

Rolling Plan for the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Basic Policy of Assistance	Accelerating sustainable and equitable economic growth and escaping poverty towards becoming a middle-income country
----------------------------	--

Priority Area 1	Accelerating economic growth that benefits all citizens towards becoming a middle-income country
-----------------	--

<p>[Background and current situation] Bangladesh's transport demand has been growing at approximately 8% per year. However, the country faces a number of challenges that impede smooth domestic transport and connectivity with neighboring countries, including underdeveloped road and railway networks due to large rivers that divide the national territory, insufficient capacity of existing roads and railways, and, in the railway sector, the coexistence of different track gauges. In addition, all relevant government agencies responsible for road and railway development face challenges in terms of maintenance and management capacity, both financially and technically. The trade value of Bangladesh's port cargo increased at an average annual rate of approximately 12% between 2013 and 2021. Chattogram Port handles 98% of the country's container cargo, but chronic congestion and the resulting prolonged waiting times for vessels to enter the port have become major issues. Another challenge is the country's weak international competitiveness, as Bangladesh has yet to develop a deep-sea port with sufficient depth to accommodate large container vessels. The number of international passengers at Dhaka International Airport, the country's main gateway, reached a record high of approximately 7.92 million in 2022. It is projected to reach approximately 15.5 million by 2030 and approximately 20 million by 2035. However, airport facility development is approaching a point where it will no longer be able to keep pace with demand. In addition, the low quality of services provided by the airport and low levels of customer satisfaction are also challenges.</p> <p>Bangladesh's electricity demand has been increasing at an average annual rate of approximately 8%, and demand is expected to continue growing. Traditionally, Bangladesh has produced abundant domestic natural gas and used it as its main energy source, but production has been on a downward trend since peaking in 2017. In recent years, Bangladesh has begun importing LNG, but its receiving infrastructure remains insufficient. Another challenge is that energy is not being used efficiently on the demand side. Given the country's geographical characteristics, there are limited suitable sites for introducing renewable energy facilities. Under these circumstances, Bangladesh needs to address the difficult task of expanding energy supply while also advancing decarbonization and carbon neutrality. In addition, problems have also arisen due to insufficient transmission and substation capacity, as well as underdeveloped power system operation capabilities.</p>	<p>[Strategy] In order to respond to growing transport demand, Japan will contribute to improving Bangladesh's transport capacity through support for the development of major roads and railways. In the port, maritime transport, and inland water transport sectors, Japan will continue to support the development and promotion of smooth maritime transport, including through the construction of Bangladesh's first deep-sea port capable of accommodating large vessels and the strengthening of capacity for its operation, maintenance, and management. In the airport sector, Japan will continue to support the expansion of international airports in order to improve capacity for handling increasing numbers of passengers and cargo. Japan will also continue capacity-building support aimed at enhancing the convenience, efficiency, and safety of airports.</p> <p>In the power sector, Japan will continue to provide support that contributes to stabilizing electricity supply, optimizing energy supply and demand, and promoting decarbonization and carbon neutrality. In the energy sector, with a view to achieving both the optimization of supply and demand and the promotion of decarbonization and carbon neutrality, Japan will continue to support the introduction of energy-saving equipment, the development of gas pipelines to improve the efficiency of natural gas use, and the establishment of a gas network system for optimizing supply and demand. Relevant Global Agendas: Transportation, Resources and Energy.</p>
--	---

Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Data Collection Survey on Efficient Use of Power System in Bangladesh	DCS								7,13	
	Project for Enhancing Blackout Prevention Capability of Bangladesh Power System	TCP							3.00	7,13	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
	Energy Sector Advisor	EXP								7	
	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (I)	LA							414.98	7,9	
	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (II)	LA							378.21	7,9	
	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (III)	LA							107.45	7,9	

