaka Integrated Traffic Management Project</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p>2.00</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Project for Revision and Updating of the Strategic Transport Plan for Dhaka</p>	<p>TCDP</p>	<p></p>	<p>1.98</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Preparation of rules and regulations for Dhaka MRT project</p>	<p>EXP</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
								<p>Project for Improving Fare System of Mass-transportation in Dhaka City Area through ICT</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p>4.06</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Karnaphuli Water Supply Project (Fase 1)</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>122.24</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Karnaphuli Water Supply Project (Fase 2)</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>348.47</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Khulna Water Supply Project</p>	<p>LA</p>	<p></p>	<p>157.29</p>	<p>Also shown in Disaster Management/Climate Change</p>
								<p>Project for Institutional Improvement and Advancing NRW reduction Initiative of Chittagong WASA(PANI-2)</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p>6.33</p>	<p></p>
								<p>Project for Improvement of Total Management Capacity of Department of Public Health Engineering on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p>4.70</p>	<p>Also shown in Agriculture and Rural Development Program</p>
								<p>Preparatory Survey on the Project for Provision of Solid Waste Management Equipment</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
								<p>Project for Strengthening of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>Project for Capacity Development of City Corporations</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>								
<p>JOCV</p>	<p>JOCV</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>								
<p>SV</p>	<p>SV</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>								
<p>Issue-specific training, etc.</p>	<p>TR</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>								

Priority area 2 (Target)	Alleviate Social Vulnerabilities												
	<p>[Current status and issues] 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, and 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.</p>		<p>[Assistance Policy] The current assistance for Maternal and Neonatal Health, improvement of countermeasure against infectious diseases and the strengthening of health system including enhancement of basic health service quality &amp; quantity will be continued. In detail, the assistance to be provided in the health sector, where sector-wide approaches (SWAp) are advanced, will cover from the government's policy implementation to specific projects for improving the healthcare and service qualities, based on the program approach and multilateral-bilateral cooperation. Japan will contribute creating a mechanism that the government and healthcare service institutions collaborate to support maternal and child healthcare together, through 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 &amp; patient care and school health services, chiefly through dispatching volunteers.</p>										
<p>Development issues 2-1 (Objective)</p> <p>Human Development</p>	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
	<p>Maternal and Child Health/ Health System Strengthening Program</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Improvement Project (Phase 1) (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program)</p>	LA								50.40	
			<p>Preparatory Survey on Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Improvement Project (Phase 2) (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program)</p>	PS								1.33	
			<p>Project Implementation Support Expert for Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Improvement Project</p>	EXP									
			<p>Safe Motherhood Promotion Project Phase 2</p>	TCP								4.42	
			<p>JOCV</p>	JOCV									
			<p>Quality Improvement Initiative for Newborn Health Care (QI-NHC)</p>	ML								1.35 million USD	UNICEF
			<p>Strengthening Pediatric Surgical and Neonatal Surgical Services in Bangladesh to achieve MDG4</p>	CTR								0.35	
			<p>Issue-specific training, etc.</p>	TR									
			<p>Project for Enhancing Nursing Practical Trainings and Nurses' Service Delivery at Public Hospitals</p>	TCP								5.00	
			<p>Project on the OKETANI-Method Training Enhancement in Bangladesh</p>	GTCP								0.25	
	<p>Grant Assistance for Grass -roots Human Security Projects</p>	GGHSP								0.33			
	<p>Other</p>	<p>Japan will provide continuous assistance in the promotion of research that leads to reinforcing NTD control, the expansion of immunization, promotion of school health and the blanket administration of anthelmintic agents aimed at the patient care of filaria.</p>	<p>Project for for Research and Development of Prevention and Diagnosis for Neglected Tropical Diseases, especially Kala-Azar</p>	STC								2.96	
			<p>Preparatory Survey on BOP business on development of micro life insurance</p>	PS									SME (Business) Support Scheme
<p>JOCV for Communicable Diseases</p>			JOCV										
<p>JOCV for School Health</p>			JOCV										
<p>Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects</p>	JNGA								0.23				



