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AGENCY PROGRAM INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT REVIEW PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE  A  C  ADD  S  CHANGE  D  DELETE  
PRP  
2. DOCUMENT CODE 2

3. COUNTRY ENTITY Bangladesh  
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGIT) 388-0027  
6. BUREAU OFFICE ASIA  4

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER   
7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 Characters) Technical Resources Development  
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT   
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION OBLIGATION

A  3  SP  B DATE 015717  C MM  D YY  
A INITIAL FY 78 B FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 - )

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FY	C. LC	D. TOTAL	E. LC	F. TOTAL	G. YEARS
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	757	57	814	2,090	122	2,212
GRANT	757	57	814	2,090	122	2,212
LOAN						
OTHER 1						
U.S. 2						
HOST COUNTRY		112	112		356	356
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	757	169	926	2,090	478	2,568

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO. PRIORITATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY	F. LIFE OF PROJECT
11				78	
21	SD	790	710	814	2,212
121					
141					
			TOTAL	814	2,212

12. PROJECT PURPOSE (Maximum 40 Characters)  X  Y  Z  IF DIFFERENT FROM PID

Establish within selected Bangladesh Government agencies the capability to perform policy analyses, program planning and project, design, management and evaluation.

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR, WERE CHANGES MADE IN PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACE SHEET.  1 - NO  2 - YES

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (Start/Finish)

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

16. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID W. OR FOR AID AGREEMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

SIGNATURE Wilson, Acting Director DATE SIGNED 11 01 78

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = Add  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID  
 U. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Bangladesh

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 [338-0027]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE SYMBOL CODE  
 ASIA [C04]

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Project Development Assistance & Training

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A.  2 = PRP  
 3 = PRP

D. DATE MM | YY  
 [10] | [76]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS  
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 15.0 )

FUNDING SOURCE  
 A. AID APPROPRIATED 545588

B. OTHER 3,550

C. HOST COUNTRY

D. OTHER DONOR(S)

TOTAL 4,550

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY [78] b. FINAL FY [80]

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY CODE	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) ST	700	710			875		3,550	
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
TOTAL					875		3,550	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 720

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 BR

To develop portfolio of development projects to be implemented by the BDG addressing problems of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS)

Implement donor financed projects which directly benefit the rural poor.

17. FINANCIAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (MILLIONS)

MY assistance for three man months totalling \$19,500. The consultants should be on board early in each year of project implementation.

18. AUTHORIZING OFFICE CLEARANCE

19. DATE OF RECEIPT OF AID/DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date Signed

Joseph S. Toner  
 Mission Director

MM | YY  
 06 | 21 76

MM | YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

## Project Review Paper

### Technical Resources Development

388 - 0027

#### I. Priority and Relevance

The project purpose is to establish within selected Bangladesh Government (BDG) agencies the capability to perform policy analyses, program planning and project design, management and evaluation. Such a capability will lead to the development of the managerial and technical capability of the BDG to address development problems provided there is reasonable political stability, continued emphasis on foodgrain self-sufficiency and reduced population growth, and BDG willingness to give top priority to the needs of small cultivators. The performance of BDG agencies in planning and implementation management is crucial to the successful achievement of AID and other donor programs. While individual projects address the problems of institutional capability as it relates to those projects, this activity focuses on specific needs which are not addressed by other projects or which support a variety of projects.

#### II. Project Description

Project inputs will consist primarily of consultant services and training programs for planning personnel in selected BDG agencies. The consultants will work with individual agency staffs on developing policy alternatives for decision-makers and formulating program strategies to support policies selected. In addition, the consultant will train key personnel in project design, management and evaluation techniques through work on actual projects managed by their respective agencies. Both academic and non-academic training will be used on a limited basis to support the consultant efforts by upgrading key personnel, particularly those selected to head the policy cells described below. Training will be primarily for economic and social planning. Some training may be required, in special instances, to improve the planning or management capability of ministries or agencies to which technical consulting assistance is not being supplied. A limited

amount of highly technical equipment for the BDC disaster warning system is needed to establish the national disaster preparedness system.