Development issue 1-1 (Objective) Economic infrastructure development	Stable Supply of Power and Energy Programs (Strengthening Program)	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (IV)	LA					673.11	7.9	
		Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (V)	LA					1,431.27	7.9	
		Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (VI)	LA					1,372.52	7.9	
		Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (VII)	LA					2,175.56	7.9	
		Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (VIII)	LA					571.20	7.9	
		Dhaka-Chittagong Main Power Grid Strengthening Project	LA					437.69	7	
		Dhaka Underground Substation Construction Project	LA					204.77	7.9,11	
		Detailed Distribution Master Plan Project for Dhaka Area to Achieve Low Carbon Society	TCDP					4.00	7.13	
		Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing Project (Phase2)	LA					200.76	7.9,13	
		The Project for Gas Network System Digitalization and Improvement of Operational Efficiency in Gas Sector in Bangladesh	TCP					3.80	7.9	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
		Project for Gas Supply Optimization and Emission Prevention	TCP						7.9	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
		Human Resources Development for Electricity and Energy Sector	CTR						7.13	
		Project for Establishment of Human Resource Development Framework for Power Sector	TCP					3.23	7	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
	National Transportation Network Improvement Program (Strengthening Program)	The Project for Capacity Development of Managing and Controlling Overloaded Vehicles in Bangladesh	TCP					4.70	9	
		The Project for Capacity Building on Sustainable Bridge Maintenance and Management in Bangladesh	TCP					3.22	9	
		The Kanchpur, Meghna, and Gumti 2nd Bridges Construction and Existing Bridges Rehabilitation Project (II)	LA					527.30	9	
		Chattogram - Cox' s Bazar Highway Improvement Project (I)	LA					557.29	3.8,9	
		Chattogram - Cox' s Bazar Highway Improvement Project (Phase 2) Preparatory Survey	LA						3.9	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
		Construction of Dual Gauge Double Line Between Joydebpur-Ishurdi Section Project (E/S)	LA					42.28	9.13	
		Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Expansion Project (I)	LA					768.25	9	
		Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Expansion Project (II)	LA					800.00	9	
		Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Expansion Project (III)	LA					766.35	9	
		Matarbari Port Development Project(I)	LA					388.66	8.9	
Matarbari Port Development Project (II)	LA					1,053.62	8.9			
Project for Capacity Development on Operation, Maintenance and Management in Matarbari Port	TCP					6.76	8.9	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA		

[Background and current situation]
 Bangladesh's economic growth, even after recovering from the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, is expected to remain in the 4-5% range in 2024-2025 due to factors such as inflation, restrictions on energy imports and planned power outages, suppressed private consumption and investment resulting from continued monetary tightening and import restrictions, and the impact of political change. The country's industrial structure is such that textiles account for more than 80% of exports. However, with the graduation from LDC status in 2026, the loss of special preferential tariff treatment is expected to increase costs, while rising labor costs are expected to weaken competitiveness. Therefore, the promotion of industries other than the garment sector is a key challenge. As the trade balance continues to be in deficit, there is a strong need to promote trade through the development of high-value-added industries. Accordingly, Bangladesh also needs to work on industrial diversification and the creation of high-value-added export industries.
 The Government of Bangladesh aims to accelerate import substitution and promote high-value-added industries, but the relevant level remains low, at 0.38% of GDP on average from 2019 to 2023. In its National Industrial Policy 2022, the Government identifies agriculture and food processing, manufacturing, and other sectors as promising industries for export diversification. However, in the agricultural sector, contamination of agricultural, livestock, and fisheries products has been pointed out due to factors such as excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and water pollution caused by chemical residues. In the manufacturing sector, employment opportunities are expected to be created in supporting industries such as light engineering, including machinery and metalworking, and the plastics industry. Therefore, the development of human resources capable of driving industrial diversification and higher value addition is required. However, in higher education institutions, enrollment rates are lower than the average for lower-middle-income countries, and these institutions are not fully functioning as "hubs for the accumulation of knowledge and human resources." In the field of technical education as well, the quality of education and other aspects are not sufficiently ensured. In addition, securing teachers and developing teaching personnel in higher education and technical education also remain challenges. In the ICT industry, there is also a need to develop highly skilled human resources through the strengthening of practical technical capabilities. The Government of Bangladesh places importance on increasing the value added of industries through the creation of new business models. To foster an active competitive environment, it is necessary to implement policies that remove barriers to entrepreneurship and increase the number of new business start-ups.

[Strategy]
 Based on the BIG-B initiative, Japan will provide cooperation for the development of economic infrastructure, improvement of the investment environment, and support for connectivity. Japan will continue to provide support aimed at promoting industrial agglomeration in the Moheshkhali-Matarbari area. In addition to infrastructure development related to economic zones, Japan will also continue to provide support that contributes to improving the investment environment in soft aspects, including support for promoting the entry of foreign companies and investment promotion activities. Furthermore, Japan will continue to support the strengthening of industrial competitiveness with a view to industrial diversification and the creation of high-value-added export industries.
 In providing support to attract FDI, Japan will take into account the formation of linkages with domestic industries. To increase FDI, Japan will continue to provide support for trade facilitation and will consider support aimed at improving financial markets and enhancing access to finance. In addition, with the aim of strengthening the agricultural sector, Japan will continue to support improvements in access to finance and the enhancement of processing technologies. Japan will support the development of highly skilled human resources, particularly in the ICT industry and related sectors. Japan will continue to support improvements in teaching materials and the enhancement of teachers' capacities in order to improve the quality of technical education, while also continuing to consider forms of support that contribute to the development of engineers and the expansion of supporting industries. Japan will consider support for creating an enabling environment for the development of start-up companies. Across all sectors, Japan will also actively consider expanding the use of private-sector partnership schemes and, as necessary, examine approaches to developing industrial human resources who can contribute to Bangladesh's social and economic development and advancement.
 Relevant Global Agendas: Private Sector Development, Public Finance and Financial Systems, Agricultural Development/Rural Development, Education

