





# JICA'S OPERATION IN BANGLADESH

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# FOREWORD

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started a long, rewarding relationship with the People's Republic of Bangladesh by sending three Japanese volunteers in 1973. Since then, it has been collaborating with the people and the government of Bangladesh in almost all sectors all over the country through technical cooperation, Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan, grant aid and volunteers.

We owe to all the people of the two countries who earnestly engaged with development cooperation during the last 42 years. The everlasting friendship between Bangladesh and Japan which was demonstrated by heartfelt messages and assistance from the people of Bangladesh after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in March 2011.

Bangladesh has been grappling with grinding poverty, frequent natural calamity and inadequate social and economic infrastructure. In fact, she has made great strides in, inter alia, alleviating poverty, promoting educational gender equality and reducing child mortality. The economy is also growing in a steady manner and drawing attention from abroad as one of the most promising destinations of foreign investment. Bangladesh is definitely and forcefully ascending the trajectory of development towards a middle-income country and beyond.

At this critical juncture, Honorable Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina agreed in 2014 to establish "Japan-Bangladesh Comprehensive Partnership" and strengthen their development cooperation under the initiative of "the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B)". BIG-B is to develop infrastructure, improve investment environment and foster connectivity, thereby accelerating industrial agglomeration for Bangladesh to take advantage of its linchpin position between South Asia and South-East Asia and play the role of a regional node and hub.

I am pleased to share with you this brochure which provides a bird's eye view of how JICA has hit her to cooperate with Bangladesh. As a time-tested bridge between Bangladesh and Japan, JICA keeps striving to assist the people of Bangladesh in exploring their still untapped potential and furthering "kizuna (bonds)" of the two countries which jointly aspire to peace and prosperity.

December, 2016

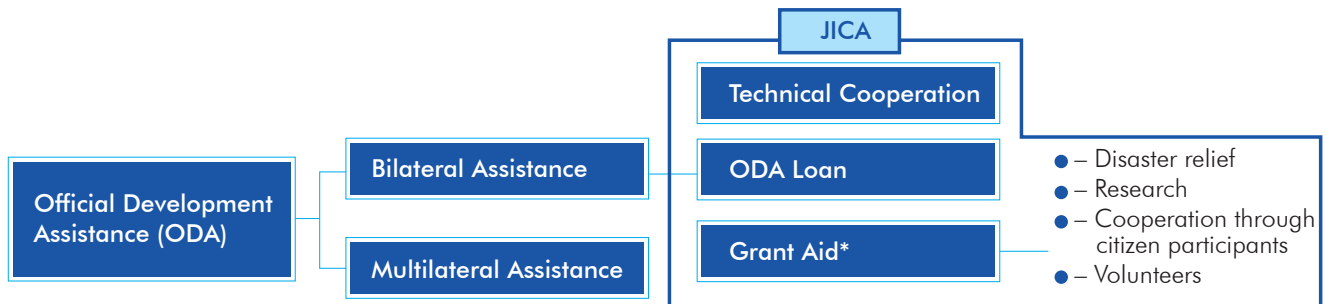
*T. Nishikata*

Takatoshi Nishikata  
Chief Representative  
JICA Bangladesh Office

# What is JICA?

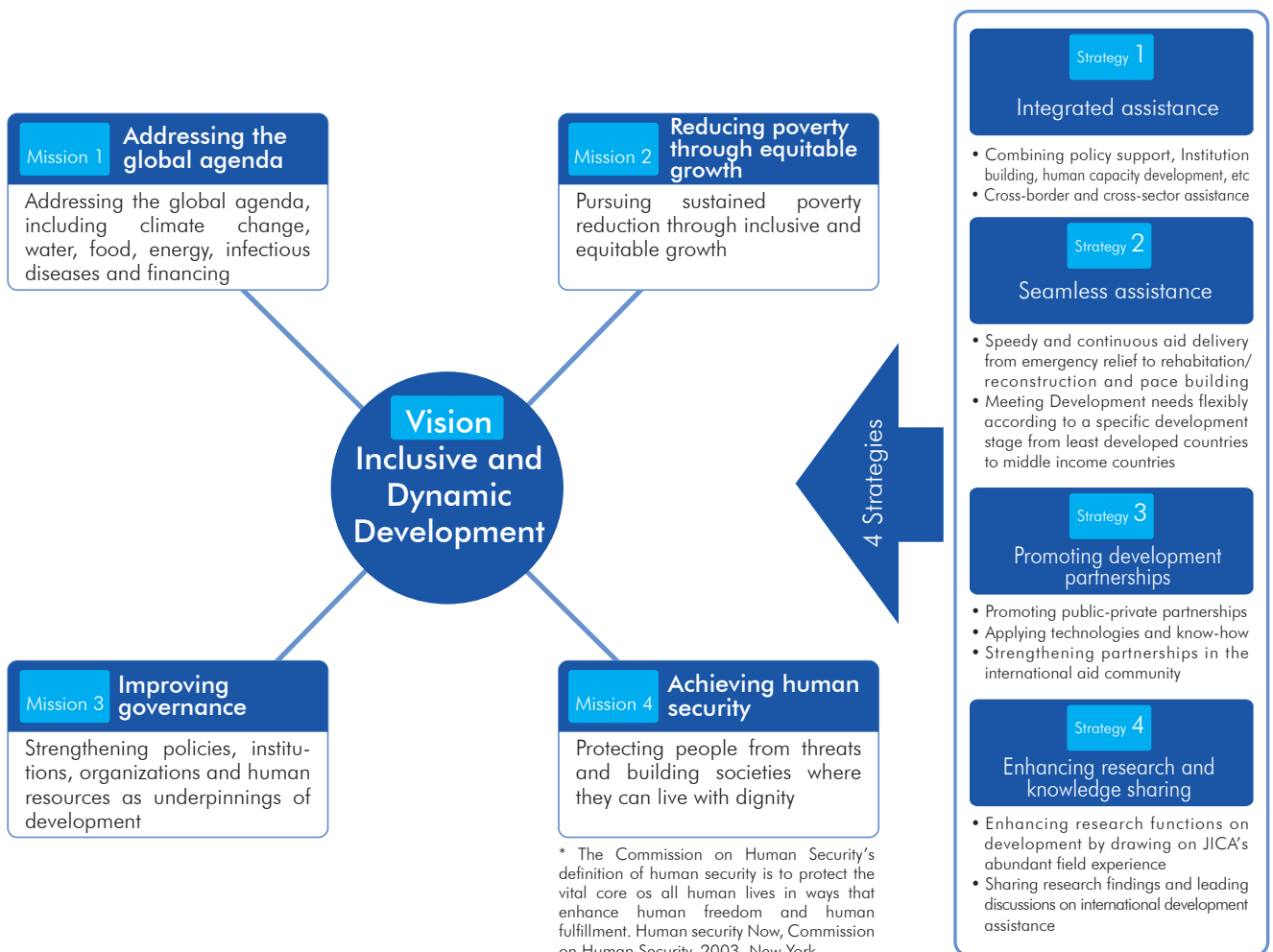
## A Bridge Linking Japan with Developing Countries

JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 152 countries and regions and has over 100 overseas offices, taking charge of executing Japan's ODA. Pursuing the vision of "Inclusive and Dynamic Development", JICA supports partner countries by applying most suitable modalities, ranging over technical cooperation, ODA loan, grant aid and volunteers etc. in a way that combines regional, country and issue oriented contexts.



\*This excludes Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy.

# Vision, Mission and Strategy



\* The Commission on Human Security's definition of human security is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom and human fulfillment. Human security Now, Commission on Human Security, 2003, New York.

# History of JICA Bangladesh

As the largest single bilateral development partner, the history of JICA in Bangladesh goes parallel with the history of the inception, development and growth of Bangladesh. JICA began its operations in Bangladesh immediately after Japan formally recognized the newly independent nation in early 1972, starting from dispatching three volunteers in 1973. Japan committed its first ODA loan and established the JICA office in Dhaka in 1974. Since then it has been cooperating with the people and the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) in almost every important socio-economic sector throughout the country. With understanding and support of the people of Bangladesh, JICA has expanded activities dramatically and Bangladesh became the third largest partner country of Japan's ODA.