The activities described herein are partially illustrative in that firm agreement has not been reached with the BDC on them and others may be identified by the time the project paper is prepared. The outputs specified in the logical framework have received expressions of interest on the part of BDC officials.

#### A. Foodgrain Planning and Management Cell

Food policy is the most complex subject with which the Government and major donors have to deal. A variety of political, economic, social and financial factors contend and interplay in the BDC's decision-making process. The principal participants in this set of dynamics are the Ministries of Food, Planning, Agriculture and Finance. Too often food policy decisions are based on faulty information and the relative bureaucratic strengths of the participants. The short and long term implications of these decisions are not fully appreciated. A clear example is the BDC's request for additional food imports from the donors at times when market prices for foodgrains are extremely low, warehouses full, and an excellent harvest expected in the next two months.

Among the important considerations the BDC must weigh in developing policy alternatives are:

1. The appropriate level of foodgrain reserves;
2. Maintenance of the largely urban ration system or open market operations;
3. The impact of donor food imports on budget revenues and prices;
4. Levels of domestic production procurement, and;
5. Achievement of foodgrain self-sufficiency.

The Mission has proposed to the BDC that a Foodgrain Planning and Management Cell be established to collect and analyze relevant data, prepare policy options detailing the implications of each and engaging in long range planning. It should coopt the present Food, Planning Commission and Finance functions related to the preparations of analyses and option papers. To be effective, such a cell would have to be positioned at the highest levels of the Government so that its access to decision-makers is direct and uninterrupted. For this reason it should be headed preferably by an economist, holding the position of at least Joint Secretary, and responsible to the National Economic Council. The cell would consist of two "divisions" of perhaps three professionals each. The first would focus on data collection and analysis on a daily basis for routine reporting, as an early warning system and to make recommendations on desirable stock levels, arrivals, offtakes, prices and domestic procurement targets in the near term. The other division would be concerned with perpetuation of the food model which may be developed under USAID's Project Development Grant or from other sources, develop alternative foodgrain models and perform other sophisticated work that would have a policy impact but over the long-term.

At the outset the scale of operation would be small, relying on desk calculators and normal office equipment. Should the cell prove successful and effective, computer expertise will be added at a later date and the computer of the Planning Commission's Statistics Division used to perform more sophisticated analysis.

Two expatriate economics consultants for a total of 30 work-months will be required to work with the cell. In some cases, particularly in the beginning, they may do some of the actual work themselves but their main efforts should be focused on improving the technical ability of the cell staff through on-the-job training dealing with real problems. The Mission is tentatively planning on three academic training participants and five non-academic participants during the course of this activity. A full-scope work will be included in the Project Paper and be incorporated as part of the project agreement with the BDC.

## B. Program Planning for the Ministry of Rural Development

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) should be the cornerstone agency for rural development in Bangladesh. It is officially responsible for the Thana Training and Development Centers (TTDC), cooperatives development and rural works. Through the TTDCs, it is to facilitate the provision of government services and information to the farmers. The Thana Central Cooperative Associations (TCCA), on paper, can provide extension information, credit, inputs and marketing services. Through the Rural Works Program (RWP), MRD is responsible for the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads and on-farm irrigation systems. In essence, MRD is the legatee of the Comilla experiment, the basis of rural development in East-Pakistan during the Sixties.

Despite its responsibilities and legacy MRD is today a passive agency. This is partly a function of the BDC's pre-occupation with large capital or regional development projects and a lack of priority on rural institution building. As a result, MRD is quantitatively understaffed to carry out its assigned responsibilities. Further, it lacks the quality of planning and managerial talent which would enable it to absorb donor assistance.

USAID will be providing institutional development assistance to MRD through the Rural Road and Rural Irrigation Works Projects. While these activities will enhance the technical capabilities, particularly engineering, of MRD to implement labor-intensive rural works and institutionalize local groups for rural infrastructure maintenance, they will not focus on planning for integrated rural development nor on the overall need for rural institutions, e.g. revitalized credit cooperatives, model farmer training programs, women's cooperatives, education extension services etc.

A number of donor agencies are presently engaged in trying to develop integrated rural development models. Among the most prominent of these is the World Bank's Rural Development Project No. 1, essentially a pilot test in seven thanas. It has been underway

for the past two years and a comprehensive evaluation is only now beginning. USAID has sponsored two projects through the PVO Co-financing Project, one with IVS in Sylhet Kotwali Thana and with CARE in Bhola Island and Mirzapur Thana. The results of these latter two efforts are thus far inconclusive. Recently the Asian Development Bank proposed an integrated rural development project in four thanas. However, MRD participation in development of this project appears to have been limited.

In any event, all of these projects were planned almost exclusively by the donor agencies involved with little or no impact by the MRD. It is the Mission's belief that an effective planning cell is urgently needed within MRD to work with donors in developing effective programs, to identify needs and problem areas and to formulate new programs suitable for donor financing. Further, this cell should play a coordinating role for all of the various programs of MRD to ensure they are truly integrated. As an illustration, such a cell could consist of three regional planners, an economist, an anthropologist and five research specialists headed by a joint secretary responsible to the Secretary of MRD. Specific requirements would, however, have to be identified prior to the provision of technical consultants. Therefore, the Mission proposes a six month consultancy which would assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of MRD, recommend needed organizational changes and draw up a specific table of organization and objectives for a planning cell. If the recommendations were acceptable to MRD, USAID would fund twenty-four months of consulting services to establish the cell. In addition, USAID would fund related non-academic training for 5 members of the cell and academic training for two members of the cell.

### C. Market Town Development - Scope for Feasibility Study

A new growth priority is needed to serve national development. To create employment and increase the supply of wage goods in the rural areas the Bangladesh Government needs to formulate policies which will stimulate and guide market town growth. Although these towns can be financed by local capital and built by private entrepreneurs they need public encouragement. Millions of rural people are seeking work; on-farm employment will absorb only 1/3 of these numbers, and far less will find jobs in the very few industrial urban centers of Bangladesh. The rest must be able to find work in small market centers spread across rural Bangladesh. The processes of agricultural modernization require, and in turn, will generate, rural services and manufacturing centers. The growth of per capita income will create investment opportunities for a wide range of consumer goods.

The country's district and thana towns are already busy but minor market centers. The Bangladesh Government has some policies to promote decentralized urban growth but a coordinated and comprehensive effort is needed.

In the past, decentralized industrial growth has been promoted by the physical provision of industrial estate land and other physical infrastructure. This approach has been generally unproductive, and should be de-emphasized in favor of a more demand oriented approach, one that also addresses the policy and program environment within which the private sector can develop.

To develop the Government's analytical capacity to promote market town growth, we propose to design and finance basic research on this subject. A long term research group should be established here to conduct, and contract for, various aspects of this work. The research should be conducted with Government counterparts and in view of market town related issues presently before relevant ministries. The head of the research group should be responsible to the Planning Ministry with staff liaison with Agriculture, Industries, Rural Development, and Finance.

Conceptual work is needed to guide and rank individual program/policy oriented research topics. The theoretical attention devoted to growth theory has overlooked the spatial factor. High population densities, scarce capital resources, and technological alternatives force attention to market towns as a less costly strategy for employment and wage good creation. Inter-sectoral resource flows need analysis for their affect upon growth and the geographic distribution of that growth. Those resource flows determine per capita agricultural income growth, and in turn the growth potential of the non farm rural economy.

Examples of Studies are cited below:

1. Wage Goods - A comprehensive study is needed of:
  - a. A positive list of basic wage goods for the rural population. What are the cost-effective alternatives of manufacturing these wage goods? Identify the economies and diseconomies of decentralization.
  - b. Existing market towns need study to determine those economic conditions and government regulations and practices which promote (and discourage) private entrepreneurial activity.
2. Public Sector Industries
3. Public Administration

The civil service structure needs to be altered so that the career advancement opportunities will contribute to the effective administration of rural public programs.

4. Telephones & Telecommunications
  - a. Survey thum and district level T&T requirement for both public and private sectors;
  - b. Establish criteria for improving T&T services, and expanding to new areas;

c. Determining administrative, O&M, and pricing etc. policies for the T&T Ministry.

d. Review Transport Survey recommendations for their affects upon market town growth.

Initially, the Mission would fund a six-month reconnaissance consultancy to further refine the scope-of-work, identify organizational elements within the BDC which may play a role in such a study and locate a suitable organizational home within the BDC for conducting the research. This would be followed by up to two work-years of consulting studies of the type described above.

#### **D. Sector Assessments and Related Studies**

The Mission proposes reserve funds under this project to provide short-term technical consulting services and participant training in areas where they are necessary to perform needed sector or sub-sector analyses, evaluate the success of a completed project or respond to critical requirements for other studies. Such analyses could relate to a greater private sector role in the distribution of agricultural inputs, program planning by the National Women's Organization, various agricultural sub-sector studies, health sector analyses, etc.

#### **E. Disaster Preparedness**

The Mission proposes to assist the BDC in establishing a national disaster preparedness system. As previously noted Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone nations of the world. This fact, combined with the heavy population density and the subsistence-level living conditions of the majority of the population, means that catastrophe is always near at hand. Many BDC disaster preparedness officials were impressed with the disaster warning technology demonstration in the recent AIDSAT program. While other donors will be focusing on assisting the

Government in disaster preparedness planning, the U.S. could be most helpful in providing the wherewithal to effectively utilize satellites and remote sensing devices for both disaster warning and in relief activities. A six-month consultancy would be required to evaluate the need for the BDC's specific requirements listed below and the possible need for additional technical assistance. Approximately \$575,000 would be required for the following items:

	Cost Estimates in US \$
<i>Advised</i>	
a) <u>Non-Expendable Equipment</u>	
i) Additional equipment for the existing ground station for accommodation of expanded IR/SR reception, removal of panoramic distortion and acquiring professional quality gridding material.	30,000
ii) Advanced Weather Satellite Ground Terminal with AVHRR Receiver, Recorder and Antenna Tracking System (Compatible with TIROS-N series satellites)	230,000
iii) Vertical Temperature Profile System TOVS Receiver, Recorder, Decoder / computer equipment (compatible with TIROS-N).	100,000
iv) Ground equipment for reception and recording of VISSR and WAFAX transmission from GOES/SNS (Geostationery Operational Environmental Satellite / Synchronous Meteorological Satellite).	150,000
v) Gridding Projection Equipment	15,000
vi) Installation ancillaries and Miscellaneous equipment such as transport (station Wagon/Microbus), maintenance costs etc.	25,000
<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>550,000</b>

b) Expendable Equipment

Cost Estimates  
in US \$

I) Books & Publications	10,000
II) Recording materials, maintenance spares, stationery etc.	10,000
III) Sundry	5,000
	<hr/>

TOTAL: 575,000

in

The BDG has also indicated it would be interested/ten fellowships for technical personnel working on disaster warning and preparedness. Preliminary discussions with the UNDP have indicated this could be undertaken with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) under UN financing.

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has agreed to provide one additional space for Bangladesh in the International Disaster Preparedness Seminar. While this training is useful, it is limited in its impact because it only reaches upper level officials, who are often subsequently transferred. As an example, of the four Bangladeshis who have attended the Seminar only two are still with the Ministry of Relief and one of these has been assigned full-time to the food-for-work program.

The Philippines is similarly very disaster prone and has a reputation for effective disaster relief operations. Provided agreement can be reached between the GOP and the BDG, USAID would fund a training program for up to ten district-level officers to be designated as disaster relief coordinators within their respective districts. Since it will be these district officials who manage disaster relief operations on the ground, training by counterpart officials in the Philippines would be perhaps more beneficial than training top-level officials.

### III. AID and Other Relevant Experience

The predecessor project to the one proposed here is the Development Services and Training (DST) Grant, which was originally designed to provide the BDC with needed consulting services and related participant training. Two major factors affected the implementation of the DST Grant. First, the DST Grant did not identify or focus on specific problems at the outset. It was felt that the BDC would be capable of identifying needs to which the grant could respond. The result was very few requests for consulting assistance and a large number of participant training programs across a broad spectrum. Second, it was assumed that the BDC would be capable, on its own, of identifying, recruiting and contracting appropriate personnel. This assumption was not borne out by actual experience. In 1975, AID assumed the role of contracting agent for the BDC for consulting services under the DST.

Under this project, scopes-of-work for the various consulting services will be included in the project agreement and participant training will be related to these services. Moreover, these services will be focused on a limited number of problems to ensure maximum concentration of effort. AID will continue to act as contracting agent for the BDC.

#### IV. Beneficiaries

Nearly all AID policies and projects in Bangladesh are concerned with increasing food productions and improving the well-being of the rural poor. The objective of this project is make more efficient and responsive those agencies most concerned with implementing policies and programs designed to achieve the overall goals above. Beneficiaries will vary according to each of the activities noted in the project description. The degrees to which individual groups benefit or suffer will depend largely upon the policies selected and the effectiveness with which they are implemented. In the case of the food policy cell, it is likely that policies will be selected which will guarantee higher prices to farmers and the elimination of subsidies on imported food. Thus, farmers generally will benefit but urban consumers will be adversely affected in the short-run by higher prices. Given, however, the predominance of agriculture in the economy, higher farmgate prices leading to increased domestic output should also benefit urban consumers in the long-term.

Beneficiaries of the MRD planning cell will be those who are targeted by MRD programs, i.e. farmers who need infrastructure to improve their land, credit for inputs and extension services. Small rural entrepreneurs will be the direct beneficiaries of the market town study, in that the policies resulting from that research should significantly expand their opportunities. The growth of market towns should ultimately benefit those who will find employment there instead becoming landless and unemployed.

Disaster preparedness programs benefit everyone because everyone is a potential victim. It is those who live closest to the margin, however, who are most adversely affected by disaster. For example, the loss of a single crop may cause a small land-owning farmer to lose his land, either because he cannot repay a loan or because he has to sell his land to feed his family. In a geographic sense, the residents of the coastal areas will benefit the most from cyclones and tidal bores are the most frequent and destructive types of disasters.

Women will benefit in general as part of the population. They may also benefit directly in two ways. First, as previously noted, the Mission would propose to fund technical assistance for either studies on the role of women or for planning assistance to the National Women's Organization. Second, MRD has a specific mandate to develop women's cooperatives which could be made more effective through the assistance to MRD.

## V. Feasibility Issues

### A. Economic Feasibility

Since this is technical assistance or "institution building" it is impossible to relate the outputs directly to revenue production or to economic benefits of the target group. In essence, this project represents an investment to make other investments (projects) more productive. For example, practically all agricultural or rural development projects funded by AID in Bangladesh have assumed in the project design and included in the cost/benefit analysis higher foodgrain prices than presently exist in rural markets.

It is quite clear that unless government policies act in such a way as to stabilize farmgate prices at profitable levels for cultivators the economic benefits of these projects will not be realized. Given the disparate political interests and the administrative dispersion of agencies at work on food policy, there is no reason to assume this type of national food policy formulation will occur naturally. Therefore, it is necessary to address the problem directly. PL-480 negotiation provide a major forum for the U.S. to elicit desirable policy reforms. This effort, however, is external to the BDC's own policy making mechanisms and operates on an ad hoc basis from year to year. The Mission believes the benefits accruing from an internalized, on-going food policy apparatus to be substantial.

Similarly, rural development is going to depend very heavily on the ability of local institutions to effectively utilize both physical infrastructure and information services that may be provided. The establishment of a planning cell within the Ministry of Rural Development should enhance its ability to identify and address problems in this area and to provide a BDC planning input into donor projects.

### B. Technical Issues

The technology proposed for the separate activities of this project are appropriate to the BDC's capabilities. Computer models are not proposed for either the food policy or the rural development planning cells. The key is to centralize the analytical and programming

functions and provide them with basic techniques. Computer and other sophisticated technology may be added at a later date depending on the demands ultimately placed on them.

A key issue will be the BDG's perception of its own requirements. There is, by no means, any consensus within the government on the extent to which this type of technical assistance is needed. The BDG has been alternately receptive and lukewarm to expatriate assistance in its planning processes. Further, experience with the DST has shown that relative priorities for technical assistance consultants can change very rapidly.

*See Appendix 9 regarding financial assistance.*

C. Financial Issues

The BDG should be able to financially sustain each activity once the various consultancies are finished, primarily because the only on-going costs will be the maintenance of small incremental staffs and the equipment provided for the disaster warning system.

## VI. Other Donor Coordination

With regard to the establishment of planning cells, a number of donor agencies are providing assistance of varying degrees to almost all Ministries. They range from the World Bank's full-scale effort with the Ministry of Agriculture to a part-time advisor provided by WHO to the Health Division. The Asian Development Bank is providing assistance to the Project Implementation Bureau and FAO has provided a consultant to the Food Ministry. The World Bank's effort is most closely related to USAID's proposed activities with the food policy and MRD cells. A dialogue has already been established with the IBRD consultant on this activity and is continuing.

## VII. Financial Plan

The Mission proposes to fund all of the costs for consulting services, with the exception of office space and expendable supplies which will be provided by the BDC. All participant costs will be borne by USAID except the cost of travel to the furthest point served by the national airline, Bangladesh Biman. The disaster preparedness equipment will be exclusively a foreign exchange cost funded by USAID. In addition, the BDC contribution will also consist of additional personnel to staff the planning cells and the disaster preparedness system and to participate in the research activities.

Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan  
(US \$ 000)

Use/Source	AID		BDC		Total
	FX	LC	LC		
A. Consulting Services	<u>999</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>302</u>		<u>1,412</u>
1. Food Policy Cell	324	36	100		460
2. MRD Cell	270	30	190		490
3. Market Town Study	270	30	10		310
4. Sector Analysis	108	12	-		120
5. Disaster Preparedness	27	3	2		32
B. Training Program	<u>326</u>		<u>22</u>		<u>348</u>
1. Food Policy Cell	113	-	9		122
2. MRD Cell	62	-	3		65
3. Market Town Study	49	-	4		53
4. Sector Analysis	60	-	4		64
5. Disaster Prep.	42	-	2		44

Use/Source	AID		BDG LC	Total
	FX	LC		
C. Equipment for Disaster Preparedness	575	-	-	575
D. Contingency/Inflation(10%)	190	11	32	233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>2,568</b>

## Explanation of Detail:

## 1. Food Policy Cell

\$582,250

## a. AID -

2 long-term advisors (36 work-months x \$10,000 per w/m)	\$360,000
3 long-term academic trainees (24 months x 3 x \$850 per m.)	61,200
5 short-term academic trainees (6 months x 5 x \$1,735 per m.)	52,050

## Sub-Total

## b. BDC

6 new professional staff (6 x 2 years x \$7,500 per year)	\$ 90,000
Estimated cost of office supplies and space	10,000
Participant Travel	9,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$109,000</b>

<b>2. Ministry of Rural Development Planning Cell</b>	<b><u>\$554,800</u></b>
<b>a. <u>AID</u></b>	
2 long-term advisors for 30 work months (30 months x \$10,000 per w/m)	\$300,000
2 long-term academic trainees (2 x 24 months x \$850)	40,800
5 third country non-academic trainees (5 x 6 months x \$700)	21,000
	<hr/>
Sub Total	\$361,800
<b>b. <u>BDC</u></b>	
12 additional staff (12 x 2 years x \$7,500 per year)	\$180,000
Estimated cost of office supplies and space	10,000
Participant Travel	3,000
<b>3. Market Town Development Study</b>	<b>\$363,200</b>
<b>AID:</b>	
2 long-term consultants for 30 work/months (30 x \$10,000 per month)	\$300,000
1 long-term academic trainee (1 x 24 months x \$850)	20,400
3 short-term academic trainees (3 x 6 months x \$1,600)	28,800

BDC:

Estimated cost of office space and equipment	\$ 10,000
Participant Travel	4,000
	<hr/>
Sub Total	\$ 14,000

## 4. Sector Assessments and Related Studies

\$184,000

AID:

24 work/months at \$5,000 per month	\$120,000
2 long-term academic trainees (2 x 24 months x \$850)	40,800
2 short-term academic trainees (2 x 6 months x \$1,600)	19,200

Sub-Total

\$180,000

BDC:

Participant Travel

\$ 4,000

## 5. Disaster Preparedness

\$651,000

AID:

1 consultant for 6 months (6 months x \$5,000)	\$ 30,000
10 non-academic participants (10 x 6 months x \$700)	42,000
Equipment	575,000
	<hr/>

Sub-Total

\$647,000



Incrementally Funded Projects  
Project Summary -- AID Appropriated Funds

Country: Bangladesh

PRP: New

Project No. 388 - 0027

Title: Technical Resources Development

FY 1978

Cost Components	Direct Aid	Contract/PASA	Total
U. S. Technicians	-	570	570
Participants	164	-	164
Commodities	80	-	80
Other Costs	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>814</b>

The Mission requests that the 25% minimum contribution by the BDC be waived in the case of this project. Bangladesh is on the UNCTAD list of the 25 least developed countries and, therefore, meets the statutory requirement for the waiver. Foreign exchange costs of this project constitute 81% of the financing, most of which will be for U. S. consultants. The BDC could not meet the 25% requirement without the expenditure of scarce foreign exchange. Further, the UNDP, as the major donor of technical assistance in Bangladesh, does not require the BDC to fund any foreign exchange costs and the BDC's contribution to this project is roughly equivalent to that of the UNDP's activities.

## VIII. Implementation Plan

The Ministry of Planning, Technical Assistance Program (TAP) will be the administering agency for the BDC, although its role primarily will be one of liaison and coordination. Direct counterpart relationships will be established between the various consultants and the Ministries/Agencies selected as implementors. Institutional "homes" for the food policy cell and the market town survey will have to be confirmed in the course of the project preparation.

The TAP coordinates the technical assistance programs of all donors with line ministries and is fully capable of performing such coordination as may be needed for these activities. The ability of the line ministries to implement each activity will depend largely on their individual abilities to recruit and assign qualified personnel for each activity.

Contracts will be negotiated and executed between the responsible line ministries and the individual consultants. AID will provide assistance in preparation of the scopes of work for each activity. In addition, AID act as the contracting agent for the BDC, assisting them in the selection of contractors.

## **IX. Project Development Schedule**

A. Scopes of work will be developed with the BDC during the preparation of the Project Paper (PP) and submitted with it in May, 1977. Requests for expressions of interest will be submitted at the same time. These should be published as soon as practicable after approval of the PP. At the same time participant training requirements will be identified. The Office of International Training should proceed to identify appropriate institutions and courses upon approval of the PP.

B. The Mission members of the Project Committee are:

William T. Oliver, Chairman

Bert Kurland

Robert W. Machtrieb

Joseph F. Stepanek

Leighton Everson

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Line of Project  
From FY 1978 to FY 1981  
Total U.S. Funding 52,568,000  
Date Prepared 2-30-78

Project Title & Number: Technical Assistance Development (388-0677)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																																			
<p>Program Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes.</p> <p>Develop the Managerial and Technical capability of the EDC to address development problems.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1981, EDC is able to increase project disbursements by following amounts in the Annual Development Plan:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture - 252</li> <li>Rural Institutions - 102</li> <li>Health/Population - 122</li> </ol> </li> <li>Policies and Projects are directed toward improving income distribution.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the ADP allocations</li> <li>Examination by USAID staff of Food, Rural Development, and health policies</li> <li>IMF Reports</li> <li>Donor Evaluation Reports</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EDC is willing to give priority to the needs of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers and their families.</li> <li>Political stability</li> <li>Continued emphasis on foodgrain self-efficiency and reduced population growth.</li> </ol>																																			
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Establish within selected EDC agencies the capability to perform policy analysis, program planning, and project design, management and evaluation.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1981, project development cells are established and functioning in at least two EDC agencies as a result of this project.</li> <li>Agencies assisted are capable of preparing loan requests acceptable to IFIs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EDC orders and consultant reports</li> <li>Statements of IERD and ADB staff</li> <li>Publication of plans and review of project proposals against plans</li> <li>Project Appraisal reports</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy cell staffs have access to decisionmakers and are highly motivated in accomplishing program objectives</li> <li>EDC continues to desire this type of capability.</li> </ol>																																			
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of food policy cell within Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies or Ministry of Planning.</li> <li>Creation of Program Planning and evaluation cell for Rural Works in Ministry of Rural Development</li> <li>Completion of Joint Market Town Development Survey</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff consist of 1 Economist, 1 Agricultural Economist, 1 Statistician, 2 Research specialists and is headed by Joint Secretary.</li> <li>3 Regional planners, 2 Economists, 1 Anthropologist, 3 Research/Evaluation specialists headed by Joint Secretary.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EDC Directives</li> <li>Consultant Reports</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EDC willingness to address issues related to output activities</li> </ol>																																			
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Man:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consulting Services</li> <li>Training Programs</li> <li>Education Working Equipment</li> <li>Overseas</li> <li>Total</li> </ol>	<p>Implementation Tables (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>FY78</th> <th>FY79</th> <th>FY80</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1000s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>570</td> <td>550</td> <td>1760</td> <td>1,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>144</td> <td>100</td> <td>62</td> <td>326</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>890</td> <td>280</td> <td>265</td> <td>575</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>101</td> <td>100</td> <td>201</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>814</td> <td>931</td> <td>427</td> <td>2,212</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FY78	FY79	FY80	Total	(1000s)						570	550	1760	1,110		144	100	62	326		890	280	265	575			101	100	201		814	931	427	2,212	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AID contracts and Contractor final reports</li> <li>PIO/Pe and participant evaluation reports</li> <li>Bills of Lading</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of AID Funds</li> <li>EDC Approval of individual scopes of work.</li> </ol>
	FY78	FY79	FY80	Total																																		
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**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Line of Project \_\_\_\_\_  
 From FY \_\_\_\_\_ to FY \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total U.S. Funding \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Prepared \_\_\_\_\_

Project Title & Number \_\_\_\_\_

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																				
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p>		<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p>																				
<p>Project Purpose:</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>3. Long - range development plans prepared by assisted agencies form the basis of program implementation.</p> <p>4. USAID financed projects are not hampered by lack of trained counterpart personnel.</p>		<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p>																				
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>4. Technical consulting services completed in following areas;</p> <p>a. Agricultural sub-sector studies</p> <p>b. Private sector distribution of fertilizer</p> <p>c. Program development for National Women's Organization</p> <p>d. Health sector assessment</p> <p>5. Disaster preparedness system</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>3. Report published which recommends policies for promoting rural market town growth.</p> <p>4. Consultant recommendations are accepted as the basis for further project development work.</p> <p>5. DDC Formulation of a National Disaster relief plan and organization</p>		<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p>																				
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Staff:</p> <p>1. Counterpart Services</p> <p>2. Training Programs</p> <p>3. Contingency</p> <p>4. Total</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY78</th> <th>FY79</th> <th>FY80</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>101</td> <td>1000</td> <td>302</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>112</u></td> <td><u>124</u></td> <td><u>120</u></td> <td><u>356</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FY78	FY79	FY80	Total	101	101	1000	302	11	7	4	22		16	16	32	<u>112</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>356</u>		<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p>
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