Development issue
 1-2
 (Objective)
 Private Sector Development

Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
Private Sector Development Programs	Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project	LA	■						158.25	8,9	
	Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project (II)	LA	■						211.47	8,9	
	Project for Capacity Building of BEZA on EZ Management and Investment Promotion	TCP	■	■	■	■			5.84	8,9	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA
	Investment Promotion Advisor	EXP	■	■	■	■				8	
	Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Project	TCP	■	■	■	■	■		3.92	8,9	
	Investment Promotion and Industrial Development for Asian Region	TR	■	■	■	■	■			8,9,17	
	Project for the Formulation of MIDI Master Plan	TCDP	■	■	■	■			6.31	8,9,11	
	Enhancement of Customs Administration	CTR	■	■	■	■				8	
	Enhancement of Customs Administration Capacity	CTR	■	■	■	■				8	
	Training Course on Trade Agreements	CTR	■	■	■	■				8	
	Food Value Chain Improvement Project	LA	■	■	■	■			112.18	1,2,8	
	The Capacity Development Project in Relation to Ship Recycling Yard and TSDF Development	TCP	■	■	■	■			2.00	8,9,12	
	Technical Education Advisor	EXP	■	■	■	■				8	
	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Technical Education	GA	■	■	■	■			9.97	4,5,8,9	

		Project for ICT Engineers Development for the Promotion of the ICT Industry and New Innovations					TCP					3.00	8.9	
		<p>[Background and current situation] In Bangladesh, transport demand is increasing, particularly in urban areas, as a result of population growth and economic development. At the same time, public transport systems remain insufficiently developed, resulting in chronic traffic congestion and air pollution. To address these challenges, it is also necessary to promote transit-oriented development (TOD). This requires a consistent and comprehensive approach, from upstream urban planning to downstream cooperation, including the development of mass rapid transit (MRT) systems and station-area development. In addition, in order to curb and improve chronic traffic congestion and air pollution, measures are also needed for the road transport network, including restricting through traffic from entering the inner city and eliminating bottlenecks on arterial roads. Electricity demand is also increasing, especially in urban areas. In particular, the Dhaka metropolitan area, which accounts for approximately 35% of national electricity demand, needs to respond to electricity demand that is expected to continue rising. Furthermore, access to safely managed drinking water services in urban areas remains at only approximately 53% of the population. Water demand in major cities across the country is projected to increase by more than 1.6 times by 2050 compared with 2020, making expansion of water supply an urgent priority. In addition, many water sources depend on groundwater. In the field of urban administration, coordination between central government agencies and local governments in core cities, including Dhaka and Chattogram, remains insufficient. Efficient administrative procedures and the provision of administrative services are therefore key challenges. As a result, the need to strengthen urban administrative capacity, including for effective infrastructure development and the delivery of administrative services, is increasing.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, environmental problems in urban areas are worsening with rapid urbanization. Due to budget constraints faced by administrative agencies and insufficient capacity among government officials, a comprehensive approach to balancing economic development and environmental conservation has not been adopted, making the promotion of environmental administration an urgent issue. In the waste sector, institutional design and facility development for waste treatment and disposal remain inadequate and continue to be a cause of pollution. Responses to hazardous waste are also necessary. In addition, although wastewater discharge is rapidly increasing in urban areas, sewerage coverage in urban areas remains at approximately 23% of the population, and water pollution in rivers and other bodies of water, as well as the deterioration of sanitary conditions, has become a serious issue. Air pollution is also severe. In 2024, Bangladesh's annual average PM2.5 concentration greatly exceeded the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline value, making it the most polluted country in the world. It is also said that deaths attributable to air pollution reached approximately 235,000 in 2021, causing serious harm to citizens' health.</p>					<p>[Strategy] In light of the growing transport demand in urban areas, Japan will support urban planning and infrastructure development. Specifically, Japan will continue to support the formulation of plans to promote TOD in Dhaka and the development of MRT systems. Japan will also consider supporting the development of ring roads in Dhaka and Chattogram. Furthermore, with a view to providing safe and high-quality public transport services, Japan will continue to support the strengthening of the construction, operation, and maintenance capacity of urban transport operating agencies. With regard to urban power infrastructure, Japan will support the formulation of distribution plans in Dhaka, which include the introduction of advanced digital systems. Japan will also consider support that contributes to improving the reliability and operational efficiency of urban power supply in response to the expected future increase in the introduction of renewable energy. In addition, in order to achieve stable water supply in urban areas, Japan will support facility development and capacity enhancement of water utilities in Chattogram and other cities. In the field of urban administration, in order to contribute to urban economic development and improvements in residents' livelihoods, Japan will continue to support urban infrastructure development in core cities, as well as the strengthening of the administrative and financial capacity of local governments. Relevant global agendas: Urban and Regional Development; Transportation; Resources and Energy; Water Resources and Water Supply; Governance</p> <p>In the waste sector, Japan will also continue to support initiatives to strengthen waste management administration by supporting waste reduction in urban areas through the efficient use of resources and the introduction of intermediate treatment, among other measures, making use of the assets accumulated through past cooperation. In addition, Japan will consider supporting the establishment of waste management services in local areas, including through the sharing of knowledge and lessons learned from large cities with secondary cities and upazila-level local governments. Regarding water pollution, Japan will consider supporting the development of public sewerage systems in Chattogram, and will continue to support the strengthening of the implementation structure and capacity of sewerage utilities. As for air pollution control, Japan will contribute to reducing traffic-related air pollution through support for urban railway development. Japan will also provide support for strengthening the capacity of relevant agencies and for air quality monitoring related to mobile emission sources. Relevant global agenda: Environmental Management.</p>							
Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note			
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029						
Development issue 1-3 (Objective) Urban Development	Dhaka Road Traffic Safety Project	TCP							4.90	3				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project(IV)	LA							721.94	9,11,13				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (V)	LA							182.85	9,11,13				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line 1) (I)	LA							525.70	9,11,13				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line 1) (II)	LA							1,150.27	9,11,13				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project(Line 5 Northern Route) (I)	LA							556.96	9,11,13				
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project(Line 5 Northern Route) (II)	LA							1,333.99	9,11,13				
	Data Collection Survey on Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit	DCS									11,13	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA		
	Project for Development of Policy and Guidelines for Transit Oriented Development along Mass Transit Corridors	TCDP								5.04	11,13			
	Project for Capacity Development for Realization of Transit-Oriented Development and Implementation of Multi-sectoral Improvement Projects in Dhaka	TCP									11,13	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA		
Project for Capacity Development on Dhaka MRT Management	TCP									11,13	Technical Assistance related to Japanese ODA			

