

[ 資 料 ]

資料 1 : 調査団員・氏名

## 資料 1 調査団員・氏名

### (1) 現地調査

総括	石間 聡孝	JICA 国際協力専門員
企画協力	村田 顕次	JICA 社会基盤・平和構築部 運輸交通・情報通信グループ 第二チーム 課長補佐
業務主任／建造計画／ 維持管理計画	磯崎 芳男	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター
運航計画／機関設計	西口 政文	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター
機材・調達計画／積算	後藤 明人	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター

### (2) 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査

総括	石間 聡孝	JICA 国際協力専門員
計画調整	馬庭 泰介	JICA 社会基盤・平和構築部 運輸交通・情報通信グループ 第二チーム
業務主任／建造計画／ 維持管理計画	磯崎 芳男	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター
運航計画／機関設計	西口 政文	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター
機材・調達計画／積算	後藤 明人	一般財団法人日本造船技術センター

## 資料 2 : 調査行程

## 資料2 調査行程

### (1) 現地調査

	月日		行動概要
1	2017年 6月3日	土	JICA 団員、コンサルタント団員 日本発 00:20/バンングラデシュ・ダッカ着 12:10
2	6月4日	日	JICA 事務所訪問。調査打合せ、安全指導
			BCG HQs 訪問。インセプションレポート等により調査概要説明
3	6月5日	月	BCG 長官 (Director General : DG) 表敬訪問。 BCG Director Engineering (DE) 他と要請内容、MOM 等について協議
4	6月6日	火	Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance 訪問。 今回のプロジェクトについて説明
			BCG HQs 訪問。要請内容、MOM 等について協議 BCG HQs 及び Dhaka Zonal HQs が共用する通信室・オペレーションルーム調査
			Ministry of Home Affair (MOHA) 訪問。MOM について協議
5	6月7日	水	BCG ダッカ管区/Narayanganji Station、Chandpur Station 調査 Narayanganji から Chandpur まで BCG ボートに乗船移動 Chandpur Station 通信施設等、米国の支援で建設された Coastal Crisis Management Centre (CCMC)、同 Station 係留施設及び所属艇を調査
6	6月8日	木	JICA 事務所訪問。調査報告
			在バンングラデシュ日本大使館報告
			JICA 団員ダッカ発 13:35
			BCG 訪問。MOTD 作成等今後の予定を協議。BCG 要請器材等について協議
7	6月9日	金	JICA 団員日本着 06:55
			内部打合せ/収集資料整理
8	6月10日	土	Dhaka から空路 Jessore を経由し、Khulna に移動
9	6月11日	日	Khulna Shipyard 訪問。船舶建造・修理能力等調査
			Khulna から陸路 Mongla に移動。 BCG West Zone HQ (Mongla) 訪問。組織、業務内容等聴取、通信室・オペレーションルーム、ワークショップ調査
			Mongla から BCG の Boat により BCG West Zone Harbaria Station 訪問。Station の任務聴取、艇係留施設、無線施設等調査。同じ経路で Khulna に移動

10	6月12日	月	Khulna から陸路 Mongla に移動。BCG の Boat により BCG West Zone Nalian Station 訪問。艇係留施設及び事務所兼 CCMC 調査
			Mongla から約 5 時間かけ、陸路及びフェリーを利用し、South Zone 内 Patuakhali にある BCG Agrajatra Base (BCG Training Centre) 移動。同センター訓練内容について聴取
11	6月13日	火	Training Centre 校内を一回りしたのち、陸路 Payra Port に移動。Port Authority において港の状況、将来計画について聴取
			BCG の boat により BCG South Zone Station Rabnabad を訪問 (Payra Port 内) 事務所及び艇係留施設調査
			BCG の Boat により BCG South Zone Nijampur Station を訪問。Station 及び CCMC の施設調査
			陸路及び BCG の Boat により、BCG South Zone HQs Officer's Mess に移動
12	6月14日	水	陸路移動 BCG South Zone Tajumuddin Outpost を訪問。CCMC (事務所として使用) を調査、借上げ木造船の係留場所及び同船の状況調査
			陸路 BCG South Zone HQs に移動。組織、業務の調教について聴取。通信室・オペレーションルーム調査
			陸路及び BCG の Boat により Barisal 移動
13	6月15日	木	Barisal から空路 Dhaka に移動。内部打合せ、収集資料整理
14	6月16日	金	内部打合せ、収集資料整理、MOTD、報告資料等準備
15	6月17日	土	内部打合せ、収集資料整理、MOTD、報告資料等準備
16	6月18日	日	JICA 事務所訪問。調査報告
			BCG HQs 訪問 MOTD ドラフト協議、BCG 回答内容確認、再質問実施
17	6月19日	月	Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) 訪問。「バ」国気象データ、サイクロン早期警報システム等について聴取
			BCG HQs 訪問。MOTD の内容最終調整、DE と業務主任が署名。DG 表敬訪問
18	6月20日	火	コンサルタント団員ダッカ発 13:35
19	6月21日	水	コンサルタント団員日本着 06:55

(2) 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査

月日		行動概要
1	2017年 11月25日	土 JICA 団員、コンサルタント団員 日本発 11:05 / バングラデシュ・ダッカ着 22:40
2	11月26日	日 JICA 事務所訪問。調査打合せ、安全指導
		BCG HQs 訪問 Director General 表敬訪問 Director (Engineering)等と会議。準備調査報告書（案）を元に、プロジェクトの内容を説明、協議
3	11月27日	月 Dhaka から空路 Chittagong へ移動 Chittagong 港内一般貨物岸壁、BCG Chittagong Base 船艇係留施設、船艇修理施設等を調査 Chittagong から空路 Dhaka 移動
4	11月28日	火 BCG HQs 訪問。プロジェクト内容に関する協議継続、及び MOT 及び MOTD の内容調整
		JICA 事務所において、作業予定等調整
5	11月29日	水 内務省(MOHA)を訪問、MOHA 幹部と救助艇の仕様等を説明、MOT の内容について協議 BCG 幹部と MOTD の内容について協議
6	11月30日	木 BCG HQs を訪問。MOTD の内容を最終調整後、Director (Engineering)と業務主任の間で署名
		ダッカ発 23:55
7	12月1日	金 日本着 15:35

**資料3 : 関係者（面会者）リスト**

### 資料3 関係者（面会者）リスト

#### (1) 現地調査（2017年6月3日～6月21日）

##### 1) 内務省（Ministry of Home Affairs）

Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed	Secretary
Mr. Sheikh Sakil Uddin Ahmad	Public Security Division
Mr. Debashish Kumar DAS	Assistant Chief, PSD

##### 2) 沿岸警備隊（Bangladesh Coast Guard）関係

###### ① BCG 本部

Rear Admiral Aurangzeb Chowdhury	Director General, BCG
Captain M Maksud Alam	Director Engineering
Captain M Mamunur Rashid	Director Plans & Acquisition
Commander Jamal Chowdhury	Deputy Director (operation)
Lt. Commander Ahmad Redwan Hossain	Assistant Director (planning)
Mr. Anisuzzaman Chowdhur	Deputy Program Manager

###### ② BCG ダッカ管区

Commander A T M Rezaul Hasan	Zonal Commander Dhaka Zone
Lt. commander Taskeen Reza	Staff Officer, Operation, Dhaka Zone HQs
Lt. Commander Jamal	Chandpur Station Commander

###### ③ BCG 西部管区

Captain Mohammed Ali Chowdhury	Zonal Commander West Zone
Commander M Mostafa Kamal Rashid	Chief Staff of West Zone HQs, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Base Mongla
Lt. Commander M A Alim	Executive Officer, Coast Guard Base Mongla
Lt. Commander S M Fajlul Karim	Commanding officer Coast Guard Ship TAMJEED
Lt. Commander Kazi Md idwanuzzaman	Staff Officer (Electrical)
Lt. Commander M Fariduzzaman Khan	Staff Officer (Operations)
Lt. Commander Mostafa Tarik Haider	Staff Officer (Engineer)
Lieutenant Tahsin Amin	Suupply Officer
Sub-lt. Proshanta Kumar Ghatak Roy	Medical Officer
Sub-lieutenant M H I Siddiqe	Executive Officer Coast Guard Ship TAMJEED



Sub-lieutenant Atahar Ali	Maintenance Officer
Mr. Masum Reza	Law Officer
Sub-lieutenant M Nazir Ahmad	OIC, Coast Guard Ship PABNA
Master Chief Petty Officer Hamid	Contingency Hanbaria Station Commander
Petty Officer Mabbubu	Contingency Nalian Station Commander

④ BCG 南部管区

Captain Mosayed Hossain	Zonal Commander South Zone
Commander Enamul Islam	Chief Staff
Lieutenant Hassan	Rabnabad and Nijampur Station Commander
Petty Officer Erfan	Contingency Commander Tajumuddin Outpost

⑤ BCG Agrajator Base

Commander S Ehsan Mahiuddin BN	Executive Officer and Training Commander
Lieutenant Najiur	Principal Lecturer

3) 財務省対外経済局 (Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance)

Mr. Shahidul Islam	Additional Secretary
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4) 災害対策・救援省 災害対策部 (Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief)

松村 直樹	防災セクター調査専門家 (JICA 派遣員)
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5) বাংলাদেশ気象局 (Bangladesh Meteorological Department)

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Director
Mr. Md. Momenul Islam	Meteorologist
Mr. Ahmed Arif Rashid	Senior Mechanical Engineer
	Project Manager Improvement of Meteorological Radar System in Dhaka & Rangpur

6) Khulna 造船所 (Khulna Shipyard, Ltd.)

Commodore K Kamrul Kasson	Managing Director
Commander M Farhad Hossen	Deputy General Manager (Shipbuilding)

7) パイラ港湾局 (Payra Port Authority)

Lieutenant K M Jahangir Alam

General Manager

8) 在バングラデシュ日本国大使館

野口 俊行

一等書記官

9) JICA バングラデシュ事務所

西片 高俊

所長

荒 仁

次長

内田 淳

次長

Md. Mr. Anisuzzaman Chowdhury

Deputy Program Manager

(2) 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査（2017年11月25日～12月1日）

1) 内務省（Ministry of Home Affairs）

Mr. Md. Moshiur Rahman	Additional Secretary
Mr. Sheikh Sakil Uddin Ahmad	Public Security Division
Mr. Debashish Kumar DAS	Assistant Chief, PSD

2) 沿岸警備隊（Bangladesh Coast Guard）関係

① BCG 本部

Rear Admiral Aurangzeb Chowdhury	Director General, BCG
Captain M Maksud Alam	Director Engineering
Lt. Commander M Shahid Hossain	Assistant Director (Works) Engineering Directorate
Lt. Commander Ruddraw MD Nabt	Assistant Director Engineering

② BCG 東部管区

Captain Waseem Mansood	Chief Staff Officer
Commander SM Moyeenuddin	Commanding Officer CG Base Chittagong
Lt. Commander Mahamud	Lt. Commander Mahamud

3) JICA バングラデシュ事務所

荒 仁	次長
北村 浩一	所員
竹内 宏之	企画調査員
Md. Mr. Anisuzzaman Chowdhury	Deputy Program Manager

**資料 4 : 討議議事録 (M/D)**

- ① 現地調査時の討議議事録
- ② 現地調査時のコンサルタントの技術討議議事録
- ③ 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査時の討議議事録
- ④ 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査時のコンサルタントの技術討議議事録

資料4 討議議事録

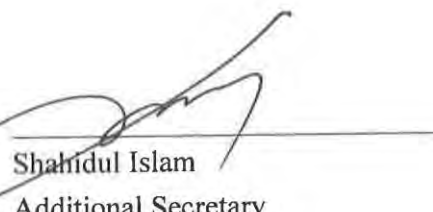
① 現地調査時の討議議事録

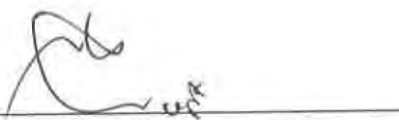
MINUTES OF MEETING  
ON  
THE PREPARATORY SURVEY  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RESCUE CAPACITIES  
AT THE COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS  
IN  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

In response to the request from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team for the Outline Design (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") of the Project for Improvement of Rescue Capacities at the Coastal and Inland Waters (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), headed by Toshitaka ISHIMA, Senior Advisor for Maritime Safety and Security of JICA, from June 3rd to 20, 2017. The Team held a series of discussions with the officials of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and conducted a field survey. In the course of the discussions, both sides have confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Dhaka, ০৭ November, 2017

  
Hitoshi ARA  
Senior Representative  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Bangladesh Office

  
Shahidul Islam  
Additional Secretary  
Economic Relations Division  
Ministry of Finance

  
Captain M. Mamunur Rashid  
(TAS, afwc, psc, BN)  
Director (Plan and Acquisition)  
Bangladesh Coast Guard

  
Md. Moshur Rahman  
Additional Secretary (Development)  
Ministry of Home Affairs

## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to strengthen Bangladesh Coast Guard's capabilities on Search and Rescue operation, to cope with maritime/river accidents and natural disasters through improvement of vessels and equipment of Bangladesh Coast Guard, thereby contributing to reduction damages by maritime/river accidents and natural disasters in coastal and inland waters of Bangladesh.

### 2. Title of the Preparatory Survey

Both sides confirmed the title of the Preparatory Survey as "the Preparatory Survey for the Project for Improvement of Rescue Capacities at the Coastal and Inland Waters".

### 3. Project Site

Both sides confirmed that the initial sites of the Project is Chandpur Inland Port, Mongla Port, and Payra Port, and Chittagong Port, of which location map is shown in Annex 1.