## Assistance Policy to Bangladesh

**Overall Goal:**  
**To achieve a transition to a middle-income country by sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation**

In order to achieve a transition to a middle-income country as envisioned in the national development goal of the GOB, JICA aims to provide assistance to promote the inclusive and sustainable development by accelerating and sustaining dynamic economic growth beyond the present level, and taking measures against the widening disparity and social destabilization associated with rapid economic growth, focusing on 9 cooperative programs under 2 priority areas:

### Priority 1: Accelerating Economic Growth

- ▶ **Power & Energy** ensures sustainable economic development from top to bottom of the society by diversified cooperation.
- ▶ **Transport** generates a positive cycle of economic growth, improving supply chain and reducing poverty.
- ▶ **Urban Development** supports growth of urban areas through proper infrastructure development with environment and social consideration.
- ▶ **Private Sector** paves the way for the future development of Bangladesh through investment, job creation and access to finance.

### Priority 2: Addressing Social Vulnerability

- ▶ Attractive, substantive and practical **Education** is a basis of social and economic growth.
- ▶ Building robust **Health** systems towards healthy and wealthy Bangladesh.
- ▶ Good **Governance** – efficient and effective service delivery with transparency in central and local government – is a solid basis for national integrity.
- ▶ Rural infrastructure **Development** and improvement of **Agricultural** productivity for activation of rural economy and poverty reduction.
- ▶ **Disaster Risk Reduction** – Prevention, Mitigation, Rehabilitation & Recovery – and reinforced governance is fundamental for a resilient society.



# JICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN BANGLADESH

550



## Bridges

134 Large & Medium bridges on highways and over 400 small bridges in rural roads.

117

## Cyclone Shelters

117 cyclone shelters have been constructed since 1993.



7000

## Trainees



Since 1973 till 2015, around 7,000 Bangladeshi got training in Japan & third country.

20.7 %



Narsingdi model (SMPP: Safe Motherhood Promotion Project) improved the percentage of institutional delivery from 14.3% to 20.7%.

469



## SMEs

345.75 crore taka disbursed to 92 SMEs in manufacturing and service sector within 8 months to promote productivity and employment generation.

1200

## JOCVs



Over 1,200 JOCVs have worked in Bangladesh till 2015.

84 %



The student's completion rate is 84% in the pilot schools of JICA supported teacher's reference manuals (Teaching Package) on science and mathematics, while national average is 61% (2011).

40

## New breeds of rice



JICA's major technical cooperation

1. Setup IPASA, first graduate school in agriculture.
2. Introducing radish, eggplant, cabbage, cauliflower in collaboration with BARI.
3. Develop almost 40 new breeds of rice in collaboration with BARI.




**2370**  **Mega watts**


JICA financed completed or to be completed power plants would generate 2370 Mega Watts of power which is 24% of the country's total generation capacity.

**2942** **Ton** 

250 environment friendly collection vehicles transport 2,942 ton, which will lead to 84% waste collection rate in Dhaka city per day.

**3500** **km** 

About 3,500km for rural roads (including culverts and bridges) have been constructed or upgraded by Japan's loan and grant aid for LGED.

**27** **Lac People** 

27 lac people will be served with safe water in Chittagong and Khulna after finishing each Project.

**FREE** **Polio** 

Polio Free - 11 countries in WHO SEARO regions including Bangladesh is certified as free of polio in March 2014.

**36** **min** 

MRT Line-6 contributes to save a travelling time between Uttara and Bangladesh Bank from 120 minutes to 36 minutes.

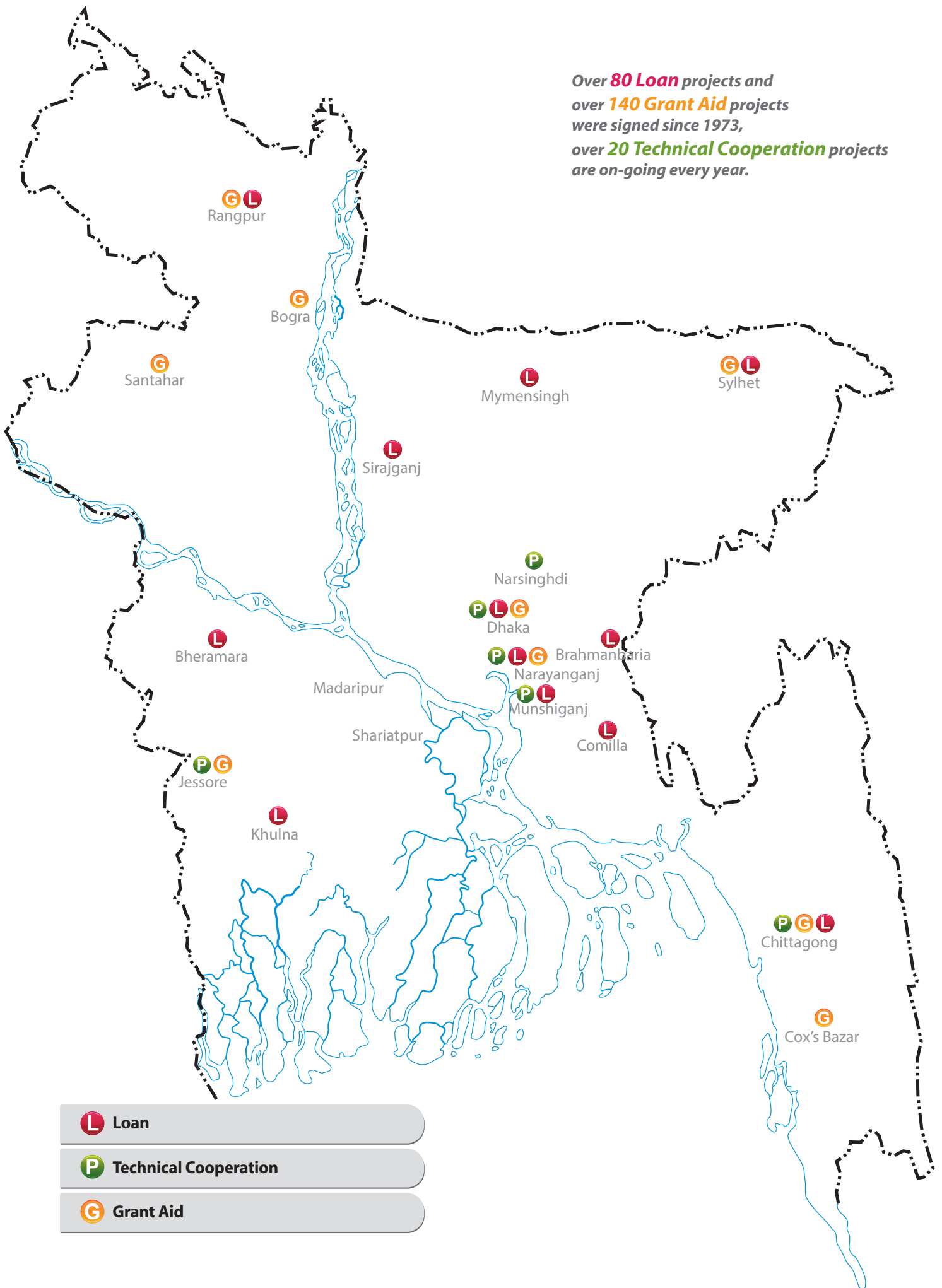
**13000** **Clinics** 

13,000 Community Clinics are providing basic health, nutrition and population services. Under these Community Clinics, 39,000 Community Support Groups (CSGs) are revitalized to support access to basic services for all citizens. JICA provides financial assistance for training of CSGs.





Over **80 Loan** projects and over **140 Grant Aid** projects were signed since 1973, over **20 Technical Cooperation** projects are on-going every year.