Urban Development Program (Strengthening Program)	The Project for Improvement of Management Capacity of Chattogram Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	TCP						3.94	6	
	Urban Development and City Governance Project	LA						282.17	11	
	Project for Strengthening Capacity for City Corporations	TCP						2.70	16	
	The Project for the Densification of Global Navigation Satellite System Continuously Operating Reference Station Network and the Modernization of Tidal Stations in Bangladesh	GA						12.58	9,11	
	Project for Waste Reduction and Support for Building a Sustainable Society	TCP						5.27	11,12,13	
	SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Efficient and Hygienic Waste Storage System	SDGs BVS							6,11,12	
	Creating Leaders for Clean Cities	TR							11,12,14	
	Chattogram Sewerage System Development Project (E/S)	LA						16.96	6,11,14	
	Southern Chattogram Regional Development Project	LA						324.62	1,10,11	
	SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Introduction of Water Recycling Technology in Textile Dyeing Industry	SDGs BMFS							6,11	
	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Air Pollution Monitoring	GA						8.35	3,7,11,13	
	The Project for the Capacity Improvement for Air Quality Control	TCP						3.69	11,13	
	Dhaka Underground Substation Construction Project	LA						204.77	7,9,11	
	Detailed Distribution Master Plan Project for Dhaka Area to Achieve Low Carbon Society	TCDP						4.00	7,13	
Bangladesh ICT-based Crime and Delinquency Prevention Education and Support for Crime Prevention Activities	JPP							11		