### 4. Responsible Authorities for the Project

Both sides confirmed the authorities responsible for the Project are as follows:

- 4-1. Bangladesh Coast Guard (BCG) will be the executing agency for the Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Executing Agency"). The Executing Agency shall coordinate with all the relevant authorities to ensure smooth implementation of the Project and ensure that the undertakings for the Project shall be managed by relevant authorities properly and on time. The organization chart of BCG is shown in Annex 2.
- 4-2. The line ministry of the Executing Agency is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). The MOHA shall be responsible for supervising the Executing Agency on behalf of the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

### 5. Items requested by the Government of Bangladesh

- 5-1. As a result of discussions between both sides, the items shown in the following table were finally requested by the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Scope of the Project	
1.	4 Coastal Rescue Boats (Approx. 20 meters length) 2-High Speed marine diesel engine, 2 Propellers, Radar for Coastal Surveillance and Monitoring Maximum speed: 25 knot (full load) Complement: 6 Crews
2.	20 Rescue Boats (Approx. 10 meter length) 2-Outboard engines (small and diesel engine is preferred).

Detachable Canopy Maximum speed: 15 knot (full load) Complement: 3 Crews 3. 4 set of Portable Marine Pollution Control Equipment
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5-2. The Bangladesh side explained the Team about the initial berthing ports of each boats under the Project are as shown below;

- 2 Coastal Rescue Boats: Mongla port in West Zone
- 2 Coastal Rescue Boats: Payra port in South Zone
- 4 Rescue Boats: Dhaka Zone
- 8 Rescue Boats: West Zone
- 8 Rescue Boats: South Zone
- Portable Marine Pollution Control Equipment: Dhaka, Bhola, Chittagong, Mongla

The Bangladesh side agreed to consolidate enough and proper berthing facilities for all vessels provided by the Project before signing the Grant Agreement (G/A), and confirmed that all anchorage facilities for the vessels are under full BCG's control and operation.

5-3. JICA will assess the feasibility of the above requested items through the survey and will report the findings to the Government of Japan. The final scope of the Project will be decided by the Government of Japan.

6. Procedures and Basic Principles of Japanese Grant

- 6-1. The Bangladesh side agreed that the procedures and basic principles of Japanese Grant as described in Annex 3 shall be applied to the Project.
- 6-2. The Bangladesh side agreed to take the necessary measures, as described in Annex 4, for smooth implementation of the Project. The contents of the Annex 4 will be elaborated and refined during the Preparatory Survey and agreed in the mission dispatched for explanation of the Draft Preparatory Survey Report. Annex 4 will eventually be used as an attachment to the Grant Agreement (G/A).
- 6-3. As for the monitoring of the implementation of the Project, JICA requires the Bangladesh side to submit the Project Monitoring Report, the form of which is attached as Annex 5.

7. Schedule of the Survey

- 7-1. The Team will proceed with further survey in Bangladesh until June 20, 2017.
- 7-2. JICA will prepare a draft Preparatory Survey Report in English and dispatch a mission to Bangladesh in order to explain its contents around late November 2017.

- 7-3. If the contents of the draft Preparatory Survey Report are accepted and the undertakings for the Project are fully agreed by the Bangladesh side, JICA will finalize the Preparatory Survey Report and send it to the Bangladesh side around middle of April 2018.
- 7-4. The above schedule is tentative and subject to change due to the result of this Preparatory Survey and examination procedures in the Government of Japan.
8. Approval of Development Project Proposal (DPP) by Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC)  
The Bangladesh side agreed to obtain ECNEC approval for DPP for the Project no later than signing of Exchange of Note (E/N).
9. Other Relevant Issues
- 9-1 The Bangladesh side shall, at its own expense, provide the Team with the following items in cooperation with other organizations concerned:
- (1) Data and information related to the Preparatory Survey;
  - (2) Counterpart personnel;
  - (3) Responding to the Questionnaires sent by the Team by 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017.
  - (4) Accompanying of BCG's staff to the Team's field survey;
  - (5) Credentials or identification cards;
  - (6) Permits for entry, photography and other necessary for the Team members to conduct field surveys;
  - (7) Support in obtaining other privileges and benefits, if necessary;
  - (8) Security-related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the Team; and
  - (9) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service.
- 9-2 The Bangladesh side explained to the Team that BCG is an independent and civilian institution under the direct command of Ministry of Home Affairs, and absolutely cut from the chain of command of military forces.
- 9-3 The Bangladesh side assured that vessels and equipment to be provided by the Project shall be used for civilian purposes only such as search and rescue operations, maritime pollution preventing activities etc. The Team would examine the specification of vessels and equipment under the Project based on civilian use purpose.
- 9-4 The Bangladesh side understood the principle of the Japan's Development Cooperation Charter (Annex 6), which stresses that Japan's ODA must not be utilized for military purpose or promoting international conflicts, and agreed to following conditions regarding the vessels and equipment to be procured in the Project ;



Vessels and equipment under the Project;

- i) shall never be used for any military purposes including logistic support under any circumstances;
- ii) shall never be transferred to any third party without prior consultation with the Japanese Government;
- iii) shall need prior notification to the Japanese Government for major alteration such as permanent installation of machine guns; and
- iv) shall be monitored by the Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh and JICA Bangladesh Office in accordance with procedures designated by the Government of Japan.

The Bangladesh side also agreed to report the status of utilization of the vessels and equipment under the Project to the Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh and JICA Bangladesh Office upon requests at any time.

9-5 Both sides confirmed that Bangladesh side retains a right to condemn vessels and equipment under the Project after the expiration of reasonable expected life time of each vessel and equipment with a prior consultation with JICA.

9-6 The Bangladesh side agreed that custom duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the People's Republic of Bangladesh with respect to the purchase of the products and/or services procured by Japanese Grant under the Project should be exempted.

BCG agreed to take necessary actions for tax exemption for smooth implementation of the Project and apply to National Board of Revenue through MOHA for tax exemption for the Project

9-7 Both sides agreed that the contents of the Preparatory Survey Report excluding cost estimation of the Project will be disclosed to the public after completion of the Preparatory Survey. All the contents of the Preparatory Survey Report including cost estimation of the Project will be disclosed to the public after the contract for supply of the Project vessels and equipment is concluded. Nevertheless of the above, both can discuss the parts of the Preparatory Report that should not be disclosed to the public from security aspect, and exclude those parts from disclosure before the Preparatory Report is published.

9-8 The Bangladesh side agreed to provide physical and non-physical security measures including providing BCG armed guards, upon requests from Japanese side, for all

concerned Japanese and third-country nationals working for the Project in Bangladesh during their stay in Bangladesh.

Annex 1: Project Site

Annex 2: Organization Chart

Annex 3: Japanese Grant

Annex 4: Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Annex 5: Project Monitoring Report (template)

Annex 6: Japan Development Cooperation Charter (Provisional Translation)



PROJECT SITE

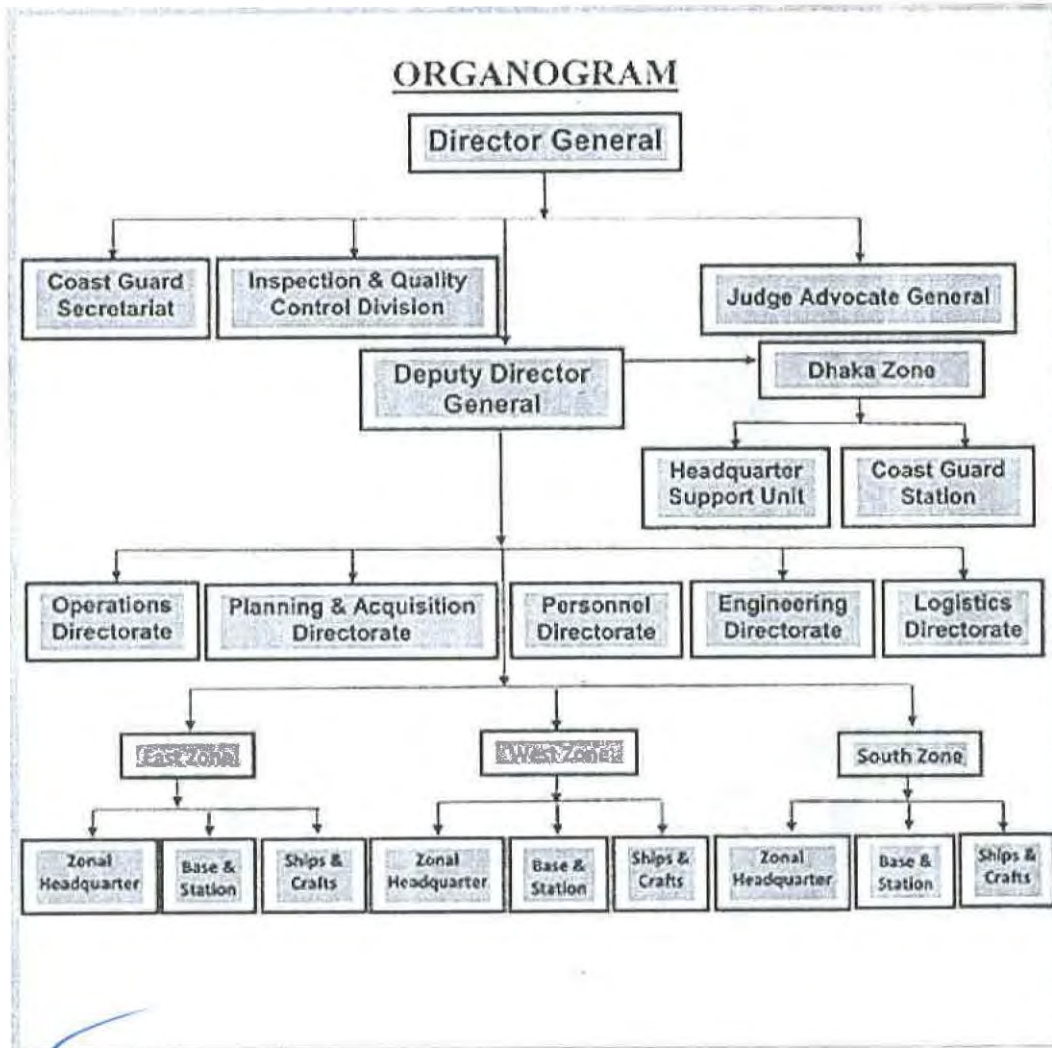


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Handwritten mark resembling a stylized '3'.

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ORGANIZATION CHART OF BANGLADESH COAST GUARD



## JAPANESE GRANT

The Japanese Grant is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country (hereinafter referred to as “the Recipient”) to purchase the products and/or services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Followings are the basic features of the project grants operated by JICA (hereinafter referred to as “Project Grants”).

### 1. Procedures of Project Grants

Project Grants are conducted through following procedures (See “Attachment-1: Procedures of Japanese Grant” for details):

#### (1) Preparation

- The Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as “the Survey”) conducted by JICA

#### (2) Appraisal

- Appraisal by the government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “GOJ”) and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet

#### (3) Implementation

Exchange of Notes

- The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and the government of the Recipient

Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the G/A”)

- Agreement concluded between JICA and the Recipient

Banking Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as “the B/A”)

- Opening of bank account by the Recipient in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) to receive the grant

Construction works/procurement

- Implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) on the basis of the G/A

#### (4) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation at post-implementation stage

### 2. Preparatory Survey

#### (1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the Survey is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal of the the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of relevant agencies of the Recipient necessary for the implementation of the

Project.

- Evaluation of the feasibility of the Project to be implemented under the Japanese Grant from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.
- Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The contents of the original request by the Recipient are not necessarily approved in their initial form. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japanese Grant.

JICA requests the Recipient to take measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the executing agency of the Project. Therefore, the contents of the Project are confirmed by all relevant organizations of the Recipient based on the Minutes of Discussions.

## (2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA contracts with (a) consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

## (3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the feasibility of the Project.

## 3. Basic Principles of Project Grants

### (1) Implementation Stage

#### 1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the Recipient to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Recipient to define the necessary articles, in accordance with the E/N, to implement the Project, such as conditions of disbursement, responsibilities of the Recipient, and procurement conditions. The terms and conditions generally applicable to the Japanese Grant are stipulated in the "General Terms and Conditions for Japanese Grant (January 2016)."

#### 2) Banking Arrangements (B/A) (See "Attachment 2: Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P

Type)" for details)

- a) The Recipient shall open an account or shall cause its designated authority to open an account under the name of the Recipient in the Bank, in principle. JICA will disburse the Japanese Grant in Japanese yen for the Recipient to cover the obligations incurred by the Recipient under the verified contracts.
- b) The Japanese Grant will be disbursed when payment requests are submitted by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Recipient.

### 3) Procurement Procedure

The products and/or services necessary for the implementation of the Project shall be procured in accordance with JICA's procurement guidelines as stipulated in the G/A.

### 4) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the Recipient to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.

### 5) Eligible source country

In using the Japanese Grant disbursed by JICA for the purchase of products and/or services, the eligible source countries of such products and/or services shall be Japan and/or the Recipient. The Japanese Grant may be used for the purchase of the products and/or services of a third country as eligible, if necessary, taking into account the quality, competitiveness and economic rationality of products and/or services necessary for achieving the objective of the Project. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm, which enter into contracts with the Recipient, are limited to "Japanese nationals", in principle.

### 6) Contracts and Concurrence by JICA

The Recipient will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be concurred by JICA in order to be verified as eligible for using the Japanese Grant.

### 7) Monitoring

The Recipient is required to take their initiative to carefully monitor the progress of the Project in order to ensure its smooth implementation as part of their responsibility in the G/A, and to regularly report to JICA about its status by using the Project Monitoring Report (PMR).

### 8) Safety Measures

The Recipient must ensure that the safety is highly observed during the implementation of the

Project.

9) Construction Quality Control Meeting

Construction Quality Control Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the "Meeting") will be held for quality assurance and smooth implementation of the Works at each stage of the Works. The member of the Meeting will be composed by the Recipient (or executing agency), the Consultant, the Contractor and JICA. The functions of the Meeting are as followings:

- a) Sharing information on the objective, concept and conditions of design from the Contractor, before start of construction.
- b) Discussing the issues affecting the Works such as modification of the design, test, inspection, safety control and the Client's obligation, during of construction.

(2) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

- 1) After the project completion, JICA will continue to keep in close contact with the Recipient in order to monitor that the outputs of the Project is used and maintained properly to attain its expected outcomes.
- 2) In principle, JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation of the Project after three years from the completion. It is required for the Recipient to furnish any necessary information as JICA may reasonably request.