Development issues 2-2 (Objective)	[Current status and issues] The importance of poverty reduction in rural area is high because 45% of the working population works in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and there are 70% of the total population and 85% of the poor 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 have not developed enough in rural area, for example the coverage of road pavement is low (29%) and 30% of people cannot access to safe water. Regarding the water use, there are some serious problems, such as arsenic contamination of groundwater, drawdown of groundwater level, water resource depletion due to lack of maintenance and protracted intrusion of saline water into river during the dry season. 95% of the total usage of groundwater is for agricultural irrigation and shifting the water usage from groundwater 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 lives, Japan will support to develop 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 will consider providing support for crop diversification, high value added products and enhancement of productivity to handle global food price hike and stable supply of food.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
					JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018			
Rural Development	Rural Development Program	For the development 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, the 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 the 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 also 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							5.15		
			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 in Administrative Capacity Improvement
			Rural Infrastructure Development Adviser	EXP									
			Rural Infrastructure Development & Management Adviser	EXP									
			JOCV	JOCV									
			Improvement of the capacity of public food storage in Bangladesh(Detailed Design and Grant)	GA								21.98	
			Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project in Rural Development Program	GTCP									
			Grant Assistance for Grass -roots Human Security Projects	GGHSP								0.52	
			Issue-specific training, etc.	TR									
			The Project for Improvement of Comprehensive Management Capacity of DPHE on Water Supply	TCP								4.70	Also shown in Urban Development Program
			Ground Water Investigation and Development of deep ground water source in urban and rural areas	GA								7.28	
			SME (Business) Support Scheme	PS									SME (Business) Support Scheme
Small and Marginal Sized Farmers Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Diversification Financing Project	LA								99.30				

	<p>[Current status and issues]  The World Bank's Governance index indicates that Bangladesh is still among the lowest in South Asia while Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International shows that the country ranks 136th place in FY 2013 (144th place in FY 2012). These indices signify that the issue of governance remains as an urgent challenge in Bangladesh that requires immediate actions.  Whereas low capacity for governance, in particular, creates an obstacle to the development of public sector and therefore affects effectiveness and efficiency of cross-sectional development assistance at large, high level of corruption does not cater to maintaining accountability to the Japanese taxpayers. Under this purview, it is regarded that the need for improving governance is extremely high in Bangladesh.  In a specific efforts to address these challenges, the Government of Bangladesh has identified the improvement of governance as one of the priority issues in the Sixth-Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015) for the national development, while the cabinet adopted a resolution on the National Integrity Strategy, a strategic document dedicated to the improvement of governance, in October 2012.</p>			<p>[Assistance Policy]  Japan will help the government of Bangladesh implement the above-mentioned policies related to capacity building and good governance in both central and local government. In particular, Japan's assistance will be focused on upgrading the living standard of citizens through improvement of administrative services, thereby contributing to fair and sustainable development. To do so, Japan will promote the improvement of administrative services by providing assistance in enhancing 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 support to higher standards of living of citizens.</p>								
Development issue 2-3 (Objective)  Administrative Capacity Improvement	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
		At the central government level, NIS will be supported and accountability of the government will be secured. Japan will assist government official training institutions for improving activities of public servants with the support of TQM in which Japan has special experience and knowledge. In addition, Japan will support the Government of Bangladesh in order to achieve sound fiscal system through the assistance a building effective management system of development budget.	National Integrity Strategy Support Project	TCP		-----					2.0	
			Strengthening Public Investment Management System Project	TCP							5.1	
			Project for Improving Public Services through Total Quality Management	TCP							5.51	
			Advisor on Local Governance	EXP								
			Advisor for Local Governance	EXP								
			Dialogue and training program on Local Governance of Bangladesh	CTR								
		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.	Inclusive City Governance Project	LA							306.90	Also shown in Urban Development Program
			Special Assistance for Implementation for Inclusive City Governance Project	EXP								
			The Study of the Project for Integrated Development of Upazilas	PS							1.33	
			Project for Capacity Development of City Corporations	TCP		-----						
			Strengthening Pourashava Governance Project	TCP							4.95	
			JOCV	JOCV								
			Northern Bangladesh Integrated Development Project	LA							205.56	Also shown in Rural Development Program
			Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)	GA								
			Group Training	TR								



	<p>[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.</p>	<p>[Assistance Policy]  Japan 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 Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), including river management which is closely related to wide-area economic development, 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.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Development Issue 2-4 (Objective)   Disaster Management/Climate Change   Disaster Management/Climate Change Program</p>	<p>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.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Project</th> <th rowspan="2">Scheme</th> <th colspan="6">Schedule</th> <th rowspan="2">Assistance Amount (100 million yen)</th> <th rowspan="2">Note</th> </tr> <tr> <th>JFY 2013</th> <th>JFY 2014</th> <th>JFY 2015</th> <th>JFY 2016</th> <th>JFY 2017</th> <th>JFY 2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Advisor on River Management</td> <td>EXP</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advisor on Integrated Water Resource Management</td> <td>EXP</td> 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Other	Cooperation with participation from Japanese citizens		JOCV	JOCV								

**【Legend】**

1. Technical Cooperation

[TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [EXP] = Expert, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [CTR] = Country-based Training, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [EQ] = Equipment, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers

2. Financial Cooperation

[LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GGHSP] = Grant Assistance for Grass -roots Human Security Project, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation

3. Other terms

[PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design

4. Lines

————— Solid Line = Schedule  
 - - - - - Dash Line = Tentative Schedule