Priority Area 2	Overcoming Social Vulnerability	
	<p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>In the health sector, there is a shortage of medical facilities, particularly in rural areas, and the procurement and maintenance of equipment at existing facilities remain challenges. In addition, due to inadequate food safety inspection systems and testing capacity, health problems caused by foodborne diseases have been reported, making the prevention of diseases caused by unsafe food a key challenge. Furthermore, due to concerns about the quality of public healthcare, many people use private medical institutions at their own expense. At the same time, social security and public health insurance systems have not sufficiently been put in place, creating challenges in access to health and medical services. In addition, scattered information systems prevent effective disease prevention, follow-up of treatment, and appropriate referrals between medical facilities. As a result, patients are concentrated in secondary and higher-level facilities. In addition to a serious shortage of healthcare personnel, there is a need to improve the quality of medical education institutions. These challenges have led to a decline in the quality of health and medical services. Moreover, due to changes in dietary habits, lifestyles, and other factors, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) accounted for 74.5% of all deaths in 2019, making disease prevention and early detection emerging challenges.</p> <p>In primary education, improvements have been observed, with the enrollment rate reaching 97.76% in 2023. However, children's learning achievement remains a challenge. There are also concerns about learning delays caused by school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the enrollment rate in secondary education, equivalent to lower and upper secondary school, remains low compared with primary education. Since secondary education is not free of charge, enrollment among the poor remains low. In addition, systems for utilizing ICT, including distance education, have not been established, creating challenges in access to education. The dropout rate is also high, at 38.3%, with child marriage considered one of the contributing factors. In addition, relatively few students in higher education major in science and technology, and foundational education in mathematics and science, which is essential for developing industrial human resources, remains insufficient.</p>	<p>[Strategy]</p> <p>In the health and medical sector, Japan will continue to support the development of medical facilities and equipment, and thereby help improve access to and the quality of health and medical services. Japan will also consider supporting the development of food safety inspection facilities and equipment, as well as the strengthening of food safety testing capacity. With regard to the development of healthcare personnel, the number of nurses is particularly limited, and challenges remain in the quality of higher education in medical fields, including nursing. Therefore, Japan will work to ensure the quality of nursing personnel through technical assistance aimed at improving the quality of bachelor-level nursing education, and will continue to provide support that contributes to improving the quality of health and medical services. In addition, since measures to address NCDs remain an urgent priority, Japan will continue to support NCD-related measures aimed at preventing NCDs and achieving their early detection and early treatment.</p> <p>In the primary education sector, under the sector program that was extended due to delays in progress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan will continue financial contributions through grant aid for budget support, as well as technical assistance for mathematics and science education. As cooperation in mathematics and science education reaches the 20-year milestone since its launch, Japan plans to review and summarize the support provided to date. In the secondary education sector as well, Japan will consider future support for improving access to and the quality of secondary education, including strengthening teacher training, improving curricula and teaching materials, establishing systems for distance education using ICT, and reviewing the assessment of learning achievement.</p> <p>Relevant global agendas: Health and Medical Care; Nutrition Improvement; Education</p>

Development
issue
2-1
(Objective)
Capacity
Development

Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
Health System Strengthening Program	Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	TR								1,2,12	
	The Project for Strengthening the Inspection, Regulatory and Coordinating Function of the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority	TCP							3.70	2,3	
	Health Services Strengthening Project	LA							65.59	3	
	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) and Health System Improvement Project	LA							175.20	3	
	Data Collection Survey on Health Sector Programs in Bangladesh	DCS								3	
	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project in the Health Sector	GGP							0.41	3	
	Project for Capacity Building of Nursing Services Phase 2	TCP							4.77	3	
	Project to Strengthen Continuing Education for Nurses	TCP								3	
	Project for Strengthening Non-Communicable Diseases Control	TCP							5.04	3	
	Bangladesh Oketani-Method Strengthening Project	JPP								3	
	Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	TR								3	
	Program for Strengthening Health Systems in Bangladesh under Grant Aid for Projects by Japanese NGOs	GANP							1.79	1,3,5,6,17	
	Improving the Quality of Education Programs	JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the field of Sports	JOVCV								4,10
Education Advisor		EXP								4,8,10	
JICA Support Program 3 for Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Primary Education Project		TCP							4.60	4,8	
The Fourth Primary Education Development Program		GA							5.00	4,8	
Structure Building Project for Spreading Community Participatory Sustainable School Meal in Collaboration between Upazila and NGO		JPP								1,2,3,4	
Digital Math and Science Education Project for Teachers and Students in under-resourced Remote Areas in Bangladesh		JPP								1,2,3,4	
Bangladesh ICT-based Crime and Delinquency Prevention Education and Support for Crime Prevention Activities		JPP								1,2,3,4	
Technical Education Advisor		EXP								4,5,8,9	
The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Technical Education		GA							9.97	4,5,8,9	
Innovative Asia		TR								4,8	
Improvement in Children's Learning	TR								4,8		
[Background and current situation] Bangladesh's governance remains weak by global standards, and strengthening governance capacity is a key challenge. In particular, it is necessary to enhance the functions of government institutions, including local governments, in order to improve their capacity for policy formulation and implementation. In addition, to expand public services, Bangladesh needs to strengthen domestic revenue mobilization by improving tax collection. Furthermore, the number of pending cases in the courts reached 3.68 million as of 2020, highlighting the need to improve litigation practices and expand the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Moreover, systems related to social protection, which serve as a safety net for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and the poor, remain underdeveloped, and there is a need to strengthen public support.		[Strategy] Japan will continue to support the strengthening of the central government's capacity for public investment management, the enhancement of local governments' administrative capacity, and the development of human resources among civil servants. Japan will also consider support for improving tax collection capacity. In addition, Japan will continue to support the development of human resources who are pro-Japanese and knowledgeable about Japan. In the judicial sector, Japan will continue to support the improvement of litigation practices in civil cases, the promotion of the use of mediation, and the capacity development of legal practitioners, including judges and mediators. Japan also plans to provide support for strengthening the government's capacity to promote employment and social participation of persons with disabilities. In addition, Japan will consider support in the field of social protection in order to strengthen safety nets for vulnerable groups.									

