

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Sub-Program</b>                       | 1. Advancement of Governance  |
| <b>Component<br/>(Development Issue)</b> | 1.3 Environmental Policy  |
| <b>Accepting<br/>University</b>          | <b>University of Tsukuba</b><br>Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences<br>Master's Program in Environmental Sciences  |
| <b>Target Applicant</b>                  | BCS Cadre Officials<br>Bangladesh Bank Officers   |
| <b>Background</b>                        | <p>In the urban areas, the concentration of the population has accelerated and expanded in an uncontrolled way, and the urban areas with 20% of the total population are facing many problems such as environmental pollutions caused by waste disposal and water pollution, insufficient provision of a basic urban infrastructure such as water and sewerage system, and the falling into slum wino caused by influx of the population from agricultural areas into the city slums. To achieve stable development and realize safe and healthy urban living conditions, it is unavoidable to tackle the urban environmental issues. Considering the effects of climate change on the urban sectors in future, formulation of plans for the improvement of water and sewerage system and waste management shall be executed.</p> <p>In addition, due to its location, Bangladesh will be the country most directly affected by climate change. One of the most important issues is to reinforce its ability to cope with disasters. At the same time, it is also required to tackle the challenges such as improving the energy efficiency and formulating measures to deal with urbanization, which enables both economic growth and mitigation of the impact of climate change, as well as advancing social development for the poor who will be greatly affected by the climate change. In PRSP-II, the government launched a policy of further enhancing the measures against the climate changes in the future development and, based thereon, the government prepared in 2008 the new strategy and the action plan concerning the climate changes. Bangladesh is one of the partner countries of the Cool Earth Partnership advocated by the Japanese government.</p> <p>For the issues concerning the environmental policies, it is necessary to identify the responsibility of the government and establish the system and capacity to tackle them. Thus, it is also necessary to enhance the ability of government officers who can effectively implement the environment related development projects including the improvement of the infrastructures and its system.</p> |

| <b>Component</b>                | <b>Objective / Research Area</b>  | <b>Outline of University Program</b>  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Environmental<br/>Policy</b> | <p><b>&lt;Objective&gt;</b><br/>To ensure that JDS Fellows who are/will be responsible for making environmental policies will acquire knowledge about policymaking and institution building in relation to building institutional capacity for environmental management, development adapting Clean Development Mechanism, environmental policy and climate change, and socio-environmental consideration for development projects.</p> | <p>JDS Fellows will belong to the International Collaborative Environmental Program (ICEP), ICEP offers opportunities to complete the degree program in English with the aim of fostering internationally active experts and scientists. ICEP has developed into more specified and goal-oriented programs, namely the Environmental Diplomatic Leader (EDL) Education Program and the Waste Management Expert Program.</p> <p>Based on these continuous developments in our graduate education in English, our JDS education will be evolved into a special program, namely the JDS Program in Environmental Policy. This program aims to provide various field practices and studies by faculty members as well as special seminars and workshops by visiting lecturers to train young government officials sent from the JDS participating countries to be leading policymakers of tomorrow with scientific techniques and know-how.</p> <p>In addition, by using our extensive international and local networks with leading research institutes and universities in Japan and overseas, ICEP can provide the best environment for both domestic and international students to discuss environmental issues, which can ultimately lead to fostering global environmental leaders.</p> |
|                                 | <p><b>&lt;Research Area&gt;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building institutional capacity for environmental management</li> <li>2. Development adopting CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) into development</li> <li>3. Environmental policy and climate change</li> <li>4. Socio-environmental considerations in development projects</li> </ol>  |   |