**L** Loan

**P** Technical Cooperation

**G** Grant Aid

## Dhaka/Wider Area :

- Capacity Building on ITEE Management Project/2012.10-2015.12
- Capacity Development Project for Participatory Water Resources Management through Integrated Rural Development/2012.10-2017.10
- Strengthening Public Investment Management System Project/2013.11-2016.11
- Project for Establishment of Clearing House for Integrating Transport Ticketing System in Dhaka City Area/2014.4-2017.3
- National Integrity Strategy Support Project/2014.9-2016.8
- Project for Capacity Building on Human Development Television (HDTV) Programmes/2015.2-2018.7
- Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Development Project/2013.2
- Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project(I)/2013.2
- The Project for the Improvement of Meteorological Rader System in Dhaka and Rangpur/2015.3
- The Programme for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City toward the Low Carbon Society/2004.12

## Narayanganj :

- Construction of the General Hospital in Narayanganj/1983.10
- New Haripur Power Plant Development Project(II)/2009.3

## Chittagong :

- Project for Institutional Improvement and Advancing NRW reduction Initiative of Chittagong WASA(PANI-2)/2014.3-2018.3
- Chittagong Airport Development Project/1996.8
- Karnaphuli Water Supply Project(I)(II)/2006, 2013
- Dhaka-Chittagong Railway Development Project/2007.12
- Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project(I)/2014.6
- Dhaka-Chittagong Main Power Grid Strengthening Project/2015.12

## Cox's Bazar :

- The Project for the Improvement of Meteorological Rader System at Cox's Bazar and Khepuparaz/2006.6

## Sylhet :

- Sylet Combined Cycle Power Plant Construction Project/1987.7
- The Project for the Improvement of Meteorological Rader System at Maulvibazar/2007.6

## Bogra :

- Establishment of the Pharmaceutical Center for Manufacturing Essential Drugs in Bogra/1984.1

## Khulna :

- Rupsha Bridge Construction Project/2001.3
- Khulna Water Supply Project/2011.5

## Santahar :

- Improvement of the Capacity of Public Food Storage in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/2012.6

## Rangpur :

- The Project for the Improvement of Meteorological Rader System in Dhaka and Rangpur/2015.3

## All Area/Wide Area :

- Strengthening the capacity of teacher training in PTI to improve classroom teaching/2010.11-2016.11 [Dhaka and other 6 cities]
- Project for Research and Development to Prevention and Diagnosis for Neglected Tropical Diseases, especially Kala-Azar/2011.6-2016.5
- Project for Improving Public Services through Total Quality Management/2012.2-2017.1
- Project for Strengthen the Capacity on Advanced Mapping of SOB for Building Digital Bangladesh/2013.10-2016.12 [Dhaka/Wide Area]
- Strengthening Pourashava Governance Project/2014.1-2017.12
- Research Project on Disaster Prevention/Mitigation Measures against Floods and Storm Surges/2014.4-2019.3
- Project on the Revision and Updating of Strategic Transport Plan for Dhaka/2014.8-2015.10 [Dhaka, Gazipur, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narshingdi]
- Project for Improvement of Total Management Capacity of Department of Public Health Engineering on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation/2014.10-2018.11
- Bridge Management Capacity Development Project/2015.6-2018.3
- Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project/2009.3 [Eastern]
- Rural Electrification Upgradation Project/2010.3 [Westside Jamuna River]
- South Western Bangladesh Rural Development Project/2010.3 [14 Districts in South-West Area]
- Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises/2011.5
- National Power Transmission Network Development Project/2013.2
- Northern Bangladesh Integrated Development Project/2013.3 [Rangpur, Greater Mymensingh]
- Small and Marginal Sized Farmers Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Diversification Financing Project/2014.6
- Natural Gas Efficiency Project/2014.6 [Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi]
- Inclusive City Governance Project/2014.6 [Narayanganj, Comilla, Rangpur, Gazipur, Chittagong]
- Renewable Energy Development Project/2013.3
- Upazila Governance and Development Project/2015.12
- Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project/2015.12
- Urban Building Safety Project/2015.12
- Western Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project/2015.12
- Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project/2014.6
- The Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti 2nd Bridges Construction and Existing Bridges Rehabilitation Project(I)/2013.3
- Project for the Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (117 shelters)/1993, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2003
- The Project for Ground Water Investigation and Development of Deep Ground Water Source in Urban and Rural Areas/2013.2 [10 western districts]
- The Project for Improvement of Airport Safety and Security Systems/2014.3 [Dhaka, Chittagong, Jessore, Saidpur]
- Dhaka/ Wider Area Meghna Bridge Construction Project/1998.3

# The Initiative of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B)

- Towards Growth beyond Borders –

*A New Dimension of the Bilateral Relationship between Bangladesh and Japan*

## ■ Background

During their summit talk in Tokyo in May 2014, Honorable Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe and Honorable Prime Minister Ms. Sheikh Hasina committed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation through the "Japan-Bangladesh Comprehensive Partnership". At this occasion, Prime Minister Abe announced to provide 600 billion Yen (approximately 5 billion USD), mainly in ODA loans, in 4 to 5 years. Following the first summit, Prime Minister Abe visited Bangladesh in September 2014, and the two countries shared a view on the direction of economic cooperation to be pursued under the initiative of "the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt", or BIG-B as a means to guide partnership activities. Prime Ministers Hasina and Abe are right on the target, because BIG-B, a grand design to promote industrial agglomeration along the Dhaka-Chittagong-Cox's Bazar belt area, has a great potential under the currently on-going tectonic changes of the global economy.

## ■ What is BIG-B?—"Node and Hub" of South Asia and Southeast Asia

Bangladesh is located with embracing the Bay of Bengal from the sea point of view, and in-between South Asia and South-East Asia from the land point. Under the current global economic power shift toward the Indo-Pacific Ocean region, this geographical advantage will provide a unique opportunity for the country to play a node and hub role in regional as well as inter-regional matters. The Bay of Bengal is located within this tectonic change as it can function as a key junction between 2 oceans. This also suggests the Bangladesh's renewed focus on "Look East" policy to exploit the vibrant economic growth from Pacific to Indian Ocean.

## Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt BIG-B Initiative



*Accelerate industrial agglomeration in Dhaka-Chittagong-Cox's Bazar belt and beyond to shape value chain hub for South Asia and South-East Asia*

**JPY 600 Billion  
ODA Assistance**  
in about 4 or 5 years from 2014

### Developing Economic Infrastructure

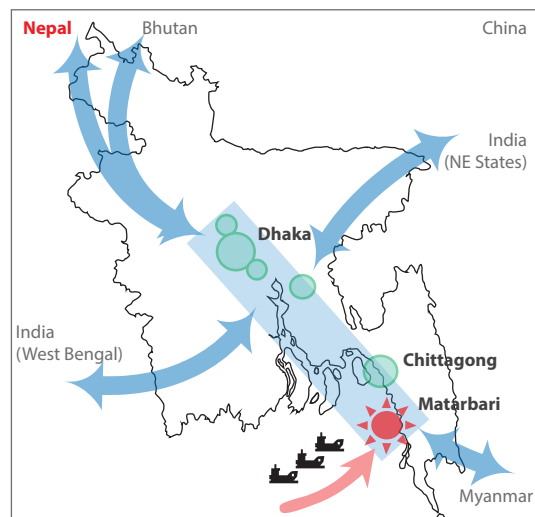
Stable power & energy supply and logistics network to provide foundation of growth

### Improving Investment Environment

Economic zone and financial access to attract domestic/foreign private investment

### Fostering Connectivity

Role of linchpin for promising SA and SEA to become regional node and hub



The BIG-B initiative is to accelerate industrial agglomeration along the Dhaka-Chittagong-Cox's Bazar belt area and beyond, encompassing developing economic infrastructure, improving investment environment and fostering connectivity. The two Prime Ministers also expected the initiative, with maximum use of Japan's advanced technologies and socio-economic development experiences, to yield mutual benefits and prosperity to both countries.

BIG-B foresees Bangladesh transcending its national borders to become a heart of the regional economy and providing a gateway for both South Asia and South-East Asia to step into a closer interregional relation, so that she may reshape herself as a sparkling trading nation deeply incorporated into inter-regional and global value chains.

BIG-B is not incompatible with other existing vital frameworks for the regional cooperation. Rather, it aims to supplement and reinforce them for the maximization of the benefit for Bangladesh.

## What is JICA going to do?

JICA is working toward the steady realization of BIG-B. The GOB and JICA have jointly identified the Matarbari area, an island of salt and shrimp located 60km south of Chittagong city, as the tipping point for carrying out BIG-B. This island and the surrounding area have all the potential to become completely transformed into an integrated industrial and trading hub, as well as a central energy base. That is the reason why Japan decided to extend support to a national flagship project named the **Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project** (for more information please see P.12) consists of a "deep sea port" 18.5m in depth and navigation channel for importing coal and a "coal-fired power plant" with an electricity generation capacity of 1,200MW.

In addition, JICA is going to foster transportation connectivity as a regional node and hub, to improve the investment climate to attract domestic and foreign direct investment and to enhance sustainable socio-economic development.