Sustainable Urban Development	TR									11	
Project for Strengthening Capacity for City Corporations	TCP								2.70	16	
Southern Chattogram Regional Development Project	LA								324.62	1,10,11	
The Project for Promoting Financial Inclusion	TCP								6.30	8	
Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Decentralized Rural Water Supply Business to Provide Safe Drinking Water by "JaPani" System	SDGs BVS									6	
The Project for Improvement of Comprehensive Management Capacity of DPHE on Water Supply (Phase 2)	TCP								3.11	6	
RRRC/Refugee Cell Advisor	EXP									4,8,16	

[Background and current situation]
 In Bangladesh, the poverty rate in rural areas remains high at 20.5%, compared with 14.7% in urban areas. Public health challenges have also become apparent, as access to safely managed drinking water services and sanitation facilities remains limited in rural areas. In the crop and livestock sectors, low productivity remains a challenge, partly due to the limited introduction of modern agricultural technologies. In the fisheries sector, resource depletion caused by overfishing and other factors has become an issue. In addition, flood control facilities and irrigation facilities remain inadequate and insufficient, particularly in times of flooding and drought. The impact on host communities has also become serious as a result of the influx of displaced persons from Rakhine State, Myanmar, and the protracted nature of the crisis. There is still no clear prospect for the return of displaced persons to Myanmar, raising concerns that the humanitarian crisis will become further protracted and severe. It is therefore necessary to consider and implement cooperation that responds to local needs. With regard to support for displaced persons, assistance led by the Government of Bangladesh has begun on Bhasan Char Island, where the relocation of displaced persons is continuing. However, although the Bangladeshi government, under its initiative, has begun to provide support, social services such as health and education, as well as livelihood improvement opportunities, are not yet being provided sufficiently, and support from donors is needed.

[Strategy]
 Japan will continue to support infrastructure development and livelihood improvement in rural areas where poverty rates are high. Japan will also continue to provide support for host communities of displaced persons, including infrastructure development, the development of public facilities and strengthening of administrative functions, and fishing village development, including improving aquaculture and processing techniques for fishers and creating alternative livelihood activities, aimed at improving the livelihoods of host communities. In light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the end of 2022, Japan will support initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or take biodiversity into consideration. With regard to support for displaced persons, Japan will continue assistance through cooperation with the United Nations, as well as support for the dispatch of UN Volunteers under the JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers framework. In addition, with a view to ensuring the appropriate operation and management of displaced persons camps and Bhasan Char Island, and improving living conditions there, Japan will consider supporting the capacity development of relevant ministries and agencies through the dispatch of experts. Japan also plans to consider future support on Bhasan Char Island. Relevant global agendas: Governance; Public Finance and Financial Systems; Social Protection, Disability and Development; Agricultural Development/Rural Development; Transportation; Water Resources and Water Supply; Peacebuilding.