(3) Others

1) Environmental and Social Considerations

The Recipient shall carefully consider environmental and social impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the Recipient and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010).

2) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient

For the smooth and proper implementation of the Project, the Recipient is required to undertake necessary measures including land acquisition, and bear an advising commission of the A/P and payment commissions paid to the Bank as agreed with the GOJ and/or JICA. The Government of the Recipient shall ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the Products and/or the Services be exempted or be borne by its designated authority without using the Grant and its accrued interest, since the grant fund comes from the Japanese taxpayers.

3) Proper Use

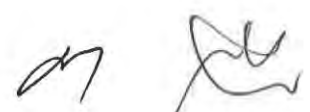




The Recipient is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the products and/or services under the Project (including the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased), to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Japanese Grant.

4) Export and Re-export

The products purchased under the Japanese Grant should not be exported or re-exported from the Recipient.



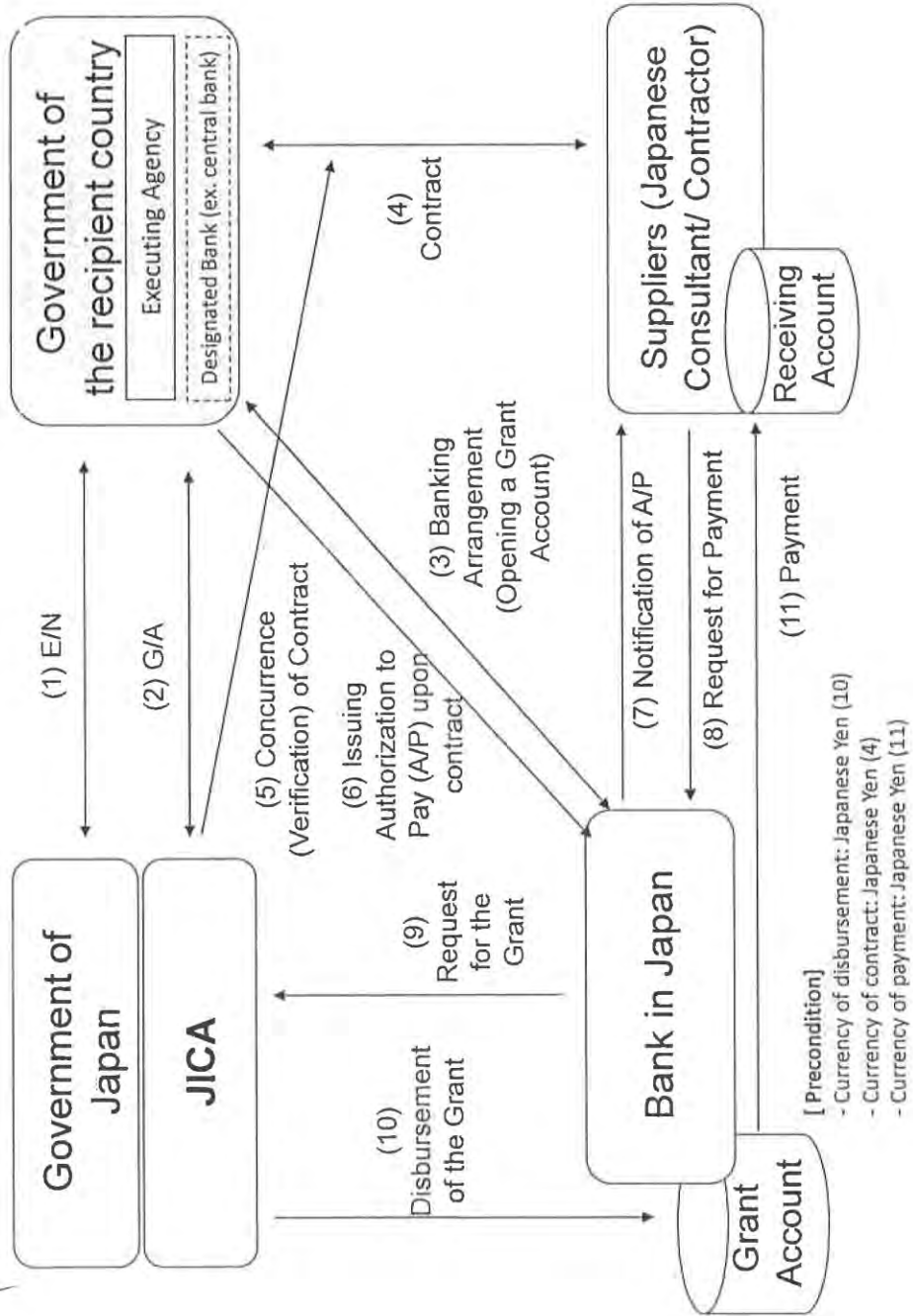
PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT

Stage	Procedures	Remarks	Recipient Government	Japanese Government	JICA	Consultants	Contractors	Agent Bank
Official Request	Request for grants through diplomatic channel	Request shall be submitted before appraisal stage.	x	x				
1. Preparation	(1) Preparatory Survey Preparation of outline design and cost estimate		x		x	x		
2. Appraisal	(2) Preparatory Survey Explanation of draft outline design, including cost estimate, undertakings, etc.		x		x	x		
	(3) Agreement on conditions for implementation	Conditions will be explained with the draft notes (E/N) and Grant Agreement (G/A) which will be signed before approval by Japanese government.	x	x (E/N)	x (G/A)			
	(4) Approval by the Japanese cabinet			x				
3. Implementation	(5) Exchange of Notes (E/N)		x	x				
	(6) Signing of Grant Agreement (G/A)		x		x			
	(7) Banking Arrangement (B/A)	Need to be informed to JICA	x					x
	(8) Contracting with consultant and issuance of Authorization to Pay (A/P)	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		x
	(9) Detail design (D/D)		x			x		
	(10) Preparation of bidding documents	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		
	(11) Bidding	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x	x	
	(12) Contracting with contractor/supplier and issuance of A/P	Concurrence by JICA is required	x				x	x
	(13) Construction works/procurement	Concurrence by JICA is required for major modification of design and amendment of contracts.	x			x	x	
4. Ex-post monitoring & evaluation	(14) Completion certificate		x			x	x	
	(15) Ex-post monitoring	To be implemented generally after 1, 3, 10 years of completion, subject to change	x		x			
	(16) Ex-post evaluation	To be implemented basically after 3 years of completion	x		x			

Notes:

1. Project Monitoring Report and Report for Project Completion shall be submitted to JICA as agreed in the G/A.
2. Concurrence by JICA is required for allocation of grant for remaining amount and/or contingencies as agreed in the G/A.

FINANCIAL FLOW OF JAPANESE GRANT (A/P TYPE)



**MAJOR UNDERTAKINGS TO BE TAKEN BY**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

**1. Specific obligations of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh which will not be funded with the Grant**

(1) Before the Tender

NO	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost	Ref.
1	Obtaining ECNEC's approval for DPP for the Project	Before E/N signing	MOHA/ BCG		
2	Consolidating enough and proper berthing facilities for all vessels provided by the Project	Before G/A signing	MOHA/ BCG		
3	To open bank account (B/A)	within 1 month after the signing of the G/A	MOHA/ BCG		
4	To issue A/P to a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) for the payment to the consultant	within 1 month after the signing of the contract with Consultant	MOHA/ BCG		
5	To submit Project Monitoring Report (with the result of Detail Design)	before preparation of bidding documents	MOHA/ BCG		

Note: B/A: Banking Arrangement, A/P: Authorization to pay,

During the Project Implementation

NO	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost	Ref.
1	To issue A/P to a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) for the payment to the Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)	within 1 month after the signing of the contract(s) with Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)	MOHA/ BCG		
2	To bear the following commissions to a bank in Japan for the banking services based upon the B/A		MOHA/ BCG		
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after the signing of the contract(s) with Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)			

	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment for Consultant, Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)			
3	To secure sites and spaces for installation of the equipment	1 month before installation of each equipment	BCG		
4	To enable provision of electric power supply for the equipment	1 month before installation of each equipment	BCG		
5	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in recipient country and to assist the Contractor(s) and/or Supplier(s) with internal transportation therein	during the Project	MOHA/ BCG		
6	To accord Japanese nationals and/or physical persons of third countries whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the country of the Recipient and stay therein for the performance of their work	during the Project	MOHA/ BCG		
7	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the country of the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the products and/or the services	during the Project	MOHA/ BCG		
8	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project	during the Project	MOHA/ BCG		
9	To submit Project Monitoring Report after each work under the contract(s) such as shipping, hand over, installation and operational training	within 1 month after completion of each work	BCG		
10	To submit Project Monitoring Report (final)	within 1 month after signing of Certificate of Completion for the works under the contract(s)	BCG		
	To submit a report concerning completion of the Project	within 6 months after completion of the Project	BCG		
11	Providing physical and non-physical security measures upon requests from Japanese side, for all concerned Japanese nationals working for the Project in Bangladesh during their stay in Bangladesh.	during the the Project	MOHA/ BCG		
12	To take necessary measure for safety of construction and installation.	during the the Project	MOHA/ BCG		

(2) After the Project

NO	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost	Ref.
1	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid 1) Allocation of maintenance cost 2) Operation and maintenance structure 3) Routine check/Periodic inspection	after completion of the construction	BCG		

**Project Monitoring Report**  
on  
**Project Name**  
**Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX**  
20XX, Month

**Organizational Information**

<b>Signer of the G/A (Recipient)</b>	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts                      Address: _____</p> <p>   Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p>   Email: _____</p>
<b>Executing Agency</b>	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts                      Address: _____</p> <p>   Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p>   Email: _____</p>
<b>Line Ministry</b>	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts                      Address: _____</p> <p>   Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p>   Email: _____</p>

**General Information:**

<b>Project Title</b>	
<b>E/N</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>G/A</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>Source of Finance</b>	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (_____): _____

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<b>1: Project Description</b>	
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1-1 Project Objective

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1-2 Project Rationale

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

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1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr )	Target (Yr )
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		

<b>2: Details of the Project</b>
----------------------------------

2-1 Location

Components	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.		

2-2 Scope of the work

Components	Original* <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual*
1.		

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)
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2-3 Implementation Schedule

Items	Original		Actual
	(proposed in the outline design)	(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)	

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

2-4 Obligations by the Recipient

2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations  
 See Attachment 2.

2-4-2 Activities  
 See Attachment 3.

2-4-3 Report on RD  
 See Attachment 11.

2-5 Project Cost

2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant(Confidential until the Bidding)

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original <sup>1),2)</sup> (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			
Total				

Note: 1) Date of estimation:  
 2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = Yen

2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient

Components			Cost (1,000 Taka)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original <sup>1),2)</sup> (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			



Note: 1) Date of estimation:  
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures (if any)

(PMR)

**2-6 Executing Agency**

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

Original (at the time of outline design) name: role: financial situation: institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram): human resources (number and ability of staff):
Actual (PMR)

**2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts**

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

**3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)**

**3-1 Physical Arrangement**

- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

Original (at the time of outline design)
Actual (PMR)

**3-2 Budgetary Arrangement**

- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

Original (at the time of outline design)

Actual (PMR)

**4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures**

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

**Assessment of Potential Risks (at the time of outline design)**

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:

*3*

*✗*

*Handwritten marks/signatures*

	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
Actual Situation and Countermeasures (PMR)	

**5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)**

**5-1 Overall evaluation**

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

**5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations**

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

**5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation**

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.



Attachment

1. Project Location Map
2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
- Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
  - Consultant Member List
  - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/ Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
11. Report on RD (After project)



Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

Items of Specified Materials	Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Price (Increased) F=C+D
Item 1	●●t	●	●	●	●	●
Item 2	●●t	●	●	●		
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

Items of Specified Materials	1st month, 2015	2nd month, 2015	3rd month, 2015	4th	5th	6th
Item 1	●	●	●			
Item 2						
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)  
 (Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

86

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Cost others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

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(Provisional Translation)

Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

**Development Cooperation Charter**  
**-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-**

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the "middle income trap." Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

**I. Philosophy**

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, "international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its



affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions", based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an "investment for the future."

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

## (2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

### A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

### B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

### C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries'

self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

## **II. Priority policies**

### **(1) Priority issues**

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

#### **A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth**

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be "quality growth". Such growth is *inclusive* in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is *sustainable* over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socioeconomic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is *resilient*, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the

same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

**B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society**

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

**C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges**

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

#### (2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves toward regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts toward greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called "middle income trap," as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the

development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the "middle income trap" through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives toward regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves toward the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in

countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“*Nikkei*”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

### **III. Implementation**

#### **(1) Implementation principles**

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

#### **A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation**

##### **(a) A more strategic approach**

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project

implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

**B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation**

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in



recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements





In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

**A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies**

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

**B. Strengthening partnerships**

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

**(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments**

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of

the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of

Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

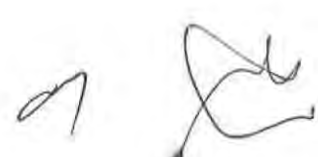
(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.



February 10, 2015  
Cabinet Decision





資料4 討議議事録

② 現地調査時のコンサルタントの技術討議議事録

MINUTES OF TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
PREPARATORY SURVEY  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RESCUE CAPACITIES  
AT THE COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS  
IN  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

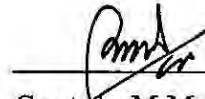
From 4<sup>th</sup> June to 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, the Preparatory Survey Team for the Site Survey (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) held a series of technical discussions with the officials of Bangladesh Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as “BCG”) at Bangladesh and carried out the site survey at Narayanganj, Chandpur, Mongla, Harbaria, Nalian, Agrajatra, Pyra, Rabnabad, Nijampur, Tojumuddin, Bholá and Khulna Shipyard.

As the result of the discussion and the site survey, the both parties confirmed the items described below in this Minutes of Technical Discussions.

Dhaka, 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2017



Yoshio Isozaki  
Chief of the Consultant  
Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan



Captain M Maksud Alam  
for Director General  
Bangladesh Coast Guard  
Ministry of Home Affair

On the basis of the technical items mentioned below, the Team will proceed further the Preparatory Survey of the new Rescue Boats through the analysis to be carried out in Japan, and outline design will be finalized with due consideration of the objectives and necessity of the Project within the frame work of the Japanese Grant with discussion between higher authorities of the Government of Japan.

Depending on the situation as described above, the contents of the discussed technical items may be changed.

## 1. Outline Specifications of New Rescue Boats

Referring to the Application Form for Japan's Grant Aid for Cooperation on Rescue Operation and Security Enhancement dated 25 August, 2014, the Team discussed with BCG regarding outline specifications of the new Rescue Boats and made the preliminary Outline Specifications as described below.

### 1.1 Coastal Rescue Boat

#### (1) Outline Specifications

##### 1) Principal Dimensions

Length Loa : approx. 20 m  
Breadth : not less than 4.5 m  
Depth : approx. 2.4 m  
Draft : approx. 1.5 m

##### 2) Boat Construction Material

Hull : High-Tensile Steel  
Superstructure : Aluminum Alloy

##### 3) Speed

Maximum Speed (at Sea Trial with Half Load) : not less than 25 knots  
Maximum Speed (at Full Load Condition) : 23 knots

##### 4) Endurance

300 nautical miles at a cruising speed of 16 to 18 knots

##### 5) Complement

Crew : Six (6) persons  
Others : Thirty (30) persons (rescued people)

##### 6) Accommodation

Wheel House : Three (3) - Pilot Chair  
Two (2) - Bench with a Table

Bed : Two (2) - Two Tiers Bed  
Two (2) - One Tier Bed (for officer)

\*Officer's beds are arranged in a space separated by a curtain.

One (1) - Treatment Bed (folding type)

Lavatory : One (1) - Toilet  
One (1) - Wash Basin  
One (1) - Shower

\*Separated toilet and facilities for women is not necessary.

Detachable Bench : One (1) set on the Deck

7) Design Condition for Air Conditioning

Outside air temperature : 38°C

Inside air temperature : 24°C

Water temperature : 38°C (muddy water)

8) Life-saving Appliance

Life Raft : One (1) - For ten (10) men

Life Jacket : Thirty-six (36) (inflatable)

9) Medical Equipment

One (1) set - First Aid Kit

10) Anchor & Anchor Chain

One (1) - Danforth Type Anchor

One (1) - Anchor Chain

\*Diameter and length to be investigated by the Consultant.

Two (2) - Towing Rope 22mm dia., 110m long

One (1) - Mooring Rope 20mm dia., 80m long

Three (3) - Mooring Rope 20mm dia., 40m long

11) Air-Conditioning System

Two (2) - Condensing Unit

Four (4) - Cooling Unit

One (1) - Cooling Pump

12) Galley & Sanitary Equipment

One (1) - Refrigerator approx. 300 liter

One (1) - Electric Heater

One (1) - Sink & Water trap

13) Wiper & Window Washer

Three (3) - Electric Wiper

Three (3) - Window Washer

14) Main Engine



Two (2) - 4cycle High-speed Diesel Engine, Battery Start, Water-cooled

\*Capacity to be investigated by the Consultant.

15) Propulsion System

Two (2) - Fixed Pitch Propeller

16) Alternating Current Generator

Two (2) - Alternating Current Generator, AC420V, 50Hz, Diesel Engine driven

\*One generator set to supply the whole load of the Boat.

17) Electric Voltage

Shore Connection : 420V, 50Hz

Inboard Electricity Source : 220V, 50Hz

18) Marine Monitoring System (Multi-Function Display)

One (1) - Radar (4kW, Range: over 36 nautical miles)

One (1) - Chart Plotter

One (1) - Automatic Identification System (AIS)

19) Direction Finder System

One (1) - Magnetic Compass

One (1) - GPS Compass (Satellite Compass)

20) Satellite Navigation System

One (1) - DGPS Navigation System

21) Echo Sounder

One (1) - Echo Sounder, Measuring Range 2m – 200m

22) Ship Light

One (1) set - Navigation Light

One (1) set - Towing Light

One (1) - Anchor Light

Two (2) - Red / Blue Flashing Light

Two (2) - Not Under Command Light

One (1) - Navigation Light Indicator

One (1) - Searchlight (AC220V, 300W)

23) Radio Equipment

One (1) - MF/HF Radio Equipment

One (1) - VHF Radio Equipment

One (1) - VHF Air Craft Rescue Radio Equipment

One (1) - International NAVTEX Receiver

One (1) - Satellite EPRIB

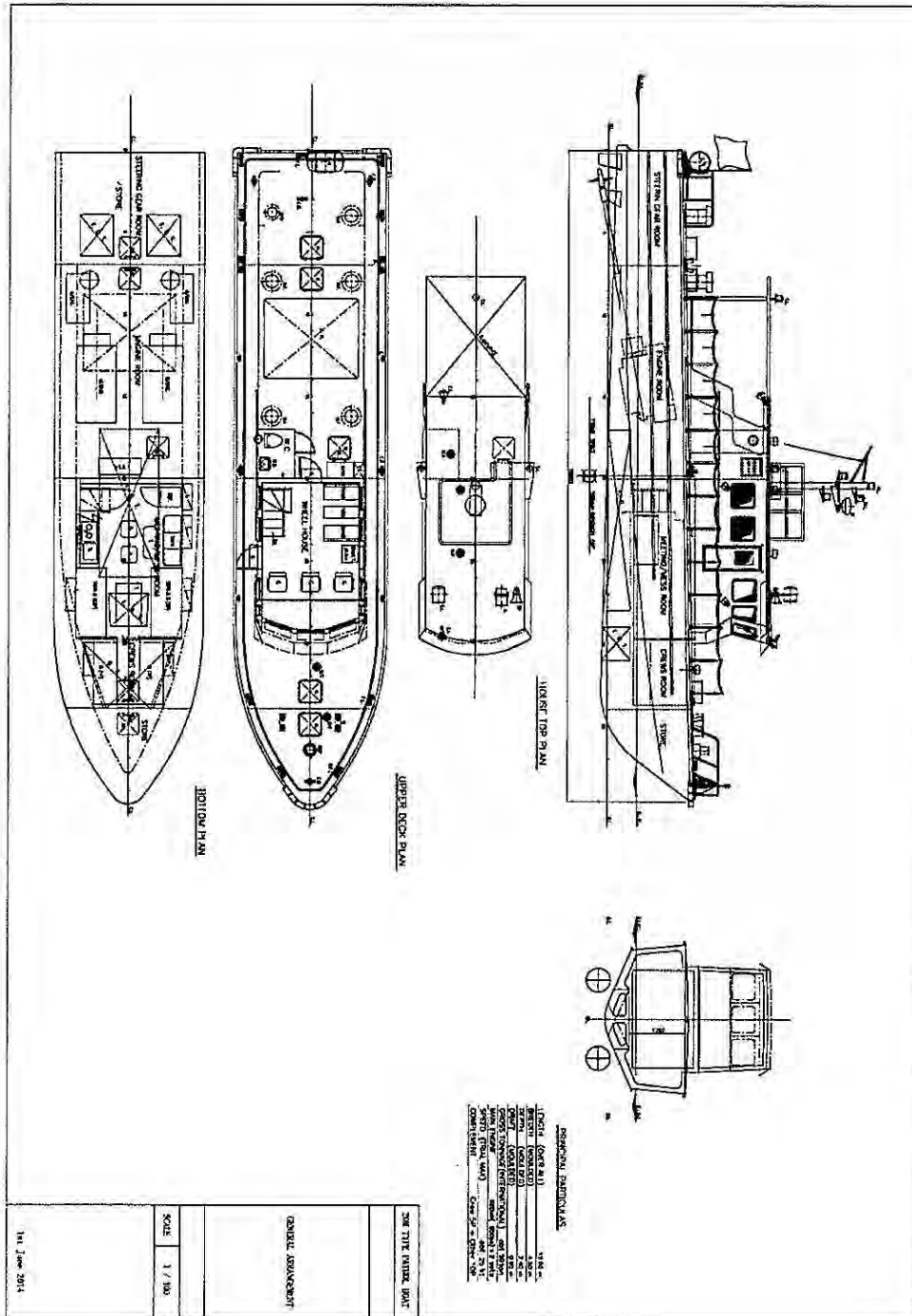
One (1) - SART

One (1) - Portable Two-Way Radio Telephone

## Four (4) - Portable Radio Telephone System on Board

### (2) General Arrangement (G/A)

The discussions was held based on the general arrangement shown below for reference. The G/A was basically accepted as a design base. But, some items shall be modified based on the Outline Specifications described above and according to the progress of the design.



*[Handwritten signature]*

## 1.2 Rescue Boat

### (1) Outline Specifications

#### 1) Principal Dimensions

Length Loa : approx. 10 m

Breadth : approx. 3 m

\*Despite the request of "8 - 9m long boats" and "9 - 10m long boats" as described in the Application Form, all boats have the same design of the length of approximately 10m.

#### 2) Hull Construction Material

Hull : FRP

\*Durability when keeping in floating condition shall be investigated by the Consultant.

#### 3) Speed

Maximum Speed (at Full Load Condition) : 15 knots

Cruising Speed (at Full Load Condition) : 12 knots

#### 4) Complement

Crew : 3 persons

Others : 20 persons (rescued people)

\*Number of others may be changed depending on the examination on stability carried out by the Consultant.

#### 5) Propulsion System

One (1) - Inboard Diesel Engine

One (1) - Outboard Engine (for emergency use)

#### 6) Navigation Equipment

One (1) - Automatic Identification System (AIS)

One (1) - GPS Plotter

One (1) - Magnetic Compass

#### 6) Radio Equipment

One (1) - VHF Radio Equipment

#### 7) Other Facilities

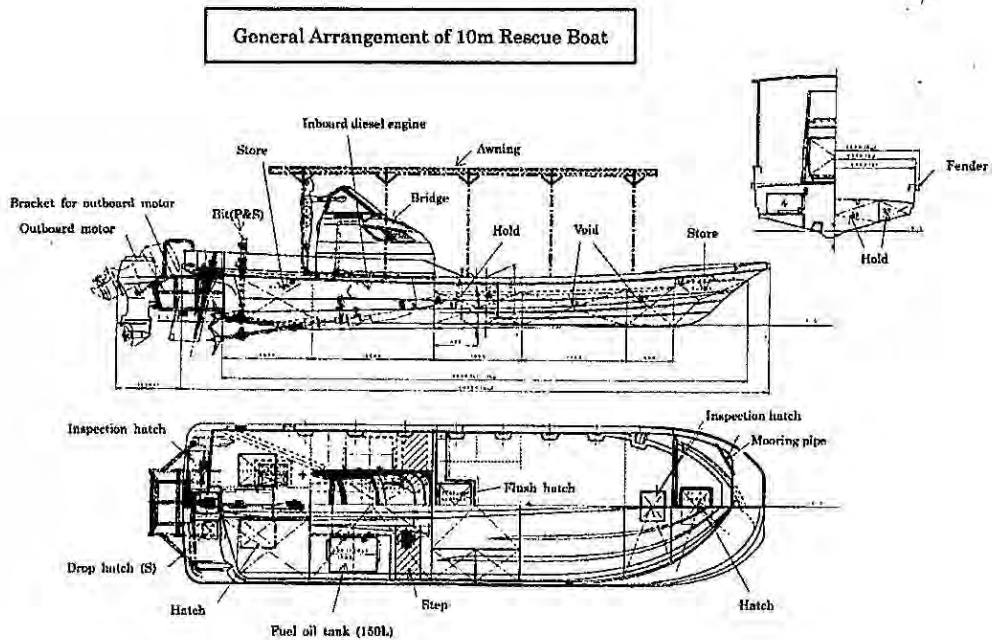
One (1) - Canopy to protect from rain and sunlight (detachable type)

One (1) lot - Small Soft Eye (for rescued people to hold)

### (2) General Arrangement (G/A)

The discussions was held based on the general arrangement shown below for reference. The G/A was basically accepted as a design base. But, some items shall be modified based on the Outline Specifications described above and according to the

progress of the design.



### 1.3 Portable Marine Pollution Control Equipment

Four (4) sets of portable marine pollution control equipment are provided.

As the system, the following equipment are contained in a container, which will be transported by other platforms.

One (1) - 100m long Solid Type Oil Boom (river type)

One (1) - Micro Oil Skimmer

Regardless of the above specifications, if procurement of all boat and equipment exceeds the budget, four (4) sets of portable marine pollution control equipment may be decreased to three (3) sets.

## 2. Operation and Maintenance of new Rescue Boats

- 1) BCG explained that among the four (4) 20m Coastal Rescue Boats, the two (2) boats will be deployed to the West Zone and the other two (2) boats to the South Zone in order to rescue the people when accidents or natural disasters occur and to give the rescued personnel the first aid treatment onboard while being transported

to the nearest medical treatment facilities, and also act as mother vessel for the small rescue boats.

- 2) BCG explained that among the twenty (20) 10m small rescue boats, the four (4) boats will be deployed to the Dhaka Zone, the other eight (8) boats to the West Zone and the remaining eight (8) boats to the South Zone in order to rescue the personnel specially in the shallow water and transport rescued personnel to the nearest BCG facilities, which will be replaced with the old boats having similar length supplied previously under the Japanese Grant.
- 3) The Team confirmed that BCG will secure enough budget, man power and training necessary for the proper operation and maintenance.
- 4) The Team confirmed that BCG will take necessary measures to maintain the new Rescue Boats in good conditions by providing their own workshops and by placing the professional staffs.
- 5) BCG explained that the new Rescue Boats will be inspected and maintained periodically on the slipway facilities in the shipyard such as Dockyard and Engineering Works Ltd. and Khulna Shipyard Ltd.

The Team visited Khulna Shipyard Ltd. and confirmed that the shipyard have the sufficient facilities and capabilities to carry out the maintenance works of the new Rescue Boats.

### 3. Berthing Facility of new Rescue Boats

- 1) The Team visited several bases and stations of BCG to investigate the existing conditions of the berthing facilities, and confirmed that plural vessels and boats are moored at the floating pontoons constructed in Bangladesh and used as berthing facilities, and their maintenance conditions are good. The Team confirmed that as far as investigating at the visited bases and stations, it is sufficient facilities as a berthing facility.
- 2) BCG explained that the necessary jetties and pontoons are prepared to receive the new Rescue Boats at their own expense before hand-over of the boats.

### 4. Others

- 1) Two (2) years standard spare parts recommended by manufacturers are to be

supplied by the shipbuilder. Also, manufacturers list to show the contact information is to be supplied by the shipbuilder at the hand-over of the new Rescue Boats.

- 2) The Team explained that all of twenty-four (24) new Rescue Boats and containers containing portable marine pollution control equipment will be transported by a cargo ship at once. The Team explained that Chittagong international port seemed more suitable than Mongla international port from the viewpoint that the distance from the open sea is much shorter and the convenience of access from the capital Dhaka is more excellent.

資料4 討議議事録

③ 準備調査報告書(案) 説明調査時の討議議事録

MINUTES OF MEETING  
ON  
THE PREPARATORY SURVEY  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RESCUE CAPACITIES  
IN THE COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS  
(Explanation on Draft Preparatory Survey Report)

With reference to the minutes of meeting signed between Bangladesh Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as "BCG"), Economic Relations Division (hereinafter referred to as "ERD"), Public Security Division (PSD), Ministry of Home Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "MoHA") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") on "November 7, 2017", JICA dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") for the Project for the Improvement of Rescue Capacities in the Coastal and Inland Waters (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), headed by Toshitaka ISHIMA, Senior Advisor for Maritime Safety and Security of JICA, to the People's Republic of Bangladesh (hereinafter referred to as "Bangladesh") for the explanation of Draft Preparatory Survey Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft Report") of the Project from November 26 to 30, 2017.

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed on the main items described in the attached sheets.

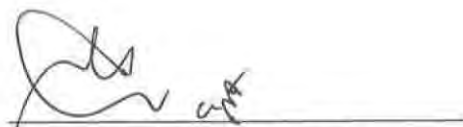
Dhaka, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017



Hitoshi ARA  
Senior Representative  
Bangladesh Office  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Bashir Ahamed  
Deputy Secretary  
Economic Relations Division  
Ministry of Finance



Captain M. Mamunur Rashid  
(TAS, afwc, psc, BN)  
Director (Plan and Acquisition)  
Bangladesh Coast Guard



Md. Moshir Rahman  
Additional Secretary (Development)  
Public Security Division  
Ministry of Home Affairs

## ATTACHEMENT

1. Objective of the Project  
The objective of the Project is to strengthen Bangladesh Coast Guard's capabilities on Search and Rescue operation, to cope with maritime/river accidents and natural disasters through improvement of vessels and equipment of Bangladesh Coast Guard, thereby contributing to reduction damages by maritime/river accidents and natural disasters in coastal and inland waters of Bangladesh.
2. Project Site  
Coastal and Inland Waters of Bangladesh
3. Responsible Authorities for the Project  
Both sides confirmed the authorities responsible for the Project are as follows:
  - 3-1. Bangladesh Coast Guard (BCG) will be the executing agency for the Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Executing Agency"). The Executing Agency shall coordinate with all the relevant authorities to ensure smooth implementation of the Project and ensure that the undertakings for the Project shall be managed by relevant authorities properly and on time. The organization chart of BCG is shown in Annex 2.
  - 3-2. The line ministry of the Executing Agency is the Public Security Division (PSD) Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The PSD shall be responsible for supervising the Executing Agency on behalf of the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.
4. Contents of the Draft Report  
After the explanation of the contents of the Draft Report by the Team, the Bangladesh side agreed to its contents.
5. Cost estimate  
The Team explained to the Bangladesh side that the rough estimate of the Project Cost as described in Annex 3. Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate is provisional and will be examined further by the Government of Japan for its approval.
6. Confidentiality of the cost estimate and technical specifications  
Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate and technical specifications in the Draft Report should never be duplicated or disclosed to any third parties until all the contracts under the Project are concluded.
7. Timeline for the project implementation  
The Team explained to the Bangladesh side that the expected timeline for the project implementation is as attached in Annex 4
8. Procedures and Basic Principles of Japanese Grant
  - 8-1. The Bangladesh side agreed that the procedures and basic principles of Japanese Grant as described in Annex 5 shall be applied to the Project.
  - 8-2. The Bangladesh side agreed to take the necessary measures, as described in Annex 6, for smooth implementation of the Project. Annex 6 will eventually be used as an attachment to the Grant Agreement (G/A).
  - 8-3. As for the monitoring of the implementation of the Project, JICA requires the



Bangladesh side to submit the Project Monitoring Report, the form of which is attached as Annex 7.

9. Expected outcomes and indicators

Both sides agreed that key indicators for expected outcomes are as follows. The Bangladesh side will be responsible for the achievement of agreed key indicators targeted in year 2023 and shall monitor the progress based on those indicators.

[Quantitative indicators]

Index	Base Line (2017)	Target (2020) (3 years after completion of the Project)
1) Total Accommodatable Number of Rescued Persons	230	520
2) Required Time to arrive at Site (*1)	1 hour	40 minutes (10 m type Boat) 24 minutes (20 m type Boat)
3) Seaworthiness (Operable Conditions) (*2)	Less than Beaufort Scale 2	Less than Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m type Boat) Less than Beaufort Scale 4 (20 m type Boat)
4) Oily Water Removal Capability	0	about 9 m <sup>3</sup> /hour/unit

(\*1) Assumed distance to Site : 10 nautical miles

(\*2) Beaufort Scale 2 : Wave height 0.1 m - 0.5 m

Beaufort Scale 3 : Wave height 0.5 m - 1.25 m

Beaufort Scale 4 : Wave height 1.25 m - 2.5 m

[Qualitative indicators]

- 1). To contribute to the prompt rescue and evacuation operation of local residents and vessel crews in case of maritime accident or natural disaster occurring in the coastal and inland waters areas of Bangladesh.
- 2). To enable the prompt prevention of oil spill from vessels and to contribute to the conservation of natural environment and resources in the coastal and inland waters areas of Bangladesh.
- 3). To contribute to the safe and smooth marine transportation, the safe fishery activities, the prompt emergency rescue of local residents, and the support of other socio-economic activities in the coastal and inland waters areas of Bangladesh.
- 4). Contribute to the prevention of maritime crimes such as smuggling, poaching and stowing away in the coastal and inland waters areas of Bangladesh.

10. Undertakings of the Project

Both sides confirmed the undertakings of the Project as described in Annex 6. With regard to exemption of customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies as stipulated in (2) - 7 of Annex 6, both sides confirmed that such customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies include VAT, commercial tax, income tax and corporate tax, which shall be clarified in the bid documents by BCG during the implementation stage of the Project.

Bangladesh side also agreed that such customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the People's Republic of Bangladesh with respect to the purchase of the products and/or services procured by Japanese Grant under

the Project should be exempted or be paid by BCG without using the Grant.

BCG assured to prepare Development Project Proposal (DPP) based on the Draft Report as soon as possible and obtain DPP approval for the Project before the signing of Exchange of Note in order to ensure the necessary budget allocation including the aboved mentioned customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which are preconditions of implementation of the Project.

11. Monitoring during the implementation

The Project will be monitored by the Executing Agency and reported to JICA by using the form of Project Monitoring Report (PMR) attached as Annex 7 The timing of submission of the PMR is described in Annex 6

12. Project completion

Both sides confirmed that the Project completes when all the equipment procured by the grant are in operation. The completion of the Project will be reported to JICA promptly, but in any event not later than six months after completion of the Project.

13. Ex-Post Evaluation

JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation after three (3) years from the project completion, in principle, with respect to five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability). The result of the evaluation will be publicized. The Bangladesh side is required to provide necessary support for the data collection.

14. Schedule of the Study

JICA will finalize the Preparatory Survey Report based on the confirmed items. The report will be sent to the Bangladesh side around the beginning of the March, 2018.

15. Environmental and Social Considerations

The Team explained that 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)' (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines") is applicable for the Project. The Project is categorized as C because the Project is likely to have minimal adverse impact on the environment under the Guidelines.

16. Other Relevant Issues

16-1. The Bangladesh side explained to the Team that BCG is an independent and civilian institution under the direct command of Public Security Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, and absolutely cut from the chain of command of military forces.

16-2. The Bangladesh side assured that vessels and equipment to be provided by the Project shall be used for civilian purposes only such as search and rescue operations, maritime pollution preventing activities etc.

16-3. The Bangladesh side understood the principle of the Japan's Development Cooperation Charter (Annex 8), which stresses that Japan's ODA must not be utilized for military purpose or promoting international conflicts, and agreed to following conditions regarding the vessels and equipment to be procured in the Project; Vessels and equipment under the Project;

relevant agencies of the Recipient necessary for the implementation of the Project.

- Evaluation of the feasibility of the Project to be implemented under the Japanese Grant from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.
- Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The contents of the original request by the Recipient are not necessarily approved in their initial form. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japanese Grant.

JICA requests the Recipient to take measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the executing agency of the Project. Therefore, the contents of the Project are confirmed by all relevant organizations of the Recipient based on the Minutes of Discussions.

#### (2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA contracts with (a) consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

#### (3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the feasibility of the Project.

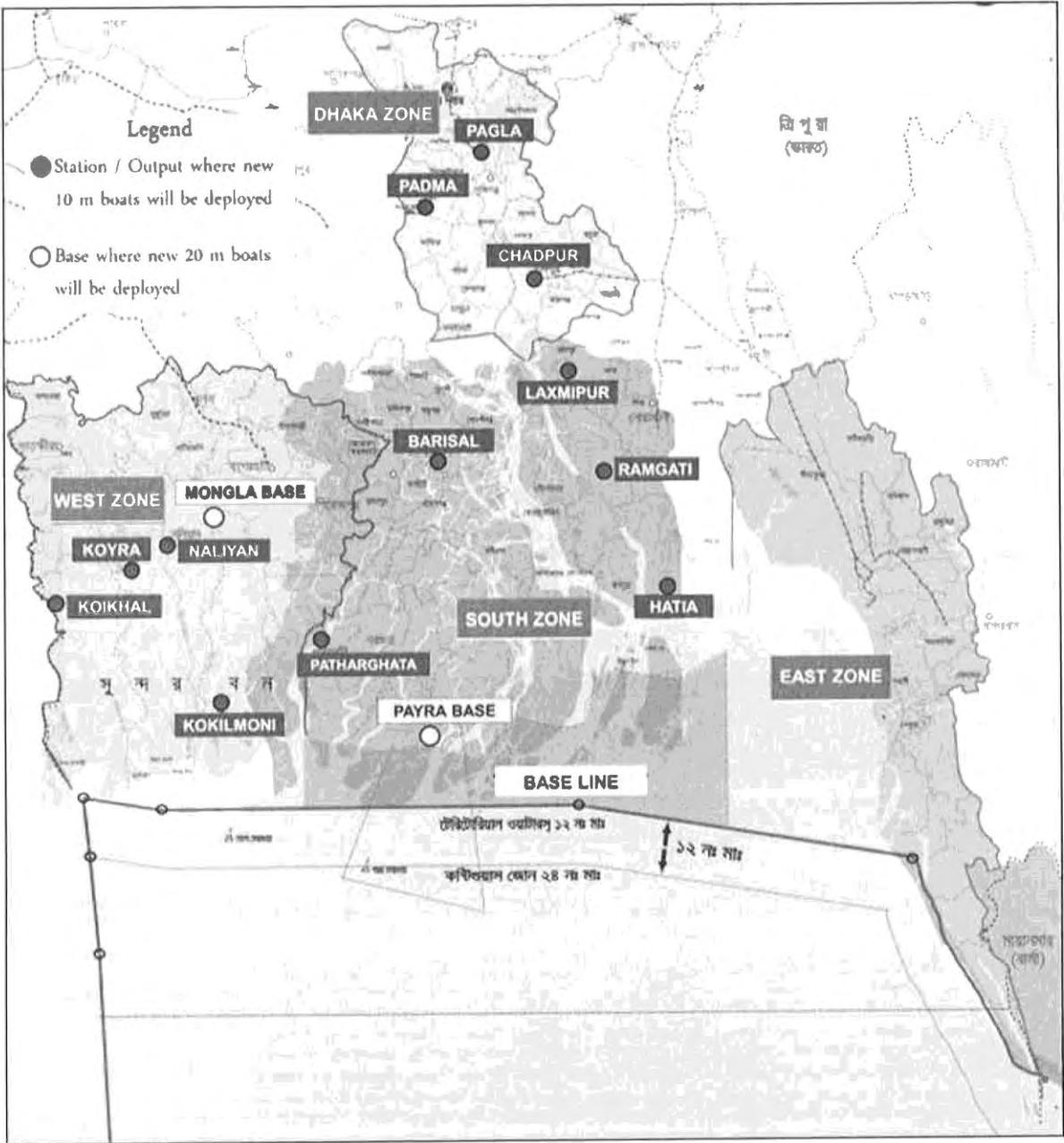
### 3. Basic Principles of Project Grants

#### (1) Implementation Stage

##### 1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the Recipient to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Recipient to define the necessary articles, in accordance with the E/N, to implement the Project, such as conditions of disbursement, responsibilities of the Recipient, and procurement conditions. The terms and conditions generally applicable to the Japanese Grant are stipulated in the "General Terms and Conditions for Japanese Grant (January 2016)."

**PROJECT SITE**



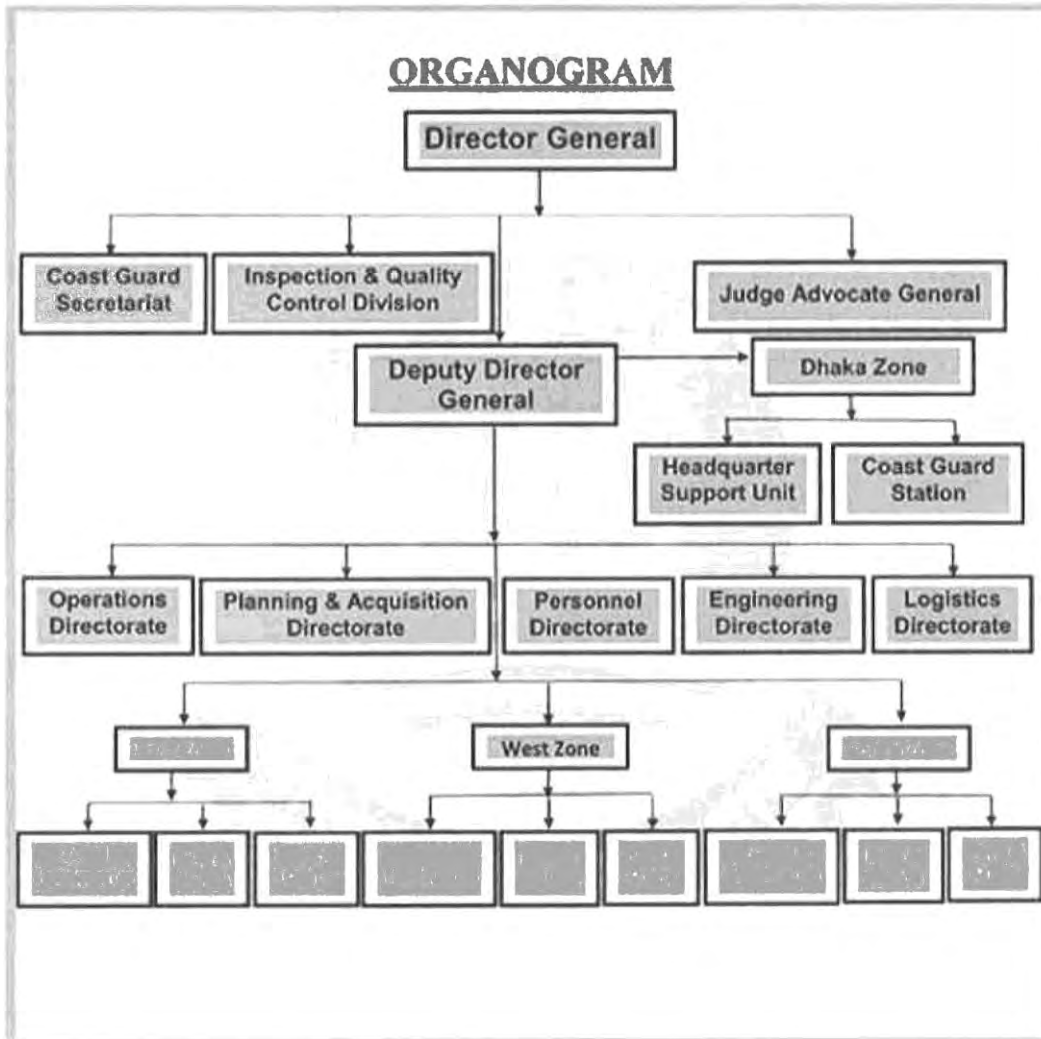
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ORGANIZATION CHART OF BANGLADESH COAST GUARD



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**Annex 3 : Cost Estimate of the Project**

1. Cost Estimate borne by government of Japan

Components		Estimated Cost (Million yen)	
Equipments	24 Rescue Boats	2,539	2,632
	Transportation from Japan to the unloading port	93	
Detailed Design and Supervision Work		96	
Total		2,729	

2. Cost Estimate borne by government of Bangladesh

Item	Detail	Estimated Cost (MillionTk)	Estimated Cost (Million yen)
Commissions for Banking services	Commissions to the Japanese bank for banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A), including Advising commission of Authorization to Pay (A/P). and Payment commission	1.97	2.75
Cost / expenses for domestic transportation	Fuel and LubeOil to be consumed for the domestic transportation of the new rescue boats from the unloading port to the designated birthing / mooring area and transportation of the portable marine pollution control equipment.	0.96	1.3
CDVAT	To handle duty (Tax) exemption procedures (payment of Custom Duty Value Added Tax : CDVAT), provide requisite legal and/or administrative documentations for customs clearance to customs broker/forwarder to be employed by the Contractor and make payment of all demurrage required at the port of disembarkation for the materials and equipment imported for the Project.	621.7 + (Demurrage) (CDVAT: 33% of the equipment & transport cost) + (Demurrage)	868.56 + (Demurrage)
VAT	VAT imposed in Government of Bangladesh on the products and/or services procured by Japanese company for the implementation of the Project	293.1 (VAT: 15% of the contract(s) with Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)	409.4
Total		917.7 + (Demurrage)	1,282.0 + (Demurrage)

Notes:

1) Conditions of cost estimation

- Estimated timing: September 2017
- Exchange rates: USD 1.00= JPY 112.84  
Tk1.00 = JPY 1.397

2) Others

The project is implemented in accordance with the system of Japanese Grant. The above cost estimation does not assure the ceiling cost on the E/N and will be reviewed by the Government of Japan before the conclusion of E/N between the two governments. Cost estimate borne by the Government of Bangladesh in the above is provisional, and requires review for implementation.

### Annex 4 : Project Implementation Schedule

Estimated Timeline for the Project Implementation is as follows:

Approval of DPP	February 2018
E/N and G/A	March 2018
Detailed Design and Procurement of the Contractor	April – September 2018
Manufacturing, and Delivering of the Equipment (including operation and maintenance training in Japan)	October 2018 – May 2020
Defect Liability Inspection	May - 2021



## JAPANESE GRANT

The Japanese Grant is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country (hereinafter referred to as “the Recipient”) to purchase the products and/or services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Followings are the basic features of the project grants operated by JICA (hereinafter referred to as “Project Grants”).

### 1. Procedures of Project Grants

Project Grants are conducted through following procedures (See “PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT” for details):

(1) Preparation

- The Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as “the Survey”) conducted by JICA

(2) Appraisal

- Appraisal by the government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “GOJ”) and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet

(3) Implementation

Exchange of Notes

- The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and the government of the Recipient

Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the G/A”)

- Agreement concluded between JICA and the Recipient

Banking Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as “the B/A”)

- Opening of bank account by the Recipient in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) to receive the grant

Construction works/procurement

- Implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) on the basis of the G/A

(4) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation at post-implementation stage

### 2. Preparatory Survey

(1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the Survey is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal of the the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of

relevant agencies of the Recipient necessary for the implementation of the Project.

- Evaluation of the feasibility of the Project to be implemented under the Japanese Grant from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.
- Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The contents of the original request by the Recipient are not necessarily approved in their initial form. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japanese Grant.

JICA requests the Recipient to take measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the executing agency of the Project. Therefore, the contents of the Project are confirmed by all relevant organizations of the Recipient based on the Minutes of Discussions.

#### (2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA contracts with (a) consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

#### (3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the feasibility of the Project.

### 3. Basic Principles of Project Grants

#### (1) Implementation Stage

##### 1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the Recipient to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Recipient to define the necessary articles, in accordance with the E/N, to implement the Project, such as conditions of disbursement, responsibilities of the Recipient, and procurement conditions. The terms and conditions generally applicable to the Japanese Grant are stipulated in the "General Terms and Conditions for Japanese Grant (January 2016)."

2) Banking Arrangements (B/A) (See “Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P Type)” for details)

- a) The Recipient shall open an account or shall cause its designated authority to open an account under the name of the Recipient in the Bank, in principle. JICA will disburse the Japanese Grant in Japanese yen for the Recipient to cover the obligations incurred by the Recipient under the verified contracts.
- b) The Japanese Grant will be disbursed when payment requests are submitted by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Recipient.

3) Procurement Procedure

The products and/or services necessary for the implementation of the Project shall be procured in accordance with JICA's procurement guidelines as stipulated in the G/A.

4) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the Recipient to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.

5) Eligible source country

In using the Japanese Grant disbursed by JICA for the purchase of products and/or services, the eligible source countries of such products and/or services shall be Japan and/or the Recipient. The Japanese Grant may be used for the purchase of the products and/or services of a third country as eligible, if necessary, taking into account the quality, competitiveness and economic rationality of products and/or services necessary for achieving the objective of the Project. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm, which enter into contracts with the Recipient, are limited to "Japanese nationals", in principle.

6) Contracts and Concurrence by JICA

The Recipient will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be concurred by JICA in order to be verified as eligible for using the Japanese Grant.

7) Monitoring

The Recipient is required to take their initiative to carefully monitor the progress of the Project in order to ensure its smooth implementation as part of their responsibility in the G/A, and to regularly report to JICA about its status by using the Project Monitoring Report (PMR).

8) Safety Measures

The Recipient must ensure that the safety is highly observed during the implementation of the Project.

9) Construction Quality Control Meeting

Construction Quality Control Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the “Meeting”) will be held for quality assurance and smooth implementation of the Works at each stage of the Works. The member of the Meeting will be composed by the

Recipient (or executing agency), the Consultant, the Contractor and JICA. The functions of the Meeting are as followings:

- a) Sharing information on the objective, concept and conditions of design from the Contractor, before start of construction.
- b) Discussing the issues affecting the Works such as modification of the design, test, inspection, safety control and the Client's obligation, during of construction.

## (2) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

1) After the project completion, JICA will continue to keep in close contact with the Recipient in order to monitor that the outputs of the Project is used and maintained properly to attain its expected outcomes.

2) In principle, JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation of the Project after three years from the completion. It is required for the Recipient to furnish any necessary information as JICA may reasonably request.

## (3) Others

### 1) Environmental and Social Considerations

The Recipient shall carefully consider environmental and social impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the Recipient and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010).

### 2) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient

For the smooth and proper implementation of the Project, the Recipient is required to undertake necessary measures including land acquisition, and bear an advising commission of the A/P and payment commissions paid to the Bank as agreed with the GOJ and/or JICA. The Government of the Recipient shall ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the Products and/or the Services be exempted or be borne by its designated authority without using the Grant and its accrued interest, since the grant fund comes from the Japanese taxpayers.

### 3) Proper Use

The Recipient is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the products and/or services under the Project (including the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased), to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Japanese Grant.

### 4) Export and Re-export

The products purchased under the Japanese Grant should not be exported or re-exported from the Recipient.

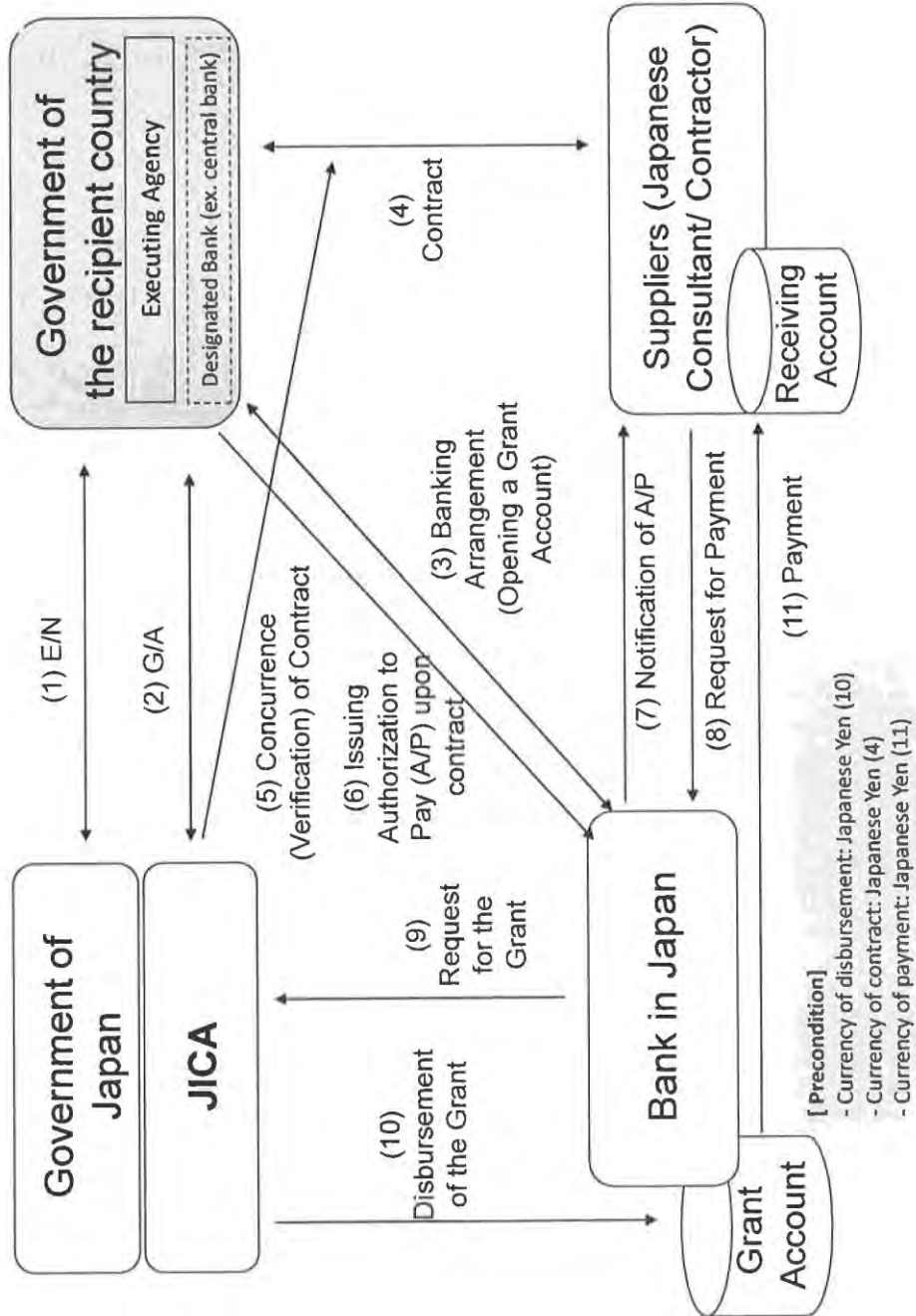
**PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT**

Stage	Procedures	Remarks	Recipient Government	Japanese Government	JICA	Consultants	Contractors	Agent Bank
Official Request	Request for grants through diplomatic channel	Request shall be submitted before appraisal stage.	x	x				
1. Preparation	(1) Preparatory Survey Preparation of outline design and cost estimate		x		x	x		
2. Appraisal	(2) Preparatory Survey Explanation of draft outline design, including cost estimate, undertakings, etc.		x		x	x		
	(3) Agreement on conditions for implementation	Conditions will be explained with the draft notes (E/N) and Grant Agreement (G/A) which will be signed before approval by Japanese government.	x	x (E/N)	x (G/A)			
	(4) Approval by the Japanese cabinet			x				
3. Implementation	(5) Exchange of Notes (E/N)		x	x				
	(6) Signing of Grant Agreement (G/A)		x		x			
	(7) Banking Arrangement (B/A)	Need to be informed to JICA	x					x
	(8) Contracting with consultant and issuance of Authorization to Pay (A/P)	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		x
	(9) Detail design (D/D)		x			x		
	(10) Preparation of bidding documents	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		
	(11) Bidding	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x	x	
	(12) Contracting with contractor/supplier and issuance of A/P	Concurrence by JICA is required	x				x	x
	(13) Construction works/procurement	Concurrence by JICA is required for major modification of design and amendment of contracts.	x			x	x	
4. Ex-post monitoring & evaluation	(14) Completion certificate		x			x	x	
	(15) Ex-post monitoring	To be implemented generally after 1, 3, 10 years of completion, subject to change	x		x			
	(16) Ex-post evaluation	To be implemented basically after 3 years of completion	x		x			

Notes:

1. Project Monitoring Report and Report for Project Completion shall be submitted to JICA as agreed in the G/A.
2. Concurrence by JICA is required for allocation of grant for remaining amount and/or contingencies as agreed in the G/A.

FINANCIAL FLOW OF JAPANESE GRANT (A/P TYPE)



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**MAJOR UNDERTAKINGS TO BE TAKEN BY**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

**1. Specific obligations of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh which will not be funded with the Grant**

(1) Before the Tender

NO	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost	Ref.
1	Obtaining ECNEC's approval for DPP for the Project	Before E/N signing	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
2	Consolidating enough and proper berthing facilities for all vessels provided by the Project	Before G/A signing	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
3	To open bank account (B/A)	within 1 month after the signing of the G/A	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
4	To issue A/P to a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) for the payment to the consultant	within 1 month after the signing of the contract with Consultant	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
5	To submit Project Monitoring Report (with the result of Detail Design)	before preparation of bidding documents	PSD/ BCG	N/A	

Note: B/A: Banking Arrangement, A/P: Authorization to pay,

(2) During the Project Implementation

NO	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost	Ref.
1	To issue A/P to a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) for the payment to the Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)	within 1 month after the signing of the contract(s) with Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
2	To bear the following commissions to a bank in Japan for the banking services based upon the B/A		PSD/ BCG	1.97 million TK	
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after the signing of the contract(s) with Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)			
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment for Consultant, Contractor(s) and Supplier(s)			
3	To secure sites and spaces for installation of the equipment	1 month before installation of each equipment	BCG	N/A	
4	To enable provision of electric power supply for the equipment	1 month before installation of each equipment	BCG	N/A	
5	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in recipient country and to assist the Contractor(s) and/or Supplier(s) with internal transportation therein	during the Project	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
6	To accord Japanese nationals and/or physical persons of third countries whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the country of the Recipient and stay therein for the performance of their work	during the Project	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
7	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the country of the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the products and/or the services be exempted	during the Project	PSD/ BCG	914.8 million Tk + (Demurrage)	
8	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project	during the Project	PSD/ BCG	N/A	
9	To submit Project Monitoring Report after each work under the contract(s) such as shipping, hand over, installation and operational training	within 1 month after completion of each work	BCG	N/A	
10	To submit Project Monitoring Report (final)	within 1 month after signing of Certificate of Completion for the works under the contract(s)	BCG	N/A	
	To submit a report concerning completion of the Project	within 6 months after completion of the Project	BCG	N/A	



2. Other obligations of the Government of Bangladesh funded with the Grant

No.	Items	Deadline	Amount (Million Japanese Yen)
1	1) To provide and install equipment 2) To conduct the marin transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country		2,632
2	To implement detailed design, bidding support and procurement supervision (Consulting Services)		96
	Total		2,729

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**Project Monitoring Report**  
**on**  
**Project Name**  
**Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX**  
 20XX, Month

**Organizational Information**

<b>Signer of the G/A (Recipient)</b>	_____ Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts      Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
<b>Executing Agency</b>	_____ Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts      Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
<b>Line Ministry</b>	_____ Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts      Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____

**General Information:**

<b>Project Title</b>	
<b>E/N</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>G/A</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>Source of Finance</b>	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (_____): _____

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**1: Project Description**

**1-1 Project Objective**

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**1-2 Project Rationale**

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

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**1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"**

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr )	Target (Yr )
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		

**2: Details of the Project**

**2-1 Location**

Components	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.		

**2-2 Scope of the work**

Components	Original* <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual*
1.		

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)
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*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

**2-3 Implementation Schedule**

Items	Original		Actual
	<i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	<i>(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)</i>	

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

**2-4 Obligations by the Recipient**

**2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations**

See Attachment 2.

**2-4-2 Activities**

See Attachment 3.

**2-4-3 Report on RD**

See Attachment 11.

**2-5 Project Cost**

**2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant(Confidential until the Bidding)**

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original <sup>1),2)</sup> <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.				
Total				

Note: 1) Date of estimation:  
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = Yen

**2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient**

Components			Cost (1,000 Taka)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original <sup>1),2)</sup> <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.				

- Note: 1) Date of estimation:  
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures (if any)

(PMR)

**2-6 Executing Agency**

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

**Original** (at the time of outline design)

name:

role:

financial situation:

institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram):

human resources (number and ability of staff):

**Actual** (PMR)

**2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts**

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

**3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)**

**3-1 Physical Arrangement**

- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

**Original** (at the time of outline design)

**Actual** (PMR)

**3-2 Budgetary Arrangement**

- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

**Original** (at the time of outline design)

Actual (PMR)

**4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures**

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

**Assessment of Potential Risks (at the time of outline design)**

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):

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<b>Actual Situation and Countermeasures</b>	
(PMR)	

**5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)**

**5-1 Overall evaluation**

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

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**5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations**

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

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**5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation**

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.

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Attachment

1. Project Location Map
  2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
  3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
- Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
- Consultant Member List
  - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/ Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
  5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
  6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
  7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
  8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
  9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
  10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
  11. Report on RD (After project)



Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

Items of Specified Materials	Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment	
					Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Price (Increased) F=C+D
Item 1	●●t	●	●	●	●	●
Item 2	●●t	●	●			
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

Items of Specified Materials	1st month, 2015	2nd month, 2015	3rd month, 2015	4th	5th	6th
Item 1	●	●	●			
Item 2						
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

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Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)  
 (Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

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(Provisional Translation)

Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

**Development Cooperation Charter**  
**-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-**

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the "middle income trap." Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

**I. Philosophy**

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, "international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its

affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions", based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an "investment for the future."

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

## (2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

### A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

### B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

### C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries'

self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

## **II. Priority policies**

### **(1) Priority issues**

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

#### **A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth**

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be "quality growth". Such growth is *inclusive* in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is *sustainable* over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socioeconomic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is *resilient*, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the

same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

**B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society**

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

**C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges**



Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

#### (2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves toward regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts toward greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called "middle income trap," as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the

development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the "middle income trap" through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives toward regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves toward the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in

countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“*Nikkei*”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

### **III. Implementation**

#### **(1) Implementation principles**

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

#### **A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation**

##### **(a) A more strategic approach**

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project

implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

**B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation**

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in

recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

**A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies**

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

**B. Strengthening partnerships**

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

**(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments**

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of

the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

**C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation**

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of



Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015  
Cabinet Decision

資料4 討議議事録

④ 準備調査報告書（案）説明調査時のコンサルタントの技術討議議事録

MINUTES OF TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
PREPARATORY SURVEY  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RESCUE CAPACITIES  
AT THE COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS  
IN  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
(Explanation on Draft Preparatory Survey Report)

From November 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the Preparatory Survey Team for the explanation on the Preparatory Survey Report (Draft) (hereinafter referred to as “the Draft Report”) held a series of technical discussion with the officials of Bangladesh Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as “BCG”) in Bangladesh

As the result of the above discussions, the both parties confirmed the items described in the attached sheet.

Dhaka, November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017



Yoshio Isozaki  
Chief of the Consultant  
Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan  
JICA Preparatory Survey Team



Captain M Maksud Alam  
for Director General  
Bangladesh Coast Guard  
Ministry of Home Affairs

The both parties have discussed on the Draft Report and confirmed as follows;

1. 2-2-2 Basic Specifications / P.13 -- Item (1) 2) Hull Part, a) Hull Construction

The both parties agreed to amend material of the upper deck as "Upper deck shall be made of aluminum alloy or high-tensile steel". BCG declared to prefer the high-tensile steel deck.

2. 2-2-2 Basic Specifications / P.13 -- Item (1) 2) Hull Part, a) Hull Construction

BCG requested to provide a bulwark of approx. 0.5m height together with 0.5m high handrail on the top of bulwark. A slit is provided for easy anchor handling at each side.

<Background>

BCG requested to provide the bulwark.

The team pointed out the following points;

- The bulwark may interfere with rescue operation in the bow area.
- The bulwark may be damaged when approaching the berth or another vessel from the bow.
- The bulwark may restrict the anchor handling operation.

BCG confirmed the above-mentioned points can be managed well by BCG and the provision of slit in the bulwark can afford the smooth anchor handling operation.

3. 2-2-2 Basic Specifications / P.21 -- Item (2) 2) Hull Part, c) Steering Console

BCG requested to provide the wheel house without the rear door and with the sliding type side windows.

4. 2-2-2 Basic Specifications / P.21 -- Item (2) 2) Hull Part, g) Other Provisions, Deck Awning

BCG requested to cancel the installation of the detachable deck awning. But, sockets for the detachable stanchion shall be provided for future installation by BCG.

As a result of the examination after the Preparatory Survey, if possible, requests from BCG described above in the item 2, 3 and 4 will be reflected to the Technical Specifications of the rescue boats in detailed design stage, to the extent that the cost estimate to be agreed in the Minutes of Meeting is not exceed.

5. 2-4-3 Scope of Works / P.32 -- Item (1) 4)

The both parties confirmed that both 20m type boats and 10m type boats are transported to Chittagong port, as the both types of boats are currently planned to be transported onboard the same cargo vessel at the same time.

Necessary tug boats to transfer the rescue boats to the jetty of Chittagong Base of BCG East Zone after unloading from the cargo vessel are prepared by BCG at their own expense.

The necessary area for the confirmation tests of the rescue boats are managed by BCG.

The both parties confirmed that other items than the above relating to the technical issues are acceptable as they are in the Draft Report.

End

*Handwritten mark*

*Handwritten signature*

**資料5 : Project Monitoring Report (PMR) 初版**

**Project Monitoring Report**  
**on**  
**The Project for the Procurement of Rescue Boats**  
**Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX**  
 20XX, Month

**Organizational Information**

<b>Signer of the G/A (Recipient)</b>	_____ Person in Charge (Designation) _____  Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
<b>Executing Agency</b>	Bangladesh Coast Guard (BCG) Person in Charge (Designation) _____  Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
<b>Line Ministry</b>	_____ Person in Charge (Designation) _____  Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____

**General Information:**

<b>Project Title</b>	
<b>E/N</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>G/A</b>	Signed date: Duration:
<b>Source of Finance</b>	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (_____): _____

## 1: Project Description

### 1-1 Project Objective

The objective of the Project is to strengthen Bangladesh Coast Guard's capabilities on Search and Rescue operation, to cope with maritime/river accidents and natural disasters through improvement of vessels and equipment of Bangladesh Coast Guard, thereby contributing to reduction damages by maritime/river accidents and natural disasters in coastal and inland waters of Bangladesh.

### 1-2 Project Rationale

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

- 1) Implementation of the project is aimed at strengthening the BCG's capabilities on SAR operation to cope with maritime/river accidents and natural disasters in the coastal area and inland waters of Bangladesh by providing the rescue boats with BCG, thereby contribute to the prompt and efficient rescue and relief activities when maritime/river accidents or natural disasters occur in such areas mainly in the western part and the southern part of Bangladesh.
- 2) BCG, which is the executing agency of this project, already owns and operates rescue boats and patrol boats, and can operate and maintain the new rescue boats without problems.
- 3) There is no problem in terms of environmental destruction and social and environmental considerations due to the rescue and relief activities on maritime/river accidents and natural disasters by the new rescue boats, and the evaluation in the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations is Category C.
- 4) The project can be carried out without any difficulty, the planned new rescue boats at are built and manufactured in Japanese shipyard and manufacturer through Japan's grant aid cooperation system.

### 1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr 2017)	Target (Yr 2020)
1) Total Accommodatable Number of Rescued Persons	230	520
2) Required Time to arrive at Site (*1)	1 hour	40 minutes (10 m type Boat) 24 minutes (20 m type Boat)
3) Seaworthiness (Operable Conditions) (*2)	Less than Beaufort Scale 2	Less than Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m type Boat) Less than Beaufort Scale 4 (20 m type Boat)
(*1) Assumed distance to Site : 10 nautical miles (*2) Beaufort Scale 2 : Wave height 0.1 m - 0.5 m Beaufort Scale 3 : Wave height 0.5 m - 1.25 m Beaufort Scale 4 : Wave height 1.25 m - 2.5 m		
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
1). To enable the prompt prevention of oil spill from vessels and to contribute to the conservation of natural environment and resources in the coastal and inland waters areas of Bangladesh.		
2). To contribute to the safe and smooth marine transportation, the safe fishery activities, the prompt emergency rescue of local residents, and the support of other socio-economic activities in the coastal and		

inland waters areas of Bangladesh.

## 2: Details of the Project

### 2-1 Location

Components	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1. 20 m type rescue boats	refer to Attachment 1	
2. 10 m type rescue boats	refer to Attachment 1	

### 2-2 Scope of the work

Components	Original* <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual*
1. 20 m type rescue boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of boats : 4 boats</li> <li>• Length (overall) : Approx. 20 m</li> <li>• width : Not less than 4.5 m</li> <li>• Displacement : Approx. 40 tons</li> <li>• Complement : 36 persons</li> <li>• Maximum Speed (at sea trial) : Not less than 25 knots</li> <li>• Endurance : Approx. 300 N.M. (at 15 knots)</li> <li>• Provisions : Marine Pollution Control Equipment (Oil spreading Prevention Devices, Oil Recovery, Oil Adsorbent and Container)</li> </ul>	
2. 10 m type rescue boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of boats : 20 boats</li> <li>• Length (overall) : Approx. 10 m</li> <li>• width : Approx. 3.0 m</li> <li>• Complement : 23 persons</li> <li>• Maximum Speed (at sea trial) : Not less than 15 knots</li> <li>• Endurance : Approx. 100 N.M. (at 12 knots)</li> <li>• Material : FRP</li> <li>• Provisions : Deck Awning (1 - Detachable, for sun and rain shade, from bow to stern)</li> </ul>	

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)



## 2-3 Implementation Schedule

Items	Original		Actual
	<i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	<i>(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)</i>	
Cabinet Approval	2/2018		
E/N	3/2018		
G/A	3/2018		
Detailed Design	4/2018-7/2018		
Tender Notice	7/2018		
Tender	9/2018		
(Lot 1) Construction Period of 20 m type rescue boats	10/2018-5/2020		
(Lot 2) Construction Period of 10 m type rescue boats	10/2018-5/2020		
Defect Liability Period	5/2021		
Project Completion	5/2020		

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

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## 2-4 Obligations by the Recipient

### 2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations

See Attachment 2.

### 2-4-2 Activities

See Attachment 3.

### 2-4-3 Report on RD

See Attachment 11.

## 2-5 Project Cost

### 2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant (Confidential until the Bidding)

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original <sup>1)/2)</sup> <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
Equipment	1. 24 Rescue Boats		2,540	
	2. Transportation from Japan to the unloading port		93	
Consulting Services	Detailed Design and Supervision Work		96	
Total			2,729	

Note: 1) Date of estimation: September 2017

2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =112.84 Yen, 1 Taka = 1.397 Yen

**2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient**

Components			Cost (Million Taka)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original <sup>1),2)</sup> <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
24 Rescue Boats	1. Cost / expenses for domestic transportation		0.96	
			0.96	

Note: 1) Date of estimation: September 2017  
 2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = 112.84 Yen, 1 Taka = 1.397 Yen

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures (if any)

(PMR)

**2-6 Executing Agency**

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

<p><b>Original</b> <i>(at the time of outline design)</i>          name:          role:          financial situation:          institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram):          human resources (number and ability of staff):</p>
<p><b>Actual</b> (PMR)</p>

**2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts**

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

### 3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

#### 3-1 Physical Arrangement

- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

#### **Original** (at the time of outline design)

The newly required costs arising from the operation of the new rescue boats are as follows for the 20 m type rescue boats. For the 10 m type rescue boats, new expenses will not be incurred as they will replace the existing same type boats.

#### <Operation Procedure of 20 m Type Rescue Boat>

The newly operated rescue boats will make patrols in the season of monsoon and cyclone, because the necessity of search and rescue activities will be high. But regular patrols will not be planned in other seasons. And, the ratio between the operational days and the non-operation days will be 70% and 30%.

If the patrol system of the 20 m type rescue boats is inferred from the Japanese same type boats, it is appropriate to depart in the morning and return in the evening. Since the operation meeting and equipment inspections will be conducted (for about 1 hour) before departure in the morning and the work reporting, fuel loading and equipment inspections will be conducted (for about one hour) after returning in the evening, the daily patrol time is assumed to be about seven hours from around 9 AM until around 4 PM.

Based on these assumptions, the operation of the 20 m type rescue boat can be assumed as follows.

#### 1) Monsoon Period from May to November (including post monsoon season)

The average days of operation per month are assumed to be 21 days, i.e. 126 days in total (berthing at the base : 9 days per month, 54 days in total). The daily patrol time is 7 hours in each boat. During the patrol, the boat will stop at each station and outpost, visit each port, etc. Therefore, it is assumed that the rescue boat will cruise at the cruising speed of about 15 knots for around 4 hours.

On the other hand, when natural disaster such as flood occurs, each boat will depart from the base, and will engage in the operation with the maximum speed of 24 knots to rescue and evacuate the residents. It is assumed that these incidents occur about 2 days each month during the monsoon season, and each rescue boat engages in rescue and relief operations for 7 hours a day.

#### 2) Period other than Monsoon from December to May

During this period, each boat will not engage in regular patrols, and conduct search and rescue training around the base or stand by at the base.

It is assumed that each boat cruises for about an hour for 21 days every month, based on the assumption to conduct the training for about one hour on the engaged day.

#### **Actual** (PMR)

#### 3-2 Budgetary Arrangement

- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

**Original** (at the time of outline design)

(1) Expected Annual Operation/Maintenance Expenses

Based on the survey data on the annual maintenance cost of Riverine Patrol Boat (length 22 m), which size is close to the 20 m type rescue boat among the existing BCG boats, annual operation/maintenance cost including the fuel oil cost and lubricant cost is assumed to be as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Expected Annual Maintenance Expenses

Item	Cost (thousand Taka)	Remarks
Fuel Oil Cost	6,812	
Repairing Cost for Machinery	1,500	
Repairing Cost for Hull	4,000	including Dry Docking Cost
Total	approx. 12,500	

According to listening from BCG, it has been confirmed that the Ministry of Home Affairs of Bangladesh will budget the sufficient amount for the necessary fuel oil / lubricant cost and maintenance expenses as described above for the new rescue boats.

(2) Current Budget

The expenses for the operation and management of the BCG are covered by the budget allocation from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The transition of the budget for the past three years is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Budget related to Operation of BCG (unit : million Taka)

Item	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
for Procurement of Ships	1,994.0	1,080.0	4,980.0
for Fuel Oil / Lubricant	160.0	200.0	350.0
for Ship's Maintenance	123.0	97.0	180.0
for Procurement and Maintenance of Communication Facilities	3.0	4.5	5.0
for Procurement and Maintenance of other Equipment	100.0	198.5	340.0
for Education and Training of Personnel	3.5	4.5	15.0
Total	<b>2,383.5</b>	<b>1,584.5</b>	<b>5,870.0</b>

(source : BCG)

Total displacement of 111 vessels currently owned by BCG is about 6,820 tons. Meanwhile, Table 2 shows that the operation budget excluding ship procurement costs and education and training expenses is 875 million Taka in fiscal year 2017. As the displacement of four 20 m type rescue boats is about 160 tons, the annual maintenance cost shown in Table 2 will not change significantly from the present situation for the ratio with displacement.

The operation-related budget of BCG from 2014 to 2017 has changed in the range of 1,500 to 6,000 million Taka. Although the ship procurement budget may fluctuate greatly depending on the fiscal year, the budget for direct operation such as fuel oil and lubricant cost, maintenance expenses, etc. has increased enough for BCG to carry out the prescribed activities.

**Actual** (PMR)

#### 4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

##### Assessment of Potential Risks *(at the time of outline design)*

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
<b>Actual Situation and Countermeasures</b>	
(PMR)	

**5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)**

**5-1 Overall evaluation**

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

**5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations**

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

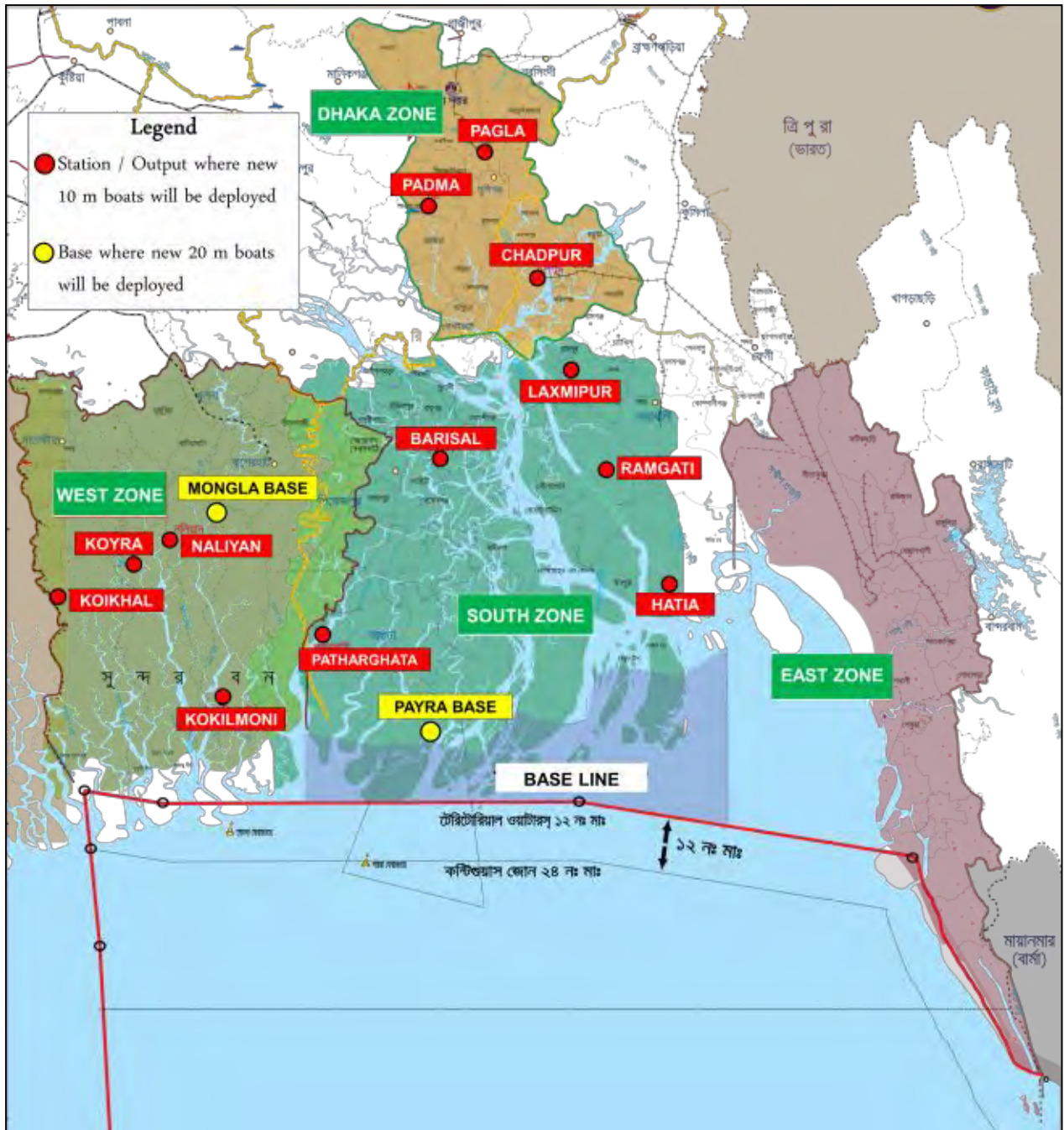
**5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation**

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.

Attachment

1. Project Location Map
2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
  - Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
    - Consultant Member List
    - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
11. Report on RD (After project)

**PROJECT LOCATION MAP**





Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

	Items of Specified Materials	Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment	
						Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Price (Increased) F=C+D
1	Item 1	●●t	●	●	●	●	●
2	Item 2	●●t	●	●	●		
3	Item 3						
4	Item 4						
5	Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

	Items of Specified Materials	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
		●month, 2015	●month, 2015	●month, 2015			
1	Item 1						
2	Item 2						
3	Item 3						
4	Item 4						
5	Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

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Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)

(Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

## 資料 6 : 収集資料

## 資料6 収集資料

番号	名称	発行元	形状
1	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan FY2016 – FY2020	GED	電子
2	South-South Cooperation in the Regional Context (Background paper for the preparation of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)	University of Dhaka, et al.	電子
3	Opportunities and Strategies for Ocean and River Resources Management (Background paper for preparation of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)	University of Chittagong, et al.	電子
4	Environment, Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation (Background Paper for Seventh Five Year Plan)		電子
5	Nutrition Background Paper to inform the preparation of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan		電子
6	Development Planning in Bangladesh : 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and SDG Implementation	GED	電子
7	Roadmap for Implementing SDGs in the 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Bangladesh	BARC	電子
8	National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015	DMB	電子
9	2016 Statistical Year Book Bangladesh	BBS	電子
10	Statistical Pocket Book Bangladesh 2016	BBS	電子
11	Climate of Bangladesh	Norwegian Meteorological Institute	電子
12	Climate Change and Disaster Management (Sectoral inputs towards the formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (2016 – 2021))		電子
13	Standing Orders on Disaster	DMB	電子
14	The Coast Guard Act, 1994		コピー
15	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974		コピー
16	Bangladesh Gadget, Additional, March 13, 2016		コピー
17	MOHA Organogram	MOHA	電子
18	BCG Organogram	BCG	コピー
19	BCG Base, Station and Outpost	BCG	電子
20	SAR Operation by Bangladesh Coast Guard Force	BCG	コピー
21	Information Relating to the CG Activities : Year 2014 – 2016	BCG	コピー
22	Coast Guard Order (Coast Guard Order Regarding Paint Scheme, Colour Shade and Identification Marking on Hull of BCG Ships and Craft)	BCG	コピー
23	Questionnaire for JICA	BCG	コピー
24	救助艇配置予定位置図	BCG	電子
25	BCG West Zone HQ Organogram	BCG West Zone	コピー
26	Presentation on BCG West Zone	BCG West Zone	電子
27	Brief on Coast Guard West Zone	BCG West Zone	電子
28	Briefing Format - Station NALIAN	BCG	コピー
29	Presentation on Khulna Shipyard Limited	KSY	電子