Bangladesh has remarkably achieved the average of 6% growth in the last decade amid the downturn of the global economy, and is now ready to leap onto the higher growth path to become a middle income country by 2021. At this critical juncture, upon the Government of Japan's extraordinary commitment for the bilateral relationship, JICA will keep on providing the full-fledged sincere cooperation for Bangladesh in strategic project formulation and smooth implementation to realize the BIG-B initiative for the inclusive and dynamic development of the country for decades to come.



# POWER

## **POWER & ENERGY** ensures sustainable economic development from top to bottom of the society by diversified cooperation

### ■ Sector issues

To cope up with the thriving economic growth, rapid urbanization and increased industrialization and development, sufficient and quality electricity supply needs to be ensured and increased continuously. On the other hand, the over-dependency on the depleting domestic natural gas, which currently occupies more than 60% of Bangladesh's power generation capacity, also makes it slow to expand the power generation capacity. And Bangladesh's some 30% to 40% of installed capacities are experiencing "derated" generation output, many of which are suffering not only gas supply shortage, but also deteriorated machineries and energy efficiency due to insufficient and inappropriate maintenance. With rapidly increasing demand to electricity, the GOB has to rely on expensive and unsustainable rental/quick rental power for short-term solution which has tremendously reduced load shedding; with the cost of energy subsidies.

### ■ JICA's achievement

JICA has been diligently assisting the development of Power ensuring effective growth covering power generation, transmission and distribution subsectors. With focusing on the transfer of efficient technology for all its power projects, JICA has assisted installations of several power plants amongst which few are in the pipeline. Together with renewable energy, the total power generation capacity, of both on-going and completed JICA funded projects stand to around 2,370 MW which is nearly 25% of the total power generation of the country. In addition, JICA is also financing Natural Gas Efficiency Project, to enhance efficient use of gas from top (production), middle (transmission) to bottom (users) to secure supportable gas supply, hence ensuring sustainable energy supply for the country's vital economic growth.

### ■ For the future

JICA is currently supporting the GOB to develop the "Power System Master Plan 2015" which is a comprehensive plan for stable power supply in Bangladesh up to year 2041. This Long Term plan is based on detailed macro-economic analysis of energy demand and supply and also explores the potentiality of diversification of fuel resources, power demand forecast and an optimum power development plan. JICA is also in discussion with the GOB to implement future projects focusing on energy efficiency improvement, promote efficient energy use, interconnectivity (power import from neighboring countries) and improving O&M for the constructed facilities on sustainable basis. Furthermore, in order for energy diversification with emphasis on the environmental externality, the GOB requested JICA to explore its domestic potential on pumped storage hydropower plant, as well as mini or micro (or pico) hydro power potentials.

## ▶ Past project

The 412MW **New Haripur Power Plant Development Project** is one of the biggest and most efficient power plant in Bangladesh, which is both cost effective and environment friendly. The ultimate goal of the project is to facilitate the increasing economic growth through providing reliable and stable electricity. Thermal efficiency of new Haripur Power Plant is around 56%, which is doubled compared with typical Bangladesh gas power plants.



## ▶ On-going Project

The ongoing project for power generation is the 1,200MW **Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project**. It will be one of the World's most efficient and advanced pulverized Coal-fired thermal Power plant in the history of not only in Bangladesh but also in this region. This project will include 600MW x 2 units coal-fired power plant with deep sea port for imported coal handling facilities, leading to critical change in energy diversification for the country.



# TRANSPORT generates a positive cycle of economic growth, improving supply chain and reducing poverty

## ■ Sector issues

Bangladesh has maintained an annual economic growth averaging 6% over the past 10 years. Economic activities spurred by sustained economic growth has created enhanced transport demand for Bangladesh. Reliable, effective, efficient and fully integrated transport operations are necessary for strengthening Bangladesh's competitiveness in the export market by minimizing the distribution cost and meeting the needs of freight and passengers. However, the supply of quality transport infrastructure in Bangladesh remains unmatched with the growing demand for passenger and freight movement. The investment in transport infrastructure is inadequate compared to what is required for accelerated economic growth.



## ■ JICA's achievement

Transport sector is JICA's one of the priority sectors and JICA's support occupies 15% of total assistance. JICA has long been assisting Bangladesh by connecting the national road transportation network by constructing 5 large bridges, namely Jamuna, Paksey, Rupsha, Meghna and Gumti, as well as 500 of medium and small bridges across the country. These Bridges have enormous impacts on the overall economic development and reducing poverties for the people of Bangladesh. In order to develop an integrated multimodal transport system, JICA also supported the Dhaka-Chittagong Railway Development Project and the Chittagong International Airport Development Project which helped to enhance the capacity and improve the quality of the services. JICA is also providing assistance for the implementation of the first Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system in Bangladesh to ease the perennial traffic congestion of Dhaka city.

## ■ For the future

Dhaka with approximately 15 million people, faces acute traffic congestion on a daily basis and is estimated to cost approximately 150 billion Taka economic loss per year. Hence, it was crucial to conduct a comprehensive study for selecting appropriate mode of transport for Dhaka city. JICA is currently supporting the GOB for Revision and Updating of Strategic Transport Plan (RSTP) to promote an effective and efficient urban transport network development in Dhaka Metropolitan Area up to 2035. The RSTP will reflect short, medium, and long term perspectives and a list of high-priority projects which is expected to stimulate economic growth, alleviate traffic congestion, and eliminate air pollution.



## ► Past project



The **Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge** was completed in 1998 and more than 30 million people are now connected to the country's transport and infrastructure network. The construction of the bridge has led to lower transport costs and quicker travel times. Jamuna Bridge has very high impact on the economic opportunities, economic growth and poverty reduction in the north-west region of Bangladesh. The distances from the Northwestern region to the Dhaka were reduced by 4 hours for cars and more than 10 hours for trucks.

## ► On-going project



**Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (MRT Line-6)** is to install the MRT system on Line 6 in Bangladesh, alleviating traffic congestion in Dhaka to provide a smooth flow of people and goods, and stimulate economic activity. The MRT Line-6 is expected to connect Uttara (Phase-3) to Motijheel through Pallabi, Rokeya Sarani, Farm Gate, Sonargaon Hotel, Shahbag with a total length of 20km. It will carry 4.2 million passengers km/day and shorten the average travel time by more than half (from 110min to 36min). This is also expected to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) and help alleviate climate change.



# URBAN DEVELOPMENT supports growth of urban areas through proper infrastructure development with environment and social consideration

## ■ Sector issues

Bangladesh, with the population of about 160 million living in the area less than 40% of Japan, is rapidly becoming urbanized. The urban population has increased from 14.9% in 1980 to 27.9% in 2010 and it is expected to reach 33.3% in 2020. Rapid population growth in large cities, like Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi are to continue in line with a high economic growth rate at around 6% per annum in recent years. Despite these recent developments, urban areas in Bangladesh still lack standard public utility services. The major challenges of the sector are for i)water supply: increase in coverage of piped water supply system, Non-revenue water (NRW) control, inadequate water tariffs, sewerage infrastructures, arsenic/bacteria contamination in underground water; and for ii)the solid waste management: low capacity of waste collection & disposal, lack of landfill sites, low capacity in recycling etc.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT



## ■ JICA's achievement

In the water sector, JICA extends its cooperation in Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna city to tackle the problems mentioned through supporting development of water supply system and management, reduction of NRW etc. The country's first ever water treatment plant in Chandnighat, Dhaka (1994-98) was developed by Japan and following the footsteps, the other donors like World Bank, ADB etc. started different water infrastructure projects there. In Khulna and Chittagong, JICA is now financing 3 mega water supply infrastructure projects which have treatment capacity of 110 MLD and 286 MLD respectively. In the waste management sector, JICA implemented the Clean Dhaka Master plan. Through this Master Plan waste collection system has drastically improved along with developing sanitary landfills. Japanese government also granted some environmentally sound waste collection vehicles and has been preparing to provide more in the near future. In addition, JICA volunteers have been involved in public awareness activities to city dwellers. JICA's cooperation contributed to double the daily waste collection (1,400 tons in 2004 to 3,300 tons in 2014).