Development issue 2-3 (Objective) Agriculture and Rural Development

Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
Agriculture and Rural Development Programs	The Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project for Smallholder Horticulture Farmers through Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	TCP							3.80	1,2,8	
	Food Value Chain Improvement Project	LA							112.18	1,2,8	
	Food Safety Testing Capacity Development Project	LA							286.99	1,2,8	
	Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	TR								1,2,12	
	The Project for Strengthening the Inspection, Regulatory and Coordination Capacity of the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority	TCP							3.70	2,3	
	Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of the Bay of Bengal	TCP							5.00	1,2,12	
	The Project for the Improvement of Fish Landing Center of Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation in Cox's Bazar District	GA							22.94	1,2,14	
	Project for Establishing Sustainable School Meals Models through Upazila and NGO Collaboration with Community Participation	JPP								1,2,3,4	
	The Project for Development of Breeding and Water Management Technologies for Safe and Nutritious Rice Production (SATREPS)	STC							3.66	2,3	
	Small Scale Water Resources Development Project (Phase 2)	LA							118.53	2,3	
	The Project for Promoting Financial Inclusion	TCP							6.30	8	
	Practice and Dissemination of Disaster-Resistant Climate Change-Adaptive Agriculture in Haor, Bangladesh	JPP								1,2	
	Agriculture and Rural Development Program under Grant Aid for Projects by Japanese NGOs	GANP							1.44	1,2,3,5,6,8,11,12,13,15,17	

<p>Development issue 2-4 (Objective) Disaster prevention/climate change measures</p> <p>Disaster prevention/climate change measures programs</p>	<p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and is said to be the seventh most vulnerable country to climate change in the world. While measures for disaster risk reduction and climate change are urgently needed, disaster risk reduction efforts at the national level remain insufficient. Challenges include the limited planning and coordination capacity of government agencies responsible for disaster management, as well as inadequate disaster risk assessments among others. Since most of Bangladesh's land area lies less than five meters above sea level, the country is particularly vulnerable to hydro-meteorological disasters such as floods, storm surges, and cyclones. Climate change is also expected to further intensify inundation damage in the future. As damage from hydro-meteorological disasters continues to occur, the need for a policy shift toward more effective disaster damage management is becoming increasingly urgent.</p> <p>In addition, Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) notes an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, and cooperation is required in both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, as Bangladesh is located in the Himalayan region, where earthquakes occur frequently, it also needs to address earthquake risks. Although it is necessary to promote building safety measures, rapid high-rise and high-density development is progressing while land-use regulations, reviews of building designs, and construction inspections remain insufficient. If an earthquake of approximately magnitude 7.5 were to occur, large-scale building collapses and fatalities are projected in Dhaka, making urgent action necessary.</p>		<p>[Strategy]</p> <p>In addressing climate change, Japan will consider necessary adaptation and mitigation measures across all sectors in order to curb greenhouse gas emissions and minimize the impacts of climate change. As adaptation measures, Japan will place emphasis on investment in pre-disaster risk reduction. In particular, Japan will continue to support the strengthening of disaster risk reduction planning capacity among central government agencies and local governments, while also considering support for the subsequent implementation of such plans. Japan will consider capacity development and the provision of equipment to strengthen disaster response capacity and maritime safety. In order to reduce the risks of hydro-meteorological disasters, which are becoming more severe due to climate change and other factors, Japan will promote pre-disaster risk reduction measures for floods, storm surges, and cyclones. As flood control measures, Japan will consider support for improving river and related management capacity in rural areas, as well as support for the development of drainage facilities and the formulation of urban drainage plans in urban areas. As measures against storm surges and floods caused by cyclones in coastal areas, Japan will consider support for the construction of embankments and the strengthening of operation and maintenance capacity. Japan will also consider measures that make use of the natural environment, such as greening and ecosystems, where such measures are expected to contribute to disaster risk reduction, so that necessary mitigation and adaptation measures are taken. As measures against cyclones, heavy rainfall, and other hazards, Japan will continue to support the improvement of meteorological forecasting and early warning capacity. In addition, in order to reduce earthquake risks, Japan will support the seismic retrofitting of buildings and the improvement of design and construction capacity, while also providing support to strengthen safety standards and enhance earthquake resistance.</p> <p>Relevant global agendas: Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery; Climate Change; Nature Conservation.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Advisor on Water Management Technology and Policy	EXP	■■■■■							13	
		The Project for Human Resources Development for Disaster Risk Reduction toward Achieving the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	TR	■■■■■							13	
		Preparatory Survey for Haor Area Resilience and Development Project	PS		■■■					1.49	1,13	
		Practice and Dissemination of Disaster-Resistant Climate Change-Adaptive Agriculture in Haor, Bangladesh	JPP	■■■■■							2	
		The Project for Capacity Enhancement on Formulation and Implementation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	TCP	■■■■■						3.80	1,11	
		Project for Planning Capacity Enhancement and Establishment of a Technology Adaptation Cycle on Comprehensive Nodi (River) Management	TCP	■■■■■						4.90	1,11,13	
		Project for Planning Capacity Enhancement and Establishment of a Technology Adaptation Cycle on Comprehensive Nodi (River) Management Phase 2	TCP			■■■■■					1,11,13	
		Urban Building Safety Project	LA	■■■■■						120.86	9	
		Project for Improvement of Design and Construction Quality for Resilience of Private Buildings	TCP	■■■■■						4.30	9	
		The Project for Improvement of Meteorological Radar System in Dhaka and Rangpur	GA	■■■■■						30.09	13	
		Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100	TCP	■■■■■							13	
		Capacity Development of Bangladesh Coast Guard for Maritime Safety and Security	CTR	■■■■■							16	
		Preparatory Survey for the Project for the Improvement of Capabilities of Maritime Safety and Security	PS	■■■■■							16	
		Development and Climate Change Resilience Policy Advisor	EXP		■■■■■					1,2,11,13		
		The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Weather and Climate Services	TCP	■■■■■						3.20	2,13	
		Project for Enhancing Coastal Resilience Through Technology-based Forest Management	TCP	■■■■■						4.30	13,15	
		Program for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Countermeasures under Grant Aid for Projects by Japanese NGOs	GANP	■■■■■						1.44	1,11,13,17	