## ■ For the future

JICA will work on the improvement of the urban development matters, especially water management and waste management. To supply safe and stable water to city dwellers is one of our main challenges. Sewerage water management needs to be planned in line with water supply. For adequate and sustainable water management, tariff collection and reduction of NRW should be addressed by the technical cooperation. At the same time, water supply to Low Income Communities who would not be benefited from water supply by authorities will be tackled in collaboration with JICA volunteers and local NGOs. Waste management in big cities with proper infrastructure and human resources are priority. JICA will continue to support waste management in Dhaka and Chittagong. Moreover, JICA will support preparation and implementation of new waste management master plan for Dhaka, and proper solid waste collection and transportation including 3R, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle of wastes, activities in Chittagong.

## ▶ Past project

JICA has been assisting to improve Dhaka city environment through different schemes to improve the capacity and systems of solid waste management. The past technical cooperation supported preparation of the Green Dhaka Master Plan upto year 2015. The implementation of the plan was also supported through the technical cooperation **Project for Strengthening of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City** from 2007 to 2013. In terms of infrastructure development, JICA supported the improvement and expansion of Matuail landfill site and the construction of Amin Bazar landfill site using the Japan debt Cancellation Fund. **250 modern waste collection vehicles with a mechanical workshop** were provided through the Environmental Grant Aid Program.



যেখানে সেখানে  
ময়লা ফেলব না !

Clean Bangladesh

Jocv.bdlce@gmail.com



Clean Bangladesh



## ▶ On-going project

The **Kamaphuli Water Supply Project** or CKWSP and KWSP Phase II are under implementation. The two Projects consist of 2 WTPs with capacity of 143 MLD each, conveyance and transmission pipeline with SCADA system etc. In addition, under **Khulna Water Supply Project**, JICA is supporting the institutional development and NRW reduction initiative of CWASA through its **PANI I** and **PANI II** Technical Cooperation Projects. After completion of the two Projects, 80% people of Chittagong city will come under CWASA water supply coverage. In addition, under **Khulna Water Supply Project**, JICA is financing 1 WTP with capacity of 110 MLD and conveyance pipeline in Khulna WASA that will cover most of the water supply needs there.



# PRIVATE SECTOR

## **PRIVATE SECTOR** *paves the way for the future development of Bangladesh through investment, job creation and access to finance*

### ■ **Sector issues**

Bangladesh has enjoyed relatively stable GDP over the decade. However, to maintain high economic growth to become a middle-income country in 2021, it is crucial for Bangladesh to diversify her industries and change the economic structure which heavily depends on export on RMG goods and remittance from overseas workers. It is also necessary to improve institutional and regulatory capacity of relevant government bodies to promote investment from overseas. Besides, it is important to nurture small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and industrial human resource to strengthen the foundation of the industries in the country.

### ■ **JICA's achievement**

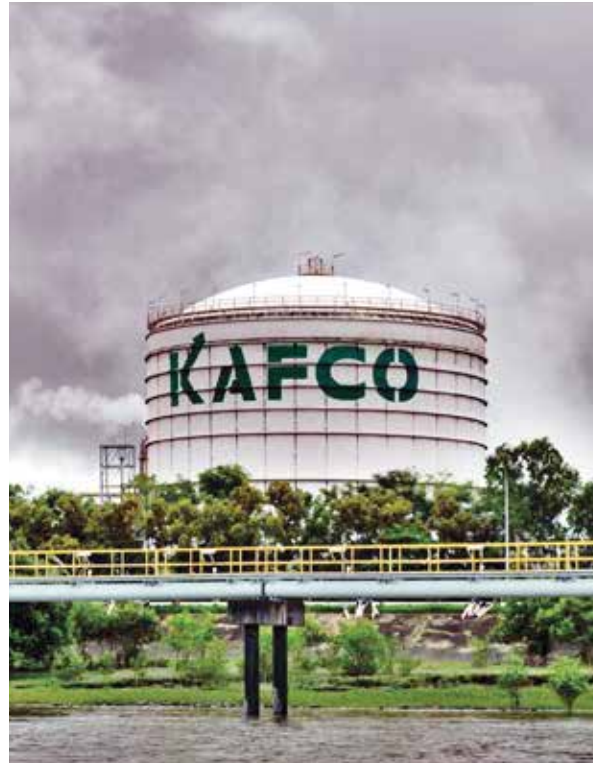
Till now, approximately 500 SMEs have received credit through the Financial Sector Project for the SME (FSPDSME) with the Bangladesh Bank. Also, more than 800 SMEs including women entrepreneurs received skill improvement training. Since 2013, through the Information Technology Engineers Examination (ITEE) Project, 1,379 participants sat for the ITEE and 77 candidates passed. ITEE certified Bangladeshi IT professionals are expected to contribute to the growing IT industry of the entire Asian region. The Advisor for Investment Climate Improvement project with the Prime Minister's office is working with 20 different ministries to improve the overall business environment of Bangladesh. Another important milestone is launching of the website "BANGLAND" which is working as a social development platform linking the Japanese BOP business entrepreneurs and their counterpart Bangladeshi entrepreneurs to create an inclusive business ecosystem. 29 Private Sector Development Study Scheme conducted so far, and 2-3 Japanese enterprises are about to sustain their business in Bangladesh.

### ■ **For the future**

One of JICA's pioneering projects is the Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project. Initiated in December 2015, this project will provide comprehensive package of fund to develop Economic Zones (EZs) by supporting developers and tenants companies and facilitating the development of offsite infrastructure of the zone(s), with the aim to attract more private investment from Japan and promote FDI in Bangladesh. Also, Industrial Policy Advisor has initiated his activities to provide guidance on the formulation of sound industrial policy and industrial agglomeration for the Ministry of Industries. JICA will continue to help Bangladesh nurture industrial human resources in the IT and light engineering sector through the support for Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) and Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Center (BITAC). Besides, JICA will extend further commitment towards SME sector through new technical cooperation project to provide business development services (BDS) to SMEs in the country.

## ▶ Past project

An outstanding example of past collaboration between Japan and Bangladesh in the private sector development is **Karnaphuli Fertilizer Company Limited (KAFCO)**, the 100% export oriented international joint venture company in Bangladesh. When KAFCO was established in 1993, JICA not only injected equity as a shareholder but also provided technical inputs during installation. Since then, KAFCO has become the most efficient fertilizer factory in Bangladesh consuming the lowest fuel (24 MSCF) for per ton of Urea as well as KAFCO ranks among the fertilizer companies of Europe, South America and India in terms of productivity.



## ▶ On-going Project

JICA has been supporting Bangladesh Bank to provide mid-to-long term investment loans for SMEs in Bangladesh to develop sound SME credit market under the **Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium sized Enterprises (FSPDSME)** since May 2011. Under this project, Bangladesh Bank has been providing investment loans (with loan maturity of up to 8 years) to SMEs through 46 Participatory Financial Institutions (PFIs).



# Attractive, substantive and practical **EDUCATION** is a basis of social and economic growth

## ■ Sector issues

The trend of enrollment in Primary and secondary education is going upward during the last decade in Bangladesh. Although the country has made considerable progress in improving access at both primary and secondary level, repetition and drop-out rates are still very high combined with low transition rates which also indicate low levels of learning in school. The difference in learning becomes more severe by the end of primary education and these students are most at risk of dropping out at secondary level. Based on the drop-out rate, it is estimated that out of 10 primary school students only 3 to 4 students complete higher education without repetition. At the same time, high level of inefficiency of teachers also has negative impact on better result.



## ■ JICA's achievement

In the Primary Education, Bangladesh has adopted Sector Wide Approaches and JICA is supporting the country in improving the quality of Primary education in consortium with 9 development partners under national program "Primary Education Development Program III (PEDP III)". In addition, JICA has tapped the technical assistance and advisory services to ensure the quality of education starting from text book of Math and Science revision (Grade 1 - 5) to capacity development of teachers and also to strengthen the Teacher Training Institutes through providing training and developing teaching packages. Moreover, JICA also introduced Lesson Study in Bangladesh where teachers help each other develop their teaching capacity and establish network in each school, cluster, upazila, and even country wide.

## ■ For the future

To support Bangladesh in achieving sustainable economic growth, JICA is planning to provide assistance in developing human resources with better foundation including cognitive and non-cognitive skill. To do this, JICA will utilize Japanese experience of successful cases to strengthen the education system of the country. Under JICA's education program, JICA will continue its support to help Bangladesh in nurturing human resources so that the country can achieve high growth rate.



▶ Past project



Considering the issues in education quality such as low achievement and completion rate, JICA started the support program for **Strengthening Primary Teacher Training on Science and Mathematics** in 2004. The objective was to improve teaching learning materials, assessment system, classroom based assessment system and also to strengthen teaching skill of teachers. Through this project JICA developed Teaching Packages for Math and Science (Grade 1 - 5) and distributed to all the GOB schools.

▶ On-going project



JICA is utilizing four schemes (technical assistance, grant aid, advisor and volunteer) simultaneously to support the GOB for the quality improvement of primary education. Under PEDP III, JICA has been providing a grant aid to the government budget also dispatched advisor to enrich and monitor the progress and policy dialogues with the GOB. In line with this, JICA has initiated technical assistance project on **Strengthen the Capacity of Teacher Training in Primary Teachers Training Institute to Improve Classroom Teaching** for improving textbooks, curriculum, textbooks guides, and teaching methodologies for more enjoyable primary school.

# Building robust **HEALTH** systems towards healthy and wealthy Bangladesh

## ■ Sector issues

Bangladesh has made remarkable improvements in the health sector during the last 3 decades, particularly in the area of maternal and child health. The mortality rate before children turn 5 years old decreased by 60% between 1990 and 2014 and the mortality rate for pregnant mothers declined by 40% during the same period, much of which attributed to the commitment and efforts to achieve MDGs made by the country. Bangladesh is experiencing the dramatic change in disease patterns and now 60% deaths are caused by non-communicable and diseases. The new global development agenda, SDGs aims to ensure Universal Health Coverage (UHC). UHC presents Bangladesh the challenges of providing equitable access to quality health care services for all citizens as well as further strengthening health care system to cope with the different disease patterns.

## HEALTH



## ■ JICA's achievement

JICA's first project in the health sector started in 1974 by supporting Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) to implement Family Planning services. Since then, JICA has been working with MoHFW in various ways to address the health issues and problems Bangladesh has faced in the last 40 years. In the 1970's and 1980's, much of Japan's support was utilized to establish modern health facilities such as the National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (Dhaka) and the Pharmaceutical Formulation Center of Essential Drug (Bogra), and to provide major hospitals and Upazila Health Complexes with sufficient medical equipment. In the 1990's the top priority for our support became saving the lives of mothers and children and it continues to be so till now. Nurses and midwives working as JICA volunteers at facility and community levels and the grant aids for Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) and Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (Azimpur, Dhaka) are some examples. Since 2012, Yen Loan (5,040 million JPY) has been provided to strengthen maternal and child health services through the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program of MoHFW.

## ■ For the future

JICA will continue to work with MoHFW to further improve the areas of maternal and child health service and to strengthen the health care system. Japan supports the MoHFW's commitment towards achieving UHC, and improving the quality of health services and human resources in health will be our priorities in the next few years. As Bangladesh is economically growing, it is important to continue to build the health system which provides every citizen in the country, especially the vulnerable population the access to quality and affordable health care services. JICA will provide financial assistance and to improve the educational environment for nursing students as well as technical cooperation to improve the quality of nursing services through the Health Sector Program. Financial assistance will also be provided to enhance early diagnosis and timely and affordable treatment of non-communicable diseases.

## ▶ Past project

An example of combination of Japanese grant aid and technical cooperation is the **Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI)**, Azimpur, Dhaka. This institute known as women friendly hospital was reconstructed and renovated with modernized equipment with the extension of 100 bed to 173 bed in June 2000 through Japanese grant aid. The technical cooperation project (1999 to 2014) **Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health** was implemented to increase orientation and to improve skill of the health sector professionals through provision of the need-based training at MCHTI and related training institutes.



## ▶ On-going project

**Sate Mother hood promotion Project (SMPP)** has been implementing to (Phase-I: 2006-2011, Phase-II: 2011-2016), empowers women in the communities to seek appropriate health services as well as helping to improve the quality of health services at hospitals through 5S-CQI-TQM whereby increasing women's access to safe deliveries and reducing unnecessary deaths of mothers, infants and children. SMPP's achievements have been reputed as "Narsingdi Model" a good model by the GOB.



## **Good GOVERNANCE - efficient and effective service delivery with transparency in central and local government - is a solid basis for national integrity**

### **■ Sector issues**

Promoting good governance in the public sector is a cross cutting issue and recognized as the solid basis for the GOB to achieve Vision 2021, obtaining the status of middle income country. Accordingly, necessity of improving governance is addressed as one of the top priorities in the overarching policy frameworks, such as Perspective Plan and recently approved 7th FYP. Despite the firm commitment and the series of efforts made by the GOB with support from Development Partners such as introduction of National Integrity Strategy (NIS), reform in Public Finance Management, Right to Information Act, policies in strengthening Local Government Institutions, the challenges still remain, especially in the area of efficient and effective public services delivery with promoting more transparency and accountability.

### **■ JICA's achievement**

In response to the challenges in the sector, JICA has conducted wide range of cooperation, with the aim of comprehensive capacity development of public administration. With specific focus on strengthening coordination mechanism at Local Government Institutions together with improving the quality of the public service delivery itself, JICA has been engaged in institutionalizing the concept of Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) and Total Quality Management (TQM), popularly known as "Kaizen (continuous improvement)". Through implementing technical cooperation projects, formation of UDCC has become mandate as a rule of the GOB and TQM Cell has been established in 24 Departments, both of which result in more demand responsive public service delivery. More transparency and accountability are also ensured with the sense of gradually enhanced ownership and social bond amongst concerned stakeholders in local community.

### **■ For the future**

Building on the past and on-going activities, JICA's operations in the governance sector has been further expanding, covering both central and local level. Cooperation with Cabinet Division as well as Planning Commission, focusing on the issues of NIS and Public Investment Management, are further assisting the GOB efforts for enhancing social cohesion as well as smooth implementation of Annual Development Programs (ADP). In the area of local governance, JICA's supports now reach all tiers of local governments; City Cooperation, Municipality, Upazila and Union. With combinations of financial and technical assistance, comprehensive supports are provided with Local Government Institutions to enhance their capacities in preparing long-term development plans, governance improvement action programs, and infrastructure development, all of which shall ultimately contribute to improving the livelihood of the people of Bangladesh.

## ▶ Past project

In the rural area of Bangladesh, administrative services were not sufficiently responding to the needs of the community people due to the lack of horizontal and vertical linkage among the stakeholders at Upazila and Union level. **Participatory Rural Development Project**, known as **Link Model**, has greatly contributed to connecting communities, Union Parishad and line departments, to realize more need-based public services and development works with enhanced capacity of Union Parishad.



## ▶ On-going project

The **NIS Support Project** under the leadership of Cabinet Division has strongly contributed to implementing NIS with formulation of ethic committee, Work Plans and their monitoring covering in 59 Ministries. The Project also closely works with Anti-corruption Commission, all of which lead the establishment of "Code of Conduct" amongst all public servants, the solid basis of good governance with strengthened social integrity.



# RURAL infrastructure **DEVELOPMENT** and improvement of **AGRICULTURAL** productivity for activation of rural economy and poverty reduction

## ■ Sector issues

Agriculture is a key sector in Bangladesh, accounting for about 17% of the nation's GDP, and employing about 47.5% of the labor force. Nearly three fifth of the agricultural GDP comes from the crop sub-sector; fishery, livestock and forestry are the other contributors. Agriculture is the source of food for people through crops, livestock, fisheries; the source of raw materials for industry; and a generator of foreign exchange for the country through the export of agricultural commodities. The major challenges for Bangladesh agriculture are to: raise productivity and profitability, increase diversification of production, minimize trade imbalances, reduce instability of production, increase resource use efficiency, reduce loss of arable land, minimize yield gap, maintain food quality and safety, expand irrigation and farm mechanization and develop resilience to climate change impacts.



## ■ JICA's achievement

Firstly, to achieve affordable food supply, Japanese Experts played the vital role in demonstrating a substantial number of high yield varieties of crops and vegetable, poultry through introducing of new and effective techniques. Secondly, to develop the rural economy and reduce the poverty, JICA provides the assistance with the high priority placed on rural infrastructure development. JICA promotes expansion of rural road network and markets. More than 3,800km upazila/union roads connected to upazila/union parshadand rural markets have been developed which contributes to accelerate the rural economy including the agricultural supply-chain and to improve the accessibility of public services.

## ■ For the future

JICA identifies "overcoming social vulnerability" as priority issue and "agriculture and rural development" as a development theme. From the perspective of poverty reduction and resolving regional disparities, the assistance policy for the development theme identifies i) further improvement of agricultural productivity in response to future population growth and ii) reinforcement of food security through diversification and production of products with higher added value. In order to activate rural economy and reduce poverty, JICA has a high priority on rural infrastructure development such as enhancing accessibility. In particular JICA will focus mainly on promoting expansion of rural road network and improvement of rural infrastructure. To secure safe and stable food supply, JICA will support to increase agricultural productivity and improve diversification of crops by enhancing Micro Finance Institutes' ability to provide loans for agricultural activities and supporting the spread of agricultural technologies to small and marginal farmers. JICA will assist in capacity development for food stock during emergencies as well.



## ► Past project



Since its establishment in September 1984 as the Institute of Postgraduate Studies in Agriculture (IPSA), through a joint project of Japan, USA and Bangladesh, **the technical assistance to BSMRAU** has been extended by Japan. The institute was constructed through Japanese grand aid and the technical cooperation was conducted through a number of specialists in the field of agriculture dispatched from Japanese University as JICA experts. They made contributions to the development of agricultural technology of Bangladesh.

## ► On-going project



**Small Scale Water Resource Development Project (SSWRD)** has been started to reduce poverty through improvement of agricultural and fishery productivity by establishing the Small Scale Water Resource related Infrastructure, like irrigation drainage and others. More than 200 sub-projects have been developed which served more than 100,000 hector benefited areas. In addition to this project, technical cooperation project to enhance the implementation system of SSWRD of Local Government Engineering Department as well as to ensure the sustainability of Water Management Cooperative Association's activity has been implemented since 2012.

# DISASTER Risk Reduction - Prevention, Mitigation, Rehabilitation & Recovery - and reinforced governance is fundamental for a resilient society

## ■ Sector issues

According to the Asia Pacific Disaster report 2014, Bangladesh leads the Top 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region based on absolute physical exposure for floods, 5th for cyclone and storm surges, and 8th for earthquakes. The country is known as largest delta in the world which crossed by the 230 rivers among them 57 rivers are international. Over the last three decades an average of 8,841 people died each year in 164 instances of extreme weather condition in Bangladesh with cost of damage 761 million USD a year and loss of GDP 1.81%. The northwestern part is vulnerable to monsoon flood, erosion and drought similarly the northeastern also vulnerable to these disasters additionally the flash flood. The south western and south eastern parts are mainly exposed to the tropical cyclones, storm surges, salinity, waterlogging and drought. Each type of disaster has the seasonal variation therefore Bangladesh is about to face different types of disaster in a whole year period.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT



## ■ JICA's achievement

Since 1986, JICA is working for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). JICA's assistance mainly concentrated on the strengthening of the capacity of Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) for early warning system development and precise weather information, capacity building of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for sustainable infrastructures, digital map development for Survey of Bangladesh (SOB) and knowledge enhancement of Bangladeshi engineers on retrofitting techniques and seismic risk reduction in association with Public Works Department (PWD). Till now JICA contributed in the flood related disaster mitigation, established 5 meteorological radar stations which cover whole country, constructed 117 multipurpose cyclone shelters in the exposed coastal zone which ensured safe shelter for 180,000 people & good educational environment for 45,000 students, 5 pumping stations to reduce waterlogging situation in the western part of Dhaka city.

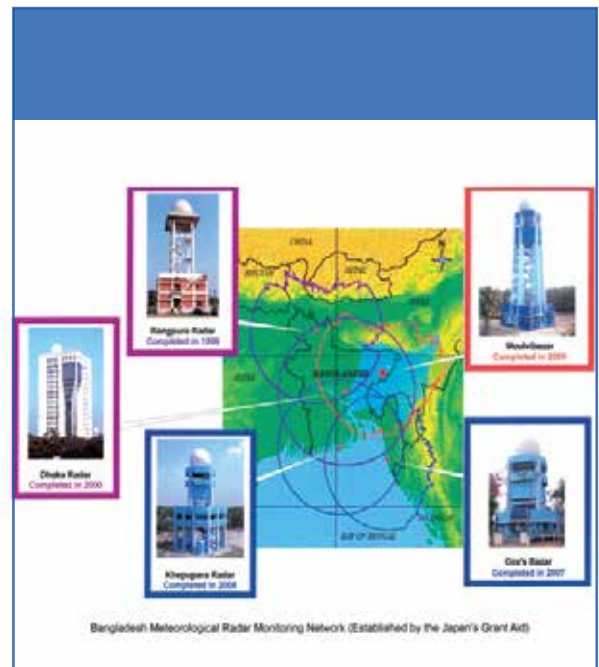
## ■ For the future

JICA aims at the achievement of sustainable development by DRR in Bangladesh. JICA intends to make strenuous efforts for the cooperation in building disaster-resilient society through "Mainstreaming DRR", which introduces the perspective of DRR into development projects of various sectors, and "Investing DRR", which reduce vulnerability to repeated cycles of natural disasters. JICA is highly focused to implement the Sendai Framework which is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The Sendai Framework also articulates i) understanding of disaster risk, ii) strengthening of disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, iii) enhancement of disaster preparedness for effective response and "Build back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. JICA is currently promoting Sendai Framework in its policy and strategy.



## ► Past project

JICA has established 5 meteorological radars covering whole country, and supported to improve operation and maintenance capacity of BMD from 1986 to 2010. Moreover, in order to utilize radar data as well as ground observation and satellite data for better forecasting, JICA implemented the technical cooperation which enables BMD in improved capacity of observation forecasting such as cyclone tracking, quantitative rainfall estimation and 1-3 days quantitative weather forecasting (CNCRP project).



## ► On-going project

Since 2011, JICA has been implementing the technical cooperation in i) Developing inventory of public buildings, ii) Introducing various seismic assessment method, iii) Developing retrofitting capacity for public and private engineers, iv) Improving building construction quality in accordance with national building code. Moreover, responding to Rana Plaza collapse in 2013 with over 1,100 casualties, JICA supports Public Works Department to conduct seismic assessment of Ready-made garment factories (RMG) and also finance them to ensure construction or retrofitting works through Bangladesh Bank. Bangladesh Bank under **RMG Sector Safe Working Environment Program**. Currently this program is scaled up as **Urban Building Safety Project**.

## VOLUNTEERS -

*Since 1973, contribution to development at grass-roots level*

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)s are one of the most promising engines of JICA's assistance program as well as a priceless bridge of friendship between Japan and the receiving countries. As summarized by the phrase "together with the local community", they live and work together with communities in the country to which they were sent, speak the same language of the community and carry out activities with an emphasis on raising self-reliant efforts while fostering mutual understanding. They are motivated and dedicated young people who help to meet the needs for practical technology transfer and human resources development by directly interacting with the people. The first JOCV to Bangladesh was assigned in 1973 and since the first dispatch of JOCV to Bangladesh, over 1,200 Japanese volunteers have served in different sectors like agriculture, rural/community development, primary education, health and family welfare (major in EPI-Expanded Program for Immunization/Filariasis, health education), ICT, vocational training, sports and others. In the future also, they will continue to play a vital role in JICA's assistance program in Bangladesh. Their activities are conducted under program approach and some volunteers collaborate with JICA's technical and financial cooperation to pursue nationwide impact.



## Program Approach with Volunteers

### ▶ Improvement of primary education

Dissemination of Teaching Manual developed by technical cooperation to Primary Teacher's Training Institutes



### ▶ Introduction and enhancement of Link Model

Introduction and enhancement of Union Development Coordination Committee that was institutionalized by technical cooperation



### ▶ Safe Motherhood Promotion

Introduction of KAIZEN in rural hospitals and strengthening Community Clinics in collaboration with technical cooperation



### ▶ Clean Dhaka Project

Awareness campaign for solid waste management in Dhaka in collaboration with technical cooperation and grant aid



### ▶ EPI Program

Promotion and monitoring of immunization programs in rural areas to improve coverage and quality



### ▶ Filariasis Elimination and Morbidity Control

Campaigning for Mass Drug Administration and Lymphatic Filariasis Patient Care in northern districts





# PARTNERSHIP

## BOP and Partnership with Japanese SMEs

BOP (Based of Pyramid) business is the business which not only targets the poor but also intends to improve the living situation of the poor through business. In Bangladesh, there are many actors engaging in BOP business such as BRAC and Grameen Group. JICA aims to encourage BOP business by Japanese company in Bangladesh with providing financial support. This program is called as "Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion". AMAMIZU is one of the successful projects in this program. In rural area, getting safety water is huge development issue. Institute on Sky Water Harvesting, Japanese company, made an approach toward this problem by introducing innovative product, AMAMIZU. It is a water tank of 1,000 liter made by motor. The purpose of this tank is simple, just gathering rain water, keeping it in the tank and drinking as safety water. However, preserving water must be rotten in hot country like Bangladesh. High technology is utilized to maintain water in the tank at certain temperature. Mr. Makoto Murase, who developed this AMAMIZU tank and CEO of the company, is called as "Dr. Skywater".


## Grass-roots

In international cooperation, the role of NGOs and local governments has become more important, both in Japan and in developing countries. The JICA Partnership Program (JPP) is a technical cooperation to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with "Partners in Japan", such as NGOs, universities, local governments, and public corporation. **Integrated Approach for Mitigation of the Water Arsenic Contamination of Drinking Water in Bangladesh** is one of the major past activities with Japanese NGO Asian Arsenic Network (AAN) to improve symptoms of arsenious patients and to prevent new cases of arsenic poisoning by securing safe drinking water in arsenic-affected villages in Sharsha Upazilla in Jessore.

## Training

JICA's training programs are a form of technical cooperation that JICA carries out in Japan. These programs are intended to help partner countries to develop their policy, technology and technique and to share the knowledge that Japanese society has accumulated, including its background in areas such as organizational know-how and social systems, through visiting Japan. JICA is proud to be a partner of Bangladesh for more than 40 years by accepting around 7,000 Bangladesh to the training programs in Japan in various fields of agriculture, rural development, education, health, environment, governance, transport, industry, telecommunication, ICT, tourism, power, human resource management etc. These programs also play a significant role to enhance friendship between Japan and Bangladesh.



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Ministry of Communication   
Roads and Highways Department

Name of Project : Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project (EBBIP)  
Implemented by : Roads and Highways Department (RHD)  
Funded by : Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

ODA Loan



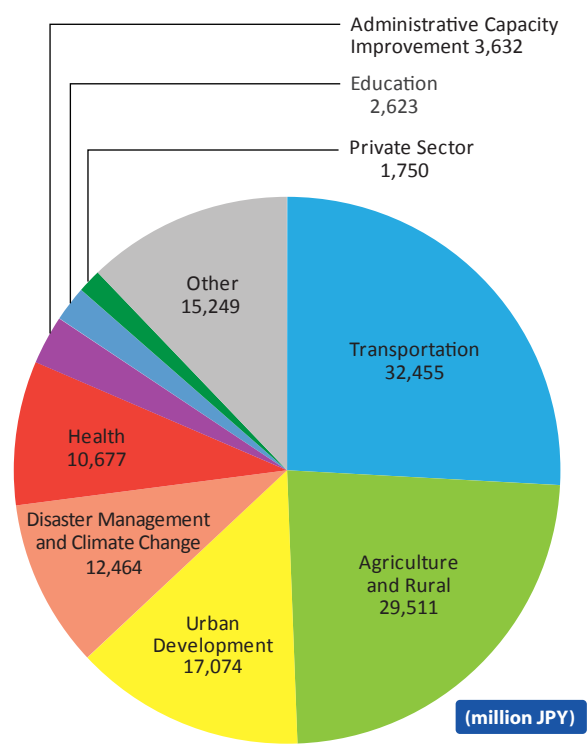
LA Comittment Amounts

Loan Package	Signing Date	L/A Amount (million JPY)
32th	May 18, 2011	54,929
33th	January 25, 2012	5,040
	February 20, 2013	70,693
34th	March 10, 2013	95,683
35th	June 16, 2014	120,986
36th	December 13, 2015	133,265

Grant Aid



Accumulated Sectoral Distribution (-2014)

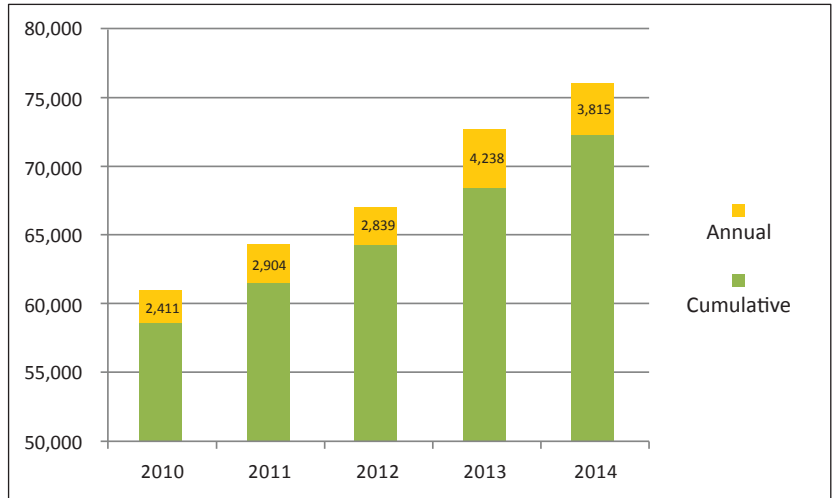


# Technical Cooperation



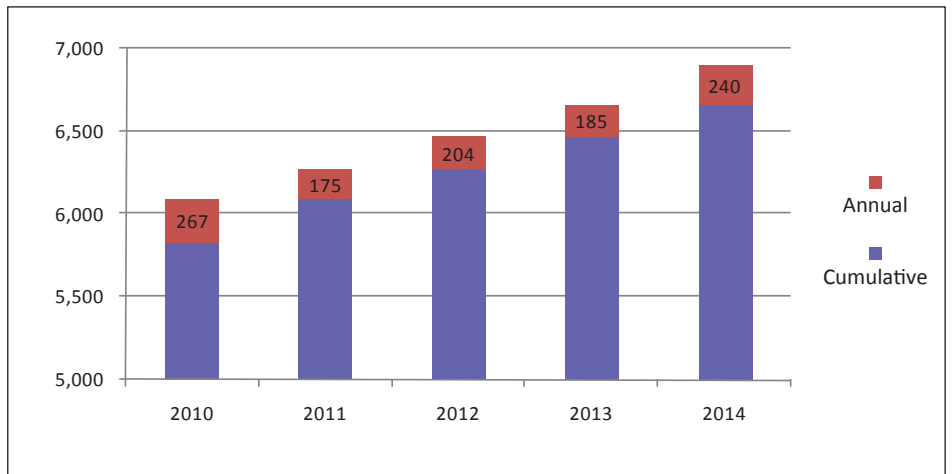
## Technical Cooperation Disbursements

(million JPY)

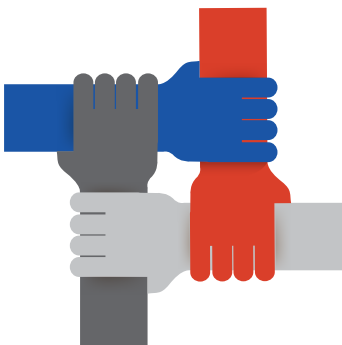


## Number of Trainees

(person)

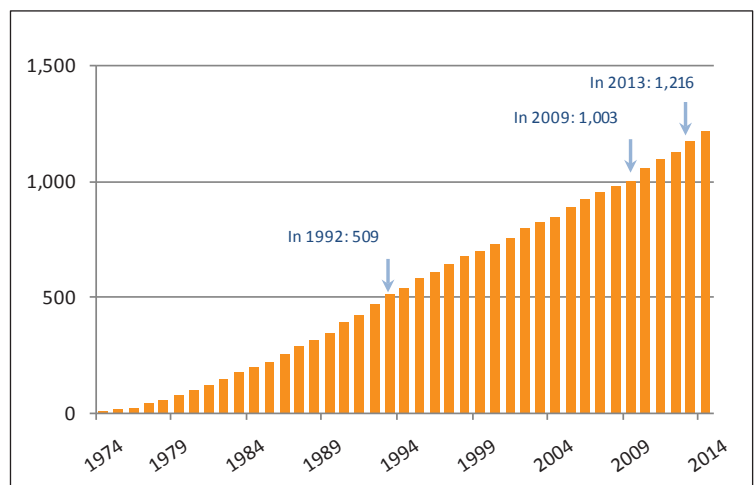


# JOCV



## Number of JOCVs

(person)



Year: Japanese Fiscal Year



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