Other											
	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
Others	Capacity Development of Bangladesh Coast Guard for Maritime Safety and Security	CTR	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████				16	
	Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of the Bay of Bengal	TCP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████			5.00	1,2,12	
	RRRC/Refugee Cell Advisor	EXP	██████████	██████████	██████████					4,8,16	
	The Economic and Social Development Programme (Water and Sanitation Sector)	GA	██████████	██████████					5.00	6	
	Project for Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District	GA	██████████	██████████					6.00	1,3,5,6,8,10	
	Project for Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda for Displaced Persons from Myanmar and Host Communities in Cox's Bazar and Noakhali Districts	GA	██████████	██████████	██████████				5.00	3,4,5,10,16	
	Project for the Improvement of the Water Supply and Distribution System for Host Communities and Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Teknaf Upazila, Cox's Bazar District	GA	██████████	██████████					9.86	3,6,10,16	
	Project for Livelihood Improvement for Displaced Persons from Myanmar and Host Communities in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char	GA		██████████	██████████				5.00	4,6,10,13,16	
	Project for Enhancing the Resilience to Disaster Risk and Emergency Preparedness for Displaced Persons from Myanmar and Women within Host Communities in Cox's Bazar District	GA	██████████	██████████					2.17	4,5,10,13,16	
	Project for Multiple Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char	GA	██████████	██████████					4.00	4,5,6,13,16,17	
	Project for Sustainable Solid Waste Management for Displaced Persons from Myanmar and Host Communities in Cox's Bazar District	GA		██████████	██████████				2.20	6,11,13,15,17	
	Project for Multiple Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char	GA	██████████	██████████					5.00	4,5,6,13,16,17	
	The Project for Infrastructure Rehabilitation for Cyclone and Flood Affected Communities	GA	██████████	██████████					5.00	11,13,17	
	Project for Establishing Basic Living Conditions and Health Care Services and Improving Livelihoods for Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char	GA	██████████	██████████					2.50	3,5,8,11,17	
	Project for Flood Response and Recovery in Chattogram Division	GA	██████████	██████████					5.00	11,13,17	
Project for Strengthening Life-saving Services and Healthcare Services for Displaced Persons from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char Island	GA	██████████	██████████					5.00	3,6,17		

Legend: [PS]= Preparatory Survey, [DD]= Detailed Design, [DCS]= Data Collection Survey, [TCP]= Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP]= Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [EXP]= Expert, [CTR]= Country-focused Training, [TR]= Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group and Region Focus) / Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Young Leaders, Long-Term Training, [JOCV]= Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP]= Third-country Expert, [TRR]= Third-country Training, [CT]= In-Country Training, [STC]= Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP]= JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA]= Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC]= Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [SDGs BS]=SDGs Business Survey for Solving Issues in Developing Countries, [GA]= Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [CCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Projects, [LA]= Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML]= Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [BNCB]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, [SDGs BNCB]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [-----]= Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -]= Tentative Schedule
[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1「No Poverty」, 2「Zero Hunger」, 3「Good Health and Well-Being」, 4「Quality Education」, 5「Gender Equality」, 6「Clean Water and Sanitation」, 7「Affordable and Clean Energy」, 8「Decent Work and Economic Growth」, 9「Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure」, 10「Reduced Inequalities」, 11「Sustainable Cities and Communities」, 12「Responsible Consumption and Production」, 13「Climate Action」, 14「Life Below Water」, 15「Life on Land」, 16「Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions」, 17「Partnerships for the Goals」
[Outline of SDGs] https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs