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**USAID/BANGLADESH
RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST
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PART I -- OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Bangladesh remains the most densely populated agricultural country in the world with 126 million people living in an area the size of the state of Wisconsin. Approximately half of the population live below the poverty line and the average monthly per capita income is US 22 dollars. The total number of Bangladeshis living below the poverty line has declined steadily over the past fifteen years, especially in the urban areas. However, overall progress on poverty reduction has been slow, and inequality has worsened. Forty percent of the rural population remains extremely poor.

There have been no significant changes in the political and economic situation in Bangladesh during 1997. That is both the good news and the bad news. On the positive side, the relative political stability has allowed the country's economy to function without major disturbances and some progress has been made on a few major economic and social indicators. Exports of ready made garments, use of contraceptive and child health services, and school enrollment have shown steady improvement. Micro-credit programs of nongovernmental organizations provide help to 8 million poor, mostly women. The country has not been affected thus far by the economic crisis in East Asia, and recent discoveries of natural gas hold out much potential for increased direct foreign investment.

The negative news is that the impasse between the government and the opposition restricts proper political dialogue. Furthermore, the government is not actively pursuing major reform efforts needed to substantially reduce the level of poverty. As a result, the expected growth in this year's GDP from 5.7 percent to 7 percent is not occurring. All important employment-intensive non-agricultural sectors have shown disturbing declines. The Bangladesh Bank's Report for 1996-97 points out that growth in the industrial sector declined from 5.3 percent to 3.3 percent, and growth in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services declined from 9.5 percent to 5 percent. Badly needed reforms in the privatization of state-owned enterprises, enhancing banking sector effectiveness and improving the administration of public institutions are languishing.

USAID's strategy for Bangladesh remains unchanged because of the lack of economic growth funds needed to work directly in the economic reform effort. More than two-thirds of program resources concentrate on reducing poverty by assisting the country to achieve replacement fertility levels and to improve the health of women and children. A smaller percentage concentrates on increasing food security for the poor with an emphasis on enhanced nutrition, and improving the responsiveness of local government to citizens' needs, especially equal justice for women.

The USAID program is fully consistent with the U.S. Strategic Plan for International Affairs (SPIA) and U.S. foreign policy interests in Bangladesh, specifically, the strategic goals of: stabilizing population growth and protecting human health; promoting broad-based economic growth; improving the global environment; and, increasing adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

PART II -- PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

SUMMARY PERFORMANCE TABLE: USAID/Bangladesh		Table 1
Objective Name	Rating	Evaluation Findings
SO 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	Met Expectations	The population and family health strategic objective continues to meet expectations, primarily based on the positive long term trend. Most significantly, reductions in child mortality far exceeded the target. Results at the IR level were also positive, where 17 of 22 indicators met or exceeded its target. No major changes are planned for this new program.
SO 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved	Met Expectations	The food security strategic objective was recently consolidated resulting in the addition of four new indicators. Targets were met in most of the existing indicators and significant progress in the new indicators is being made.
SO 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas	Met Expectations	Most of the responsive government strategic objective indicators met expectations, with mixed results at the IR level. Results in the areas of local elected bodies, alternative dispute resolution, and garment workers' rights exceeded targets. Legal awareness activities are still getting underway, while progress in advocacy, although significant, proved more difficult to quantify. Some indicators will be further revised.
Percent funding through NGOs and PVOs: FY98: <u>98%</u> ; FY99: <u>98%</u> ; FY00: <u>98%</u>		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved

The activities under this objective respond to the U.S. SPIA (1) to stabilize world population growth and (2) to protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases. They also support the U.S. Mission Performance Plan to develop a new family planning and health program which will decrease the total fertility rate, reduce the infant mortality rate, and increase the sustainability of family planning and health program.

Performance Analysis:

Fertility: The 1996/7 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) indicates that USAID is making consistent progress towards meeting its strategic objective. Since 1991, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined dramatically from 4.3 to 3.3.¹ In urban areas, the TFR has now reached replacement level (2.1). The major cause of this decline has been the sharp rise

¹ Demographers now consider the 1993/4 DHS estimate for TFR to be low whereas the rates for 1991 and 1996/7 are considered more accurate. Thus, the rate of decline of the TFR should be calculated over a 5 - 10 year period.

in contraceptive use over the last two decades; the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased sixfold since 1975. In addition, the median birth interval is 37 months, indicating excellent birth spacing with resultant health benefits for mothers and children. Also, the BDHS confirms that Bangladeshis have accepted the small family norm: the mean ideal is 2.5 children.

Child Survival: The BDHS also confirms the dramatic improvement in child survival since the early 1980s. Between 1993/4 and 1996/7², the child mortality rate declined from 50 to 37 deaths per 1,000 children aged one, thereby exceeding our 2004 target. We believe that this steep decline was in part attributable to USAID's efforts to promote oral rehydration therapy (ORT), vitamin A distribution, measles vaccination, and greater access to information and services for acute respiratory infections (ARI). These activities (as well as increasing tetanus vaccination coverage) also resulted in the sharp drop in the infant mortality rate (IMR) from about 117 per 1,000 live births in 1981 to 82 in 1996/7. Between 1993/4 and 1996/7, the IMR fell by 6%.

Maternal Mortality: To reduce the high maternal mortality and morbidity in Bangladesh, USAID supports a range of maternal and reproductive health interventions including increased access to antenatal and postnatal care, tetanus vaccination, improved case management for reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases (RTIs/STDs), expansion of emergency obstetric care, non-formal adolescent education, and improved birth spacing. In the absence of a reliable way to measure the maternal mortality ratio, USAID tracks the proportion of women attended by medically trained personnel at least once during pregnancy. Due to national efforts to strengthen reproductive health (RH) services, this indicator rose from 25.7% in 1993/4 to 29.0% in 1996/7. Furthermore, the decline in fertility has also averted maternal deaths; as a result of the fall in the TFR from 7 to 3.3 since 1973, an estimated 400,000 women are alive today who would have died from a maternity related cause.

Sustainability: The percent of aggregate operating costs of USAID-supported NGOs covered by program-generated revenues showed no appreciable change in 1997. However, in late 1997, USAID's partner agencies instituted new cost containment measures for local NGOs which are expected to result in cost efficiencies and higher cost recovery rates beginning in 1998. We believe that this indicator is on track to reach the 2004 target of 20%.

Intermediate Result 1: Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased

Family Planning: In 1997, USAID-supported programs provided family planning (FP) services and information to approximately 6.6 million clients, over half of all users. Specifically, USAID-supported NGOs provided FP information and services to about 3.1 million clients in 1997, a 7% increase over 1996. The Jiggasha Program, which uses group sessions by fieldworkers to deliver contraceptives and convey FP messages, provided services to approximately 477,000 women in 1997, a 11% increase since 1996. The Local Initiatives

² Unless otherwise specified, all national rates are derived from the 1996/7 BDHS, with comparison to the 1993/4 BDHS.

Program furnishes technical assistance and small grants to local governments to support FP service delivery through female volunteers. This project covered 1.549 million women in 1997, a slight increase over 1996. Finally, in 1997, the USAID-supported Social Marketing Company (SMC), through its sales of oral contraceptives (OCs) and condoms, served the FP needs of about 1.45 million³ couples.

Much of the increase in users reported by NGOs was due to a USAID/GOB policy to increasingly focus new FP services in areas with relatively low rates of contraceptive use, especially through the expanded use of outreach (satellite) clinics. According to the BDHS, the proportion of women of reproductive age who reported that they visited a satellite clinic rose from 26% in 1993/4 to 39% in 1996/7. The divisions with the biggest gains in contraceptive prevalence (Chittagong and Sylhet) were the low performing areas targeted for increased support under USAID programs.

As a result of USAID and other donor support of FP services, the national CPR increased from 44.6% of married women in 1993/4 to 49.2% in 1996/7. Use of modern methods rose from 36.2% to 41.5%, one of the highest rates of increase in the Muslim world.

Child Health: USAID's support of the national immunization program helped increase measles vaccination coverage from 55% in 1993/4 to 61% in 1996/7. However, the proportion of children fully vaccinated by one year of age showed no significant increase for reasons still being investigated. For pregnant women, during this period, the proportion vaccinated against tetanus rose from 49% to 59%. With USAID and other donors' support, Bangladesh conducted two highly successful National Immunization Days (NIDs) which covered over 85% of children with polio vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation. As a result, the World Health Organization estimates that polio incidence has substantially declined from the estimated 2,300 cases in 1994.

As a result of the NIDs and routine Vitamin A distribution, the Vitamin A supplementation coverage increased from 49% in 1993/4 to 64% in 1996/7. In June 1997, after the latest round of mass Vitamin A capsule distribution, the proportion of children suffering from night blindness (caused by Vitamin A deficiency) declined to 0.5%, among the lowest level recorded in Bangladesh and below the threshold considered a public health problem.

Counseling and services by USAID NGOs have also contributed to the use of other high impact child health interventions. In 1996/7, 36% of children with presumptive pneumonia were taken to a health facility/provider compared to only 28% in 1993/4. The median duration of breastfeeding in Bangladesh in 1996/7 was 33 months, one of the longest in the world.

SMC sales of oral rehydration salts (ORS) to treat childhood diarrhea rose from 44 million sachets in 1996 to 53 million in 1997, significantly higher than the target. This contributed to an overall increase in the national use rate of ORT from 58% in 1993/4 to 61% in 1996/7.

³ Estimated through calculation of couple years of protection for products sold by the SMC.

Intermediate Result 2: Capabilities of Individuals, Families, and Communities to Protect and Provide for their own Health Increased

Information, Education, and Communication (IEC): During 1997, USAID supported (1) the development and broadcast of a popular 13-episode TV drama that promoted FP and MCH interventions for both a general audience and service providers; (2) the broadcast of a 52-episode radio magazine for FP fieldworkers; (3) IEC campaigns in each of Bangladesh's divisions; and (4) the further expansion of the Jiggasha FP communication program to about 41,000 new users. One result of these IEC programs is that by 1997, over 90% of women of reproductive age had knowledge of every single modern method, with the exception of vasectomy. A comprehensive evaluation of the Jiggasha program found that the rates of contraceptive use and continuation among women participating in this program were significantly higher than among women with no participation. Further evidence of the success of IEC programs is that 90% of couples approved of FP in 1996/7.

HIV/AIDS: In 1997, USAID helped prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through IEC, condom promotion, peer education of high risk populations, policy dialogue, and improved case management of RTIs/STDs. The SMC's peer education HIV/AIDS prevention program, the largest in Bangladesh, sold over 255,000 condoms within or directly adjoining commercial sex establishments, a 31% increase over 1996. An evaluation found that 92% of sex workers (SWs) negotiated condom use with their clients compared to 59% at baseline, and 75% of SWs maintained supplies of condoms in their rooms. To address RTIs/STDs, USAID funded the design of technical guidelines, trained 175 pharmacists and 92 other service providers in case management, and launched services in 24 clinics. Finally, IEC mass media messages disseminated by the SMC and others helped to increase the knowledge of women about HIV/AIDS from insignificant levels to about 19% in 1996/7.

Intermediate Result 3: Quality of Information, Services, and Products Enhanced and Customer Satisfaction Improved

Despite increases in overall contraceptive use, there continues to be an over-reliance on temporary, non-clinical FP methods. The 1996/7 BDHS indicated that 34% of all contraceptive acceptors use clinical methods (including injectables), roughly the same reported in the 1993/4 BDHS. This relatively low rate is due both to health and quality of care concerns by clients and to a service delivery system weighted towards doorstep distribution of pills and condoms.

The BDHS also reported little improvement in the high rates of contraceptive discontinuation for all reversible methods with the exception of injectables. On the health side, the discontinuation rate for child immunization declined from 30% in 1993/4 to 26% in 1996/7 reflecting improved IEC and a measles and tetanus vaccination campaign.

To address these concerns, USAID-funded NGOs have been implementing a series of quality improvement initiatives. These include the expanded use of portable IUD sterilizers allowing safe IUD insertions in satellite clinics, infection prevention training, and improved counseling practices and treatment of contraceptive side effects. In addition, in 1997, USAID NGOs expanded their use of the Client Oriented, Provider Efficient (COPE) quality assurance tool

from 21 to 61 sites, in order to improve supervision, problem solving and customer service. In a survey of clinics where the COPE approach has been implemented, a high percentage of clients were satisfied with their treatment by staff, waiting time, and the overall quality of services. As a result, USAID-funded NGOs, in 1997, reported almost 800,000 clinical contraception users, a 4% increase since 1996 and a 25% rise from 1994. Also, USAID NGOs reported significantly lower contraceptive discontinuation rates than those recorded nationally.

Intermediate Result 4: Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved

USAID-funded programs have helped to improve the health management capabilities of municipalities. In 1997, USAID's longstanding efforts led to the hiring and public health training of 21 additional medical officers (MOs) by district-level municipalities. As a result, there are now 38 district level municipalities (out of 64 total) with MOs, coordinating the delivery of health and FP services in urban areas.

The development of a polio/acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance system is essential to the polio eradication effort and a major step in the design of a viable disease surveillance program. In 1997, as result of USAID and other donor support, Bangladesh met two major AFP surveillance criteria: investigation of AFP cases within 48 hours of notification (82%) and arrival of stool specimens to the laboratory within 72 hours (89%).

USAID's support to the national FP logistics system (serving over 10 million users) has resulted in significant improvements in stock management. The rate of stock ruptures for contraceptives at the service delivery level has been maintained at less than 5% over the past 5 years. In addition, over 50% of sub-district contraceptive stores now maintain optimal product pipelines (2-4 months of supplies), compared to 23% in 1989.

Intermediate Result 5: Sustainability of Family Health Services and Support Systems Improved

In 1997, 84 of 88 USAID-assisted municipalities were able to fund the operating costs of vaccination activities, compared to 72 in 1996 and only 28 in 1995. In addition, the SMC has significantly improved its viability as a commercial venture. From 1993/4 to 1996/7, SMC's market share for OCs increased from 14.2% to 19.2% and for condoms from 56.6% to 58.4%. During the same period, SMC's self-financing rate (excluding donated contraceptives) rose from 45 to 70% (although the rate between 1996 and 1997 slightly decreased due to a change in OC brands provided by USAID/W).

There are indications that FP users are becoming more proactive, an important measure of sustainability. Between 1993/94 and 1996/97, the proportion of OC and condom users who purchased supplies from the private sector (pharmacies/shops) increased from 24% to 32% (59% in urban areas). Counting all methods, 61% of FP users receive their services from other than doorstep delivery, an increase from 58% in 1993/4.

Policy Reform and Donor Coordination: Because of the close, collaborative relationship between the GOB and its major donors, important progress was achieved in policy reform in 1997. The GOB Cabinet endorsed the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's (MOHFW's) progressive Health and Population Sector Strategy which was designed and approved by the MOHFW in 1996. USAID and other donors supported the design of the first-ever, National Reproductive Health Strategy. In January 1998, after years of policy dialogue, the GOB Cabinet formally approved plans for restructuring the Health and FP directorates of the MOHFW. This important policy reform was strongly supported by USAID and the other donors and was a condition to the appraisal of the World Bank's new health/population program. Also, USAID helped support a national workshop to convert the new National AIDS policy (approved by the Cabinet in April 1997) into a comprehensive six-part Strategic Plan. Finally, based in part on the findings of USAID-funded operations research, the GOB committed to establishing comprehensive emergency obstetric care at selected sub-district hospitals.

In 1997, USAID's efforts in furthering the successful Common Agenda initiative with the Japanese resulted in new Japanese support for FP, polio surveillance, and immunizations. In 1997, joint USAID/Japanese support resulted in two successful NIDs and further expansion of RH services by urban-based NGOs.

Gender: USAID supported health programs have intensified their efforts to reduce sex discrimination against female children in health care utilization. By the 1996/7 BDHS, the gender gap has become marginal for immunization and Vitamin A capsule coverage and non-existent for use of ORT to treat childhood diarrheas. However, there is an apparent widening of gender imbalance in favor of male children in seeking treatment for ARI. This imbalance will be addressed over the next two years as USAID expands its ARI program. (Please see the comment sections of the indicator tables for a breakdown of service utilization by gender).

Expected Progress 1999-2000: USAID's ambitious population and health (PH) program is on target. By the year 2000, the TFR is expected to drop to 3.0 through increasing contraceptive prevalence to 55%, reduced discontinuation, and improved method mix. Downward trends in infant and child mortality are expected to continue, as routine immunization and case management of ARI are improved. With increased coverage and use of improved antenatal care, both maternal and neonatal health should improve.

By the year 2000, local NGOs, supported by the new USAID PH program launched in late 1997, will be serving significant parts of low-performing areas with an essential package of health and FP services. To expand the use of clinical contraception, RH and child health services, USAID will provide increased support to IEC programs. USAID will also support the new National RH Strategy in such areas as birth preparedness and referral linkages. Operations research (OR) will assess the impact of programs targeted at men and the rapidly expanding adolescent population. USAID's HIV/AIDS prevention program will continue to focus on high risk populations, expanding from 4 to 23 high priority sites. Access to RTI/STD case management services will expand to all NGO clinical sites.

To address problems of discontinuation, low clinical method use and to further improve service quality, the NGOs are: revising service standards; upgrading training programs and

capacity; and establishing quality assurance procedures at all levels. As part of this process, NGOs are continuing their transition towards a more clinic-based service delivery strategy. OR will also assess alternative approaches for reducing discontinuation, improving use of clinical FP methods, and alternative service delivery models. To address the apparent plateauing of child vaccination rates, USAID will support a major review of the national immunization program in 1998 and will take a lead role in implementing the findings. The final rounds of NIDs and continued improvements in polio surveillance will move Bangladesh to the verge of polio eradication.

Under the Agency's Vitamin A Initiative (VITA), the PH and Food Security teams and their partners will increase access to and use of Vitamin A capsules and food-based resources. OR will assess how to effectively incorporate the integrated management of child illness approach into child survival services and scale them up, and infectious disease initiatives will enhance surveillance systems to ensure use of the most cost-effective drugs.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

(New SO 1 approved in May 1997. IR indicators and targets below have been revised to reflect the new SO.)

Strategic Objective 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Indicator:	<i>Total Fertility Rate Reduced</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time assuming present age-specific fertility rates.</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1991	4.3
Indicator Description:		1993/4	3.4
Comments: Demographers now consider the 1993/4 DHS estimate for TFR to be low whereas the rates for 1991 and 1996/7 are considered more accurate. Thus, the rate of decline of the TFR should be calculated over a 5-10 year period. Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled.		1996/7	3.2
		1999/0	3.1
		2002/3	2.9
		2004	2.8
Indicator:	<i>Infant Mortality Rate Reduced</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of deaths to infants under age 1 per 1000 live births</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	87
Indicator Description:		1996/7	83
Comments: Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled		1999/0	78
		2002/3	72
		2004	70
Indicator:	<i>Child Mortality Rate Reduced</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of Deaths of children 1-4 years of age per 1000 children aged 1 year</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	50
Indicator Description:		1996/7	47
Comments: *The 2004 target has been revised to reflect the greater than anticipated progress to date in the CMR. The mortality rate declined from 46.7% to 36.9% for males, and from 62.3% to 47% for females during 1993/4 - 1996/7.		1999/0	34
		2002/3	32
		2004	30*
Indicator:	<i>Pregnancies Attended by Trained Provider</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of births which receive antenatal care by a trained provider</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	25.7
Indicator Description:		1996/7	29
			29.0

Comments: Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled. The 1993/4 and 1996/7 rates are based on births occurring up to 3 years prior to survey.	1999/0	32	
	2002/3	36	
	2004	40	
Indicator: <i>NGO Cost Recovery Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of aggregate operating costs of USAID-supported NGOs covered by program generated revenues</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	1991		3%
Indicator Description	1993		4%
	1996		6%
	1997	8%	6%
Comments:	1998	10%	
	1999	12%	
	2000	14%	
	2004	20%	
Intermediate Result 1: Use of High Import Family Health Services Increased			
Indicator: <i>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Increased - All Methods</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of contraceptive users among total married women of reproductive age (MWRA)</i>	YEAR	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>BDHS</i>	1991		39.9
Indicator Description:	1993/4		44.6
Comments: Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled	1996/7	49	49.2
	1999/0	52	
	2002/3	57	
Indicator: <i>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Increased - Modern Methods</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of modern method contraceptive users among total MWRA</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>BDHS</i>	1991		31.2
Indicator Description:	1993/4		36.2
Comments: Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled	1996/7	41	41.5
	1999/0	45	
	2002/3	50	
Indicator: <i>Measles Vaccination Coverage for Children Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of children vaccinated against measles by age 12 months</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>BDHS</i>	1986		5*
Indicator Description	1993/4		55
	1996/7	60	61
Comments: *1986 figure is an estimate. Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled. The difference in measles vaccination coverage between male and female children is marginal.	1999/0	65	
	2002/3	70	
Indicator: <i>Completion of Vaccination Series by Children Increased and Sustained</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of children fully vaccinated by age 12 months.</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>BDHS</i>	1986		5*
Indicator Description:	1993/4		46
	1996/7	50	47
Comments: *1986 figure is an estimate. Target have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled. The difference in full vaccination coverage by gender is marginal.	1999/0	53	
	2002/3	60	
Indicator: <i>Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination Coverage of Pregnant Women Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Percent of live births protected by 2 or more tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>BDHS</i>	1986		5*
Indicator Description	1993/4		49

Comments: *1986 figure is an estimate. Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled	1996/7	55	59
	1999/0	64	
	2002/3	70	

Indicator:	<i>Vitamin A Capsules Supplementation Coverage Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of children under three years of age who received a vitamin A capsule in past 6 months</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4		49
Indicator Description:		1996/7	60	64
Comments:	Coverage rate for male children 65% and coverage rate for female children 63%	1999/0	67	
		2002/3	70	
Indicator:	<i>Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) to Treat Children Diarrhea</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of children under 5 years with diarrhea treated with ORT including oral rehydration salts</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4		58*
Indicator Description:		1996/7	61	61
Comments:	Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled. *1993/4 data for under 3 children only. There was no difference in the use of ORT between male and female children.	1999/0	65	
		2002/3	70	
Indicator:	<i>Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infections Among Children</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of children under three who were ill with cough accompanied by rapid breathing who were taken to a health facility/provider.</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4		28
Indicator Description:		1996/7	35	36
Comments:	Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled. 41% of the male children and 30% of female children who were ill with cough accompanied by rapid breathing were taken to a health facility/provider.	1999/0	43	
		2002/3	50	
Indicator:	<i>Sales of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) by the Social Marketing Company (SMC)</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Millions of packets sold</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>SMC project reports</i>	1987		40
Indicator Description:		1996		44
Comments:		1997	48	53
		1998	55	
		1999	58	
		2000	62	
		2004	70	
Intermediate Results 2: Capabilities of Individuals, Families, and Communities to Protect and Provide for their own Health Increased				
Indicator:	<i>Increased Knowledge of AIDS by Women</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of ever-married women who have heard of AIDS</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1995		*Very low
Indicator Description:		1996/7		19
Comments:	The 1995 determination of "very low" was based on the results of a qualitative nationwide USAID customer appraisal survey conducted among over 400 women. Although no rates were calculated, interviewers documented that an insignificant number of women had heard of HIV/AIDS.	1999/0	35	
		2002/3	55	
Indicator:	<i>Condom Use among Sex Workers and their Clients Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>No. of condoms sold within and directly adjoining commercial sex establishments</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>SMC project reports</i>	1996		174,616*
Indicator Description:		1997	210,000	255,850
Comments:	This value does not correspond to the value recorded in the 1996 R4 due to a change in definition of the indicator.	1998	300,000	
		1999	360,000	
		2000	430,000	
		2001	520,000	
		2002	620,000	

Intermediate Results 3: Quality of Information, Services, and Products Enhanced and Customer Satisfaction Improved

Indicator:	<i>IUD Discontinuation Rate</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of IUD users who discontinue use within one year</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	37.1
Indicator Description:		1996/7	33
Comments:	Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled	1999/0	36
		2002/3	30

Indicator:	<i>Oral Contraceptive (OC) Discontinuation Rate</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of OC users who discontinue use within 1 year</i>	Year	Planned
		1993/4	45
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1996/7	42
Indicator Description:		1999/0	38
Comments:	Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled.	2002/3	33

Indicator:	<i>Injectable Contraceptive Discontinuation Rate</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of injectable contraceptive users who discontinue use within 1 year</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	58
Indicator Description:		1996/7	52
Comments:	Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled	1999/0	45
		2002/3	40

Indicator:	<i>Discontinuation of Childhood Vaccination.</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of children with '1st DPT vaccination who fail to receive measles vaccination by age one</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	30
Indicator Description:		1996/7	27
Comments:	Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled.	1999/0	23
		2002/3	18

Indicator:	<i>Use of Clinical Family Planning Methods Increased</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of contraceptive users using clinical methods (IUDs, injectable, voluntary sterilization, Norplant)</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	35
Indicator Description:		1996/7	39
Comments:	Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled	1999/0	38
		2002/3	42

Intermediate Results 4: Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved

Indicator:	<i>Polio Surveillance</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of suspected polio cases investigated within 48 hours of notification</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>WHO reports</i>	1996	56
Indicator Description:		1997	80
Comments:		1998	85
		1999	90
		2000	95

Indicator:	<i>Health Management Capacity Established in Urban Areas</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of district-level municipalities which have recruited with their own funds medical officers to manage public health programs</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BASICS project reports</i>	1996	17
Indicator Description:		1997	30
Comments:	There are 64 district-level municipalities	1998	50
		1999	58
		2000	64

Intermediate Results 5: Sustainability of Family Health Services and Support Systems Improved			
Indicator:	<i>Share of National Oral Contraceptives (OC) Distribution by the Social Marketing Company (SMC) Increased</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of total OC users SMC brands</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	14.2
Indicator Description:		1996/7	16
Comments:	Targets have been established for the year in which surveys are scheduled	1999/0	21
		2002/3	25
Indicator:	<i>SMC Cost Recovery</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of operating costs excluding commodities covered by program generated funds</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>SMC project reports</i>	1987	24
Indicator Description:		1993	45
Comments:	SMC's cost recovery targets have been lowered due to decreased revenues from changed pill brands	1996	74
		1997	76
		1998	78
		1999	80
		2002	90
Indicator:	<i>Pro-active Family Planning Users</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of family planning users who receive services from other than doorstep delivery increase</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>BDHS</i>	1993/4	58
Indicator Description:		1996/7	61
Comments:	Targets have been established for the years in which surveys are scheduled	1999/0	64
		2002/3	70
Indicator:	<i>Municipalities Able to finance Vaccination Activities</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of municipalities able to fund the recurrent costs of vaccination activities (excluding vaccines)</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>Project reports</i>	1995	28
Indicator Description:		1996	72
Comments:	USAID supports vaccination activities in 88 municipalities	1997	80
		1998	88

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved

Activities to improve food security relate directly to the U.S. foreign policy goal of "promoting broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies". Food security activities support the Mission Performance Plan objectives to: (1) increase use of environmentally sustainable production practices in agriculture; (2) improve rural roads and rural electricity distribution; and, (3) increase productivity of small and micro entrepreneurs.

Performance Analysis: Most of the indicators at the strategic objective level were established in the past year. The performance is promising and is on track to achieve the targets in future years.

Consumption: Over the past six years, there has been a continual reduction in stunting, a measure of long-term nutrition deprivation, in children 6-59 months. In 1997, there was a decrease from 60.3% to 59.3% nationwide, slightly below our target. However, in the areas in which USAID is concentrating, the decrease was from approximately 57% to 54%.

Bangladesh diets often lack protein and vital micronutrients which are available through fish and green leafy vegetables. In 1997, there was an increase in the frequency of children consuming fish from 36% to 37%. The frequency of children consuming vegetables dropped slightly from 22.5% to 22% reflecting an increase in availability of rice due to bumper cereal production levels. In USAID target areas, the 1997 frequency of consumption levels were 45% for fish and 28% for vegetables.

Availability: Food production has increased significantly in recent years. Last year 18.9 million metric tons (MMT) of rice, 1.4 MMT of wheat, 1 MMT of fish, and 2.3 MMT of vegetables were produced. In 1997, USAID assisted in increasing the production of important protein and micronutrient products in its targeted areas from 12,000 to 14,000 MT of fish and from 156,584 to 202,200 MT of vegetables. It also provided assistance through technology on fertilizer and irrigation for rice, maize, wheat, other crops and livestock.

Access: Increased income from employment is essential for access of the poor to food. USAID activities are directed in its targeted areas to increasing jobs for the poor through enterprise development, marketing and technical information, and credit. The number of jobs in USAID's target areas have increased from 1.15 million in 1996 to 1.38 million in 1997. With the advent of new employment generation activities, the rate of job growth in target areas should grow more quickly.

Intermediate Result 1: Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households in Target Areas Increased

Performance under this Intermediate Result met or exceeded targets for all indicators except one. With regard to the second indicator concerning farmers adopting technology, only 81% of the target was reached. We overestimated the ability of NGOs to expand their activities in this area.

Agricultural Production: Households that raise fish and vegetables consume a higher proportion of their products. The number of USAID-supported households assisted by NGOs involved in these programs increased an additional 32% in 1997, to 840,000. The number of beneficiaries in families producing vegetables increased from 3.2 to 4.0 million. Approximately 75% of these household gardens were managed or owned by women. Furthermore, more than 2,400 farmers established fully sustainable village nurseries as income generation activities (70% of which are managed by women). USAID partners provided technologies which increased average vegetable production. Commercial vegetable growers increased production from 280 kg/garden year (kgy) to 400 kgy. Subsistence households increased their vegetable production by over 240 kgy per household. This resulted in additional production during 1997 of 67,200 MT valued at \$17.9 million while generating some 300,000 additional part time jobs. Nutrition has also improved as 30% of vegetables produced by commercial growers are consumed and the remainder sold for income. For subsistence households, 70% of production is consumed and 30% sold.

Similar increases related to fish producing households, where the number of USAID's partner households rose by 10,000 (from 65,000 households in 1996 to 75,000 in 1997). Sixty percent of those household ponds were managed by women. The number of beneficiaries in

fish producing households increased to 397,000 persons. Ponds using new technology increased production from 93 to 130 kg/pond resulting in a total income of \$9.6 million. This activity also generated some 75,000 part-time jobs (approximately 18,000 per year) since initiation of USAID's program.

Beyond the 840,000 farmers raising vegetables and fish, USAID-supported agricultural technologies reached over 23,000 additional farmers and 5,700 agribusiness entrepreneurs. Progress in expanding poultry production, horticultural and oilseed crops, the seed industry, specialized fertilizer products, food processing and dehydration, and machinery development, are noteworthy and increasingly popular. USAID activities in those and other agribusiness areas successfully leveraged over \$70 million in resources from the Government (\$30 million), local banking institutions (\$26 million) and equity investment capital (\$15 million). This has resulted in more than \$68 million invested in productive agribusiness enterprise development.

Rural Infrastructure: Development in rural Bangladesh (where 70% of the population live and work) is heavily dependent upon improved rural infrastructure. USAID's long involvement in rural electrification has provided programs resulting in 1.78 million connections involving 16 million beneficiaries. In 1997, an additional 6,100 new electrical connections were made for irrigation purposes, which facilitate farmers access to low cost dry season water resources contributing to increased agricultural productivity. Similarly in 1997 some 31,200 connections were added to the existing 217,100 connections for rural business activities. This permits income generating activities for small and medium industrial customers which did not previously exist. Electricity has also lessened the physical burden of rural women by allowing for mechanization of time-consuming manual chores.

USAID's Title II and DA funded rural road rehabilitation activity (earthwork, culverts, road construction) completed 2,055 kms. of road in 1997. Under this program more than 7,763 kms have been rehabilitated or 24% of all Class I (farm to market) rural roads in Bangladesh. Road monitoring indicates an increase in the volume of passenger traffic by 35%, freight by 71%, agriculture freight by 26%, and use of agriculture inputs in beneficiary areas by 49%. These roads have also resulted in a 39% average transport cost savings and a 25% average passenger cost savings. The internal rate of return for the roads has been calculated at over 22%; over 10% greater than the international standard of 12% planned as the original target. In addition to reducing input and market transport costs to the rural farmer, the roads have also improved access to basic educational and health services.

Targeted Food Programs: USAID's Title III and food policy activities have led to improvements in the targeting of public food to the poor from 39% in 1992 to 65% in 1996. In 1997, the percentage increased to 81%, exceeding the planned target. This was largely as a result of the policy dialogue with the Government supported by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and other food donors. It is unlikely that we will be able to increase the levels any further given the government's practices of open market sales and distribution to essential excepted groups. We propose to delete this indicator for the future. We will develop a new indicator which reflects improved food distribution systems in Bangladesh.

Intermediate Result 2: Household Incomes in Targeted Areas Increased

Performance has exceeded the targets for two indicators under this Intermediate Result. The third indicator has just been established and appears to be on track.

Agriculture Enterprises: Household incomes rise as a result of increased employment from industrial and enterprise development. A major focus of USAID's program is the development and expansion of agribusiness activities. More than 23,000 farmers have benefited from the program and have been able to increase their incomes by 15% to 20%. Furthermore, more than 5,700 agribusiness enterprises have been serviced through technology or through credit resulting in more than 30,000 new jobs. Case studies have found that under the expanded vegetable gardening programs described above, some 765,000 households have increased their incomes by 33%. The 75,000 families involved with pond fishing have increased their incomes similarly.

Microenterprise Development: Micro credit programs coupled with training and business advice have provided poor women new opportunities for advancement. USAID programs have resulted in increased income and employment for more than 31,000 credit recipients and their families. Since 1992, these enterprises owned and/or managed by credit recipients have employed more than 143,000 women. Assistance has also been provided to more than 106,000 microenterprises, which has resulted in increased incomes and assets.

Title III local currency comprised one-third of the 1997 budget for the GOB/World Bank Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) which increased the number of microenterprise borrowers from 442,000 to 672,000 this year. All loans are issued through participating NGOs.

Rural electrification has also impacted significantly on rural employment with more than 310,773 connections (including domestic) during 1997 which further contributed to over 5 million jobs created since the advent of the program in the late 1970s.

Title II resources also contribute to increased incomes in USAID's target areas. Approximately 100,000 seasonal jobs (2-3 months) have been created each year since 1995. This supplements family incomes during the dry season when poor families have fewer job opportunities. Employment provides as much as 37% additional income to participating households. Title II resources were also channeled to small private sector contractors for the construction of culverts and small bridges which employ some 20,000 people each year.

Disaster Management: By mitigating the negative impact of disasters upon the poor, household incomes are indirectly affected by their not having to sell their assets for temporary supplies. In 1997, USAID and its partners increase the access of people to emergency relief supplies (within 72 hours) from six million in 1996 to over 14 million (or 40% of the people living in 161 high disaster prone thanas). Disaster preparedness improved significantly. While the May 1997 cyclone was similar in several ways to a cyclone in 1991, only 106 persons were killed compared to the 138,868 during the earlier disaster. USAID and OFDA, through CARE, provided survival kits to some 14,000 families most seriously affected.

Environment: The Food Security Strategic Objective integrates environmental concerns throughout its program. Environmental concerns impact on all activities focused on promoting sustainable food production. The rural road rehabilitation program contains a strong environmental design and monitoring unit which places bridges and culverts appropriately to ensure the natural flow of floodwater, reducing damage to farm lands due to waterlogging and/or salinity. Some 205,500 hectares of land have come under improved management in 1997. The structures also promote the free movement of indigenous fish species into and within the flood plain which help to protect and maintain their natural habitat. This program plus the new Open Water (floodplain) Fisheries initiative will result in increased protection of threatened indigenous fish species (which will be an IR indicator next year). These species have long been important as a source of protein and income for the poor living on the floodplain.

USAID is working with Grameen Shakti (a subsidiary of Grameen Bank) to introduce renewable energy usage in remote and coastal areas of Bangladesh which are not served by conventional sources of energy. This activity will generate new income, employment and other opportunities for the rural poor.

New technologies also promote environmentally sound practices. For example, 1,500 farmers on some 350 hectares of land are conducting pilot fish raising efforts in rice paddies, reducing the use of pesticides and increasing productivity. Other agricultural technologies such as use of urea super granules promote increased productivity on arable lands, reducing pressure to expand horizontally onto scarce forests and other marginal lands.

A USAID-supported study on the arsenic problem in shallow tube well water helped focus donor and GOB attention on this serious environmental problem potentially affecting over 50 million people. Finally, USAID is utilizing the U.S.-Asia Environment Program (US-AEP) to provide technical guidance and training for environmental practitioners. By establishing an Advisory Council and working with the GOB, NGOs and other donors, efforts will be made to further combat industrial pollution and reduce environmental degradation.

Policy Dialogue: Discussions on food security policy issues continue on fertilizer, food distribution, constraints to agriculture and agribusiness development, efficient delivery of rural electricity, environmental risks, employment generation, and market-based economy issues.

A noteworthy result of our dialogue on fertilizer policy was a reduction of the subsidy of urea fertilizer which saved the GOB \$49 million in 1996. Progress was also made in reducing tariffs adversely affecting the agribusiness subsector. Dialogue to increase cost recovery in road maintenance and electricity distribution has resulted in increased budgets which more accurately reflect costs. Additional work will focus on billing and allocation efficiency to ensure sustainability.

We continue to work closely with the GOB and other development partners to ensure that public sector food distribution channels are effectively reaching our clients, the poor. Discussions are ongoing on the steps needed to reduce state owned enterprises in fertilizer manufacture and unnecessary involvement of the government in fertilizer distribution.

Liberalization of seed laws and policies continues to be addressed to help ensure farmers have access to quality seed on a timely basis.

Expected Progress, 1999-2000: USAID's ambitious yet moderately funded food security program is on target. We expect national stunting levels to continue to decline at the rate of 2% each year and expect stunting in areas where our targeted programs are active to be 4% less than national figures. We expect the frequency of vegetable consumption to increase by 2% and fish consumption by 3% nationally while in our target areas increases will be 4% greater for vegetables and 5% greater for fish. Recent studies support continuation and expansion of food-based nutrition efforts. This year, plans will be developed to strengthen and expand food-based nutrition programs to serve more customers.

We expect food availability to increase from expanded irrigation that will be made possible by over 9,000 new electrical connections per year. Electricity will also contribute to increased employment resulting from industrial connections. Additional jobs will result from efforts supporting expansion of agribusinesses and small and micro enterprise development. Better roads will contribute to increased production by increasing availability of agricultural inputs in remote areas, and increased incomes by promoting the flow of production to market at a lower cost. The program's emphasis on food-based nutrition activities provides increased employment while improving diets, a positive step toward sustainability.

Floodplain fishery management will improve as a new program is initiated, focusing on preserving indigenous species of fish while increasing production, employment and dietary improvement. We expect our pilot activity to lead the way to reverse a trend of declining fish supply from the floodplain fishery.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Strategic Objective 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved			
Indicator:	<i>Average Stunting Among Children (6-59 months)</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percent of Children</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>HKI Quarterly Report</i>		Actual
Indicator Description:		1991	71.40
Comments: Stunting measures longer-term nutritional deprivation, therefore offers a good measure of overall progress toward improving food security.		1994	66.00
		1995	64.00
		1996	60.60
		1997	58.60
		1998	57.30
		1999	55.30
		2000	53.30
		2001	51.30
Indicator:	<i>Fish Production from Ponds and Open Waters</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Metric Tons (thousands)</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>ICLARM Quarterly Report</i>		Actual
Indicator Description:		1997	14,000.00
Comments: This is a new indicator. Target for FY 2001 includes only ICLARM. Target for MACH (open water fishery activity) will be included after implementation begins in late 1998.		1998	19,000.00
		1999	23,000.00
		2000	28,000.00
		2001	33,000.00

Indicator:	<i>Vegetable Production from Home Gardening Plots</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Metric Tons (expressed as ones)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>AVRDC & HKI Quarterly Reports</i>	1997		202,200.00
Indicator Description:		1998	250,380.00	
Comments: This is a new indicator. Production is expected to increase due to the use of improved technology in target areas.		1999	299,745.00	
		2000	363,660.00	
		2001	439,950.00	
Indicator:	<i>Children 6-24 Months Consuming Fish at least Four (4) Times per Week</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percentage of Children</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>HKI Quarterly Report</i>	1997		37.00
Indicator Description:		1998	40.00	
Comments: This is a new indicator. Targets for 1999 and beyond may be increased after the MACH activity begins implementation in late 1998.		1999	43.00	
		2000	46.00	
		2001	49.00	
Indicator:	<i>Children 6-24 months Consuming Green Leafy Vegetables at least 4 Times per Week</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percentage of Children</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>HKI Quarterly Report</i>	1997	22.00	22.00
Indicator Description:		1998	24.00	
Comments: This is a new indicator.		1999	26.00	
		2000	28.00	
		2001	30.00	
Indicator:	<i>Jobs Created (cumulative)</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of jobs</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>IFDC, BASC, CARE, URCI, WEDP, ICLARM, AVRDC, HKI Quarterly Reports</i>	1997		1,157,938
		1998	1,386,270	
Indicator Description:		1999	1,675,650	
Comments: These figures include full-time, part-time, and seasonal jobs. In addition to the achievement listed on the table, USAID's work in rural electrification since the late 1970s has generated an additional 5 million jobs. In 1997, the total number of jobs created for women was 732,234. Future targets for women are as follows: 1998 (876,009); 1999 (1,054,570); 2000 (1,277,770); 2001 (1,511,470). Certain activities are ending in either 1998 or 1999, so they are not included in future targets.		2000	1,953,900	
		2001	2,157,400	

Intermediate Result 1: Increase in the Availability of Nutritious Food for the Poor Households				
Indicator:	<i>Numbers of Poor Households Overall Producing Fish and Vegetables Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Numbers</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Helen Keller International/Institute of Public Health Nutrition as well as ICLARM, AVRDC, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) and Fisheries Research Institute (FRI) data.</i>	1991		T:1,000 F:0 B:5,600
Indicator Description:		1993		T:48,000 F:33,600 B:268,800
		1994		T:185,953 F:133,344 B:1,041,336
Comments: Targets for 1997 and beyond have been revised and lowered. The targets were set too high due to unrealistic expectations of the capacity of the local NGOs to expand the program. The multiplier used to calculate beneficiaries has changed from 5.6 to 5.3 due to the decrease in family size. Note: T=Total; F= Female; B=Beneficiaries		1995	T:423,000 F:324,000 B:2,368,800	T:405,300 F:298,700 B:2,269,680
		1996	T:589,000 F:439,000 B:3,298,400	T:636,000 F:420,560 B:3,561,600
		1997	T:817,000 F:612,750 B:4,330,100	T:840,000 F:626,250 B:4,452,000
		1998	T:1,034,500 F:768,875 B:5,482,850	
		1999	T:1,200,500 F:895,875 B:6,362,650	
		2000	T:1,396,500 F:1,049,875 B:7,401,450	
		2001	T:1,567,500 F:1,186,875 B:8,307,750	
		Indicator:	<i>Number of Farmers Using More Productive, Environmentally Sound Technologies</i>	
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of farmers</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>IFDC, ICLARM, AVRDC, and HKI monitoring systems</i>	1994		186,000
Indicator Description:		1995	425,000	406,000
		1996	609,000	585,000
Comments: We are working with an increased number of NGOs to reach more farmers. However, when planning 1997 targets, we overestimated the ability of these NGOs to expand their individual programs. Therefore, the target for 1997 was not met and we have revised future targets to make them more realistic.		1997	1,069,000	863,340
		1998	1,072,000	
		1999	1,270,500	
		2000	1,496,500	
		2001	1,667,500	
Indicator:	<i>Percent of Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) Food Going to Effectively Targeted Programs</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Percentage</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>World Food Program Monthly Report, IFPRI/MRSP Quarterly Reports</i>	1992		39%
Indicator Description:		1993	57%	57%
		1994	62%	61%
Comments: Targeted distribution shows the government's commitment to enhancing the nutritional status of poor consumers lacking purchasing power, a key element for reducing the poverty level. In 1997 the achievement level was 81%, far exceeding the planned target. As it is unlikely that we will be able to make further progress in this area, we will no longer use this indicator in the future, but rather develop a new indicator which will reflect further improvements in the food distribution system.		1995	62%	68%
		1996	70%	65%
		1997	65%	81%

Indicator:	<i>Kilometers of Environmentally Sound Roads Rehabilitated (cumulative)</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of Kilometers</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>IFFD project monitoring system records. CARE Annual Results Report</i>	1995	2,608	3,327
Indicator Description:		1996	5,216	5,708
Comments: Rehabilitated class I rural roads (farm to market) provide access to markets and national road network. Based on management capability and resource availability the life of the activity target was revised in FY 98. Achievements in FY 95 & FY 96 were adjusted to reflect roads rehabilitated. To date, USAID has reached 99.2% of the target. The activity will end in 1999.		1997	7,824	7,763
		1998	10,140	
		1999	12,455	
Indicator:	<i>Number of Small rural Businesses Using Electricity Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of commercial and industrial connections (Thousands)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Rural Electrification Project (REP) monitoring system records</i>	1993	115.4	123.4
Indicator Description:		1994	128.6	146.0
Comments: Electrified businesses hire more employees at 50% higher salaries than in non-electrified villages.		1995	142.4	178.7
		1996	156.1	217.1
		1997	170.9	248.3
		1998	275.0	
		1999	301.4	
		2000	329.3	
		2001	358.6	
Indicator:	<i>Use of Electricity for Irrigation Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of irrigation pumps (Thousands)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Rural Electrification Project (REP) monitoring system records</i>	1993	32.3	32.3
Indicator Description:		1994	36.5	37.0
Comments: The rural electrical cooperatives that USAID has been working with since the late 1970s are intensifying their efforts to provide more electrical connections and better services to their customers. In 1997, we exceeded our target. We have revised future targets accordingly.		1995	41.7	45.7
		1996	47.0	56.1
		1997	52.5	62.2
		1998	71.5	
		1999	78.4	
		2000	85.6	
		2001	93.3	
Indicator:	<i>Population with Access to Disaster Relief</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of People (expressed in thousands)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Integrated Food for Development (IFFD) Project Records</i>	1994		420.00
Indicator Description:		1995	2,400.00	3,240.00
Comments: Targets were revised in FY 97. 1999 figures represent 40% of population in 194 high disaster prone thanas. The original LOA target was 7,875,000 which is 45% of the population in 70 high disaster prone thanas.		1996	3,900.00	6,000.00
		1997	5,362.50	14,027.50
		1998	18,100.00	
		1999	19,400.00	
Indicator:	<i>Land under Improved Management</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of hectares (cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	CARE	1995	260,800	332,700
Indicator Description:		1996	521,600	570,800
		1997	782,400	776,300
Comments: Under the IFFD program, roads are rehabilitated in a way that will mitigate existing or potential environmental problems that exist along the alignment and in the surrounding area. Problems include: water logging, salinity, fish movement, etc. Targets beyond 1999 will be developed when the new open water fisheries activity (MACH) begins in late 1998 and the new Title II program begins in 1999.		1998	1,014,000	
		1999	1,245,500	
		2000	TBD	
		2001	TBD	

Intermediate Result 2: Household Incomes in Targeted Regions Increased				
Indicator:	<i>SMEs Assisted to Create a More Efficient and Larger Workforce (including agribusiness)</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of SMEs (ones) (Cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>IFDC, URCI Quarterly Reports</i>	1997		1,972
Indicator Description:	<i>SMEs = Small & Medium Enterprises</i>	1998	2,623	
Comments: This is a new indicator. Targets for 1998 and beyond include JOBS (implemented by URCI).		1999	3,611	
		2000	4,820	
		2001	5,082	
Indicator:	<i>New or Expanded Microenterprises (other than home gardens or ponds)</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of microenterprises</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>WEDP, IFDC, URCI Quarterly Reports</i>	1997		105,883
Indicator Description:		1998	85,508	
Comments: The women's microenterprise activity, WEDP, ended in August 1997. WEDP contributed 31,000 jobs to the total 105,883 jobs in 1997. Future projections include only the figures from the ATDP and JOBS activities. Targets for female owned/managed microenterprises are as follows: 1998 (75,800); 1999 (88,925); 2000 (106,425); 2001 (123,925).		1999	117,383	
		2000	159,883	
		2001	202,383	
Indicator:	<i>Number of Agribusiness Investments Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number and value (\$million)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>IFDC monitoring system</i>	1994		0, \$0
Indicator Description:		1995	5, \$2	0, \$0
		1996	350, \$10	2,333, \$15
Comments: 68 million represents 49 million of credit from ACF and 19 million from private investment.		1997	1,100, \$25	1,972, \$68
		1998	2,520, \$88	
		1999	3,302, \$113	
		2000	4,279, \$148	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas

The activities under this strategic objective are directly supportive of the U.S. foreign policy goals of increasing foreign governments' adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights. There is a shared understanding within the U.S. Mission of achieving this goal through support for competitive political processes, free and fair elections, enhanced women's political participation, representative labor movements, and human rights.

Performance Analysis: Progress in this strategic objective met expectations, with mixed results at the IR level. Results in the areas of local elected bodies, alternative dispute resolution, and garment workers' rights by and large exceeded targets. Legal awareness activities were still getting underway, while progress in advocacy, although significant, proved difficult to quantify.

Broadened participation: Three hundred and six members of NGO-formed and supported village-based associations of the poor in USAID's target communities were elected to local union council (*parishad*) seats in the December 1997 election, more than triple the target of 100. This success was due in large part to the efforts of USAID's partners, who provided

encouragement to association members to contest the election. Although these NGOs did not support individuals, they provided training to association member candidates in civic and voter issues, the electoral code of conduct and other practical aspects of campaigning.

USAID anticipated that women would be elected to 200 out of 910 non-reserved union council seats in 91 unions in our target areas. In the past, most women in these local bodies had been appointed to seats reserved for women, and as a result, felt little sense of empowerment and were generally ineffective and ignored. In September 1997 the electoral law was changed to allow women to run directly for three reserved women's seats in each council. Most women decided to contest these reserved seats, where their chances of winning were far better, rather than compete against men for the non-reserved seats. In some instances pressure was exerted by local officials and elites to discourage women from competing against men for seats. This resulted in very few women contesting non-reserved seats, and in USAID's target areas one was elected. However, over 44,000 women competed in the election nationwide for the reserved seats, and more than 12,000 will be members of the new union councils. It is expected that the direct election of these women members will enhance their ability to function effectively within the local government bodies. USAID's partners were heavily involved in this process in their target communities. For example, one partner provided training to 56 association-member female candidates, and of these, 21 were elected. As the union council elections took place in December, customer confidence in their ability to influence decisions remained unchanged.

More equitable justice: In the area of alternative dispute resolution, the number of women clients who benefitted from mediation services (shalish) slightly exceeded the target of 3,000. These services were provided by USAID-supported partners and village mediation committees trained by them. Over 2,700 women served on the mediation panels, far exceeding the targeted 1,400, thus helping to ensure that the proceedings were not gender-biased. Customer confidence in access to equitable justice remains low as expected.

Intermediate Result 1: Advocacy of Customer Interests Strengthened

USAID's partners are providing training to village-based associations and organizing mass meetings and rallies to encourage the associations to advocate for their members' interests. USAID also funded an intensive workshop on advocacy for representatives of its partner NGOs, which has strengthened their ability to effectively plan and implement their advocacy initiatives. The number of associations involved with advocating customer interests was 2,185, far exceeding the target of 113. Some 2,050 initiatives were advanced, exceeding the target of 1,800. Common types of local issues being pursued by the associations include distribution of khash (government-owned) land and ponds among the landless, access to government health services, installation of tube-wells for drinking water and irrigation, and access to affordable fertilizer and insecticides. Confidence levels remained unchanged. The number and diversity of issues addressed by the variety of associations and the challenge of identifying best practices require that we assess and redefine the indicators under this IR to ensure the most relevant and effective means for monitoring the impact of advocacy activities.

At the national level, USAID is funding public interest litigation on issues which affect disadvantaged Bangladeshis throughout the country. One such case involves large brick

making kilns in rural areas, which ignore appropriate regulations and by doing so cause enormous damage to the surrounding environment and the health and property of neighboring inhabitants. A hearing is pending in this matter. Another ongoing case on child trafficking has resulted in the modification of procedures regarding issuance of passports for minors. It has also led to widespread sensitization and awareness of this issue among activist groups, media, government, and the general public.

Intermediate Result 2: Quality of Elections Enhanced

For the second year in a row Bangladesh experienced a major election, this time for local bodies (union councils). In a survey conducted in January 1998, customers in target areas reported their confidence in the election process was "medium", as planned. USAID's partner NGOs were actively involved in promoting voter awareness through several means, including national television and radio spots, village popular theater productions, mass rallies and group meetings. The collective effort of USAID-funded activities and those of other donors working through NGOs and the Election Commission contributed to a voter turnout of 80% (up from 74% in the June 1996 parliamentary election). Voter turnout was even higher in USAID target areas, reaching 91% in one region. USAID played a lead role in funding the organization of a nationwide local election monitoring program, supported by seven other international donors. Through this program, two coalitions of local NGOs stationed observers in 22,900 polling stations out of 39,728 total during the month-long election period. Localized election-related violence and irregularities did occur in some areas, but, although the final reports of the election monitoring coalitions have not yet been issued, their initial assessment appears to be that overall the election was free and fair.

Intermediate Result 3: Competence of Local Elected Bodies (LEBs) to Identify and Meet Customer Needs Strengthened

The first phase of this activity, on which USAID's partners focused their efforts in 1997, concerned the election of women and association members to union council seats. USAID's partners are now preparing to work with the newly elected officials to broaden awareness of their roles and responsibilities and increase accountability to local constituents. The postponement of the local election to December 1997 meant that this component of their program is only now beginning. However, initial diagnostic work on governance issues, training needs, community needs assessment and identification of best practices has already been undertaken. Customer satisfaction with LEBs remained "very low" as anticipated.

Intermediate Result 4: Awareness of Legal Rights and Obligations Increased

This activity commenced in mid-1997. Initial work, such as the development of training materials, establishment of monitoring procedures, and production of television spots, took longer than expected. The number of opinion leaders reached was 3,660 compared to the planned 8,900. However, the problems which caused the delays have largely been resolved, and USAID's partners are poised to begin full-scale implementation of legal awareness campaigns through the media as well as direct training of NGOs and association members. They will also conduct research into current practices and policy issues. A proxy for measuring legal awareness is the number of marriages registered in the target area, which was

29,460, far exceeding the expected 8,900. This was due in part to the addition of new partners working in expanded target areas.

Intermediate Result 5: Quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution Improved.

The expansion in the availability of effective and fair mediation services to more communities has met expectations. Over 4,000 cases were handled in 1997 by mediation panels trained through this program, double that of the previous year. Most partners working in this area encountered initial obstacles in ensuring that NGO recipients of their training actually carried out mediation services. It was found that these NGOs needed small amounts of seed money and more intensive monitoring by USAID's partners before they could independently offer these services on a regular basis. USAID and its partners have modified the program to take these requirements into account, and further expansion of mediation services is expected.

Intermediate Result 6: The Ability of Garment Workers to Vindicate Their Rights Through the Strengthening of Independent Sustainable Labor Organizations Increased

USAID's support for the creation of Bangladesh's first independent garment workers' union has yielded significant results. On July 2, 1997, the Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers Union Federation ("BIGUF") received official registration as a national labor federation. In addition to the seven affiliated unions participating in its inaugural convention, eight additional factory level unions have been organized. BIGUF has now opened a new branch office in Chittagong, Bangladesh's second city, and almost doubled its total dues paying membership by welcoming 7,400 new garment workers. It now has a total of 16,087 dues paying members, of which 10,240 are women.

In addition, BIGUF, with assistance from one of USAID's partners, has improved its ability to deliver critical services to its members. During 1997, BIGUF lawyers counseled 3,215 garment workers (1,855 of whom were women) in the filing of 934 grievances; filed 476 court cases for 444 workers (222 of whom were women) and settled 203 cases. On behalf of its members, BIGUF also, in 1997, conducted adult literacy classes (183 students of whom 110 were women), and operated health clinics (1,644 patients of whom 1,036 were women) and schools for former child laborers (148 students).

Activities at the National Level: At the national level, the political environment has not changed significantly over the past year. The impasse between the two main political parties continues, and opposition MPs have stayed away from parliamentary sessions since August 1997. Therefore USAID considers that its original strategy of concentrating its efforts at the local level remains valid. However, in recognition of the legislative role of Parliament which continues in a limited way despite the current political stalemate, one of USAID's partners is working with Parliament and the executive branch to ensure that current policies and proposed bills do not adversely affect the disadvantaged. Another activity aims to bring senior policymakers into contact with the Legal Awareness Forum, a USAID-funded grouping of 24 NGOs working throughout Bangladesh on legal rights and awareness. Finally, in response to a request from the national Election Commission, a USAID-funded coalition of NGOs involved in election monitoring headed a task force which developed a set of recommendations for electoral law reform for eventual adoption by the Parliament. USAID is

considering the possibility of providing assistance to Parliament and will explore potential linkages with other donor activities at the national level.

Expected Progress: The number of women and association members who will be elected to local bodies in 1998 is difficult to predict at this time due to uncertainty surrounding the coming year's election schedule. While municipal council (pourashava) elections are expected to take place in urban areas within the next three months, few of our partners (who focus on rural areas) are in a position to carry out activities related to those elections. It is possible that further elections will be held next year for two new tiers of elected bodies at the village and thana levels, but the timing is still not clear.

USAID partners working in alternative dispute resolution are expected to meet or exceed 1998 targets as participants in their 1997 training programs begin providing mediation services to their communities, and women become aware of the availability of alternative dispute resolution in their areas. Recently, the Government of Bangladesh announced that it plans to implement a nationwide system of village courts. USAID's partners provided input into the design process for the court system, resulting in an improved design and less likelihood of a conflict with the informal dispute resolution activities that are already underway. USAID expects to continue its alternative dispute resolution program, which has been highly effective to date, until a government program is implemented which can meet the needs of the poor for equitable justice. USAID considers it unlikely that a government program will be in place in our target areas before FY 2000.

At the IR level, the election in December 1997 of new union councils, including the direct election for the first time of thousands of women, has provided an excellent starting point for USAID partners' activities aimed at increasing the responsiveness of local elected officials to their constituents, and helping associations advocate their interests to these local bodies. This is particularly true since the 306 members of village-based associations elected in our target areas already have close links to their disadvantaged constituents. The level of activity in the election area will be determined by which elections actually take place during the coming year. Legal awareness activities will be fully underway in 1998 and are expected to meet future targets. Finally, almost 40,000 garment workers have expressed interest in forming unions which we expect to be affiliated with BIGUF. Therefore, USAID expects that BIGUF will double its membership again during 1998. As it grows, BIGUF should be able to represent more effectively its members and provide better services.

A Title I PL 480 agreement for \$10 million was signed in 1998. Local currency resources will be used to finance activities relating to child labor. The U.S. Mission is also looking at ways to support the establishment of a Human Rights Commission either through ESF democracy funds or under the Democracy Partnership.

Target Populations: USAID faces two challenges in monitoring results in this strategic objective. First, 1996 baseline figures, and initial targets, were based on areas in which partners already selected to work in this program were operating or planned to operate. Subsequently, new partners in new locations have been added to the program, and more will be added in the future. As a result, the target populations for several of the IRs have expanded and will continue to do so, making some of the 1996 baseline figures and initial

targets very low in relation to results in subsequent years. Therefore, in the following tables USAID has retained the original baseline figures and 1997 targets, and in cases where target populations have expanded, future targets have been adjusted accordingly.

Second, the definition of target populations for activities in this strategic objective has posed a challenge. Some of USAID’s partners work with very limited populations (association members), while others affect a wider audience (constituents of a union council), and a few have programs with national impact. This has made it difficult to quantify results, since population denominators within IRs vary widely. The current practice has been for partners to measure their results by surveying those to whom they have targeted their activities, but to supply much larger (union-level) population figures. USAID annual customer appraisals, on the other hand, have randomly surveyed the larger union-level populations, and as a result the impact of partner activities has not been adequately reflected.

In the coming year USAID will establish a definition of target population for each indicator. It will then collect data from each partner on the population of their target communities, as defined by the relevant indicators. It will establish a uniform methodology for each indicator which ensures that the results reported are directly related to the population being measured, and that the same population denominator is used for each indicator within the IR unless specifically stated otherwise. Where this is not possible (for example, in public interest litigation cases and other projects with an unmeasurable national impact), anecdotal information will be provided in the narrative section.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Strategic Objective 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas			
Indicator:	<i>Number of Association Members Elected to Local Elected Bodies (LEBs) Increased</i>		
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number (cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996	5
Indicator Description:	1. Associations are village-based groups of between 15 to 50 economically disadvantaged persons, formed and supported by NGOs. 2. Baseline and targets are for existing target areas only. Target Area: 91 unions (91 LEBs, 1183 seats)	1997	306
Comments: The three seats reserved for women and previously awarded by appointment usually went to women belonging to the rural elite class. With these seats opened up for election in 1997, many women association members contested these seats and, given the efforts of our sub-grantees, the success rate was high. Moreover, sub-grantee efforts also paid off in terms of many male association members elected to non-reserved seats.	1998	316	--
	1999	316	--
	2000	316	--

Indicator: <i>Number of Women Elected to Non-reserved Member and Chairperson Seats on Local Elected Bodies Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Number (cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		2
Indicator Description: There were 137 women members/chairpersons in 4600 LEBs nationwide prior to the 1997 elections. The baseline has been revised to 2 to reflect the situation in target areas only. Target Area: 91 unions (91 LEBs, 1183 seats of which 910 non-reserved)	1997	200	1
	1998	220	--
	1999	220	--
Comments: 1. There were 2 women in 910 non-reserved seats (NRS) in 91 LEBs in our target area in 1996. While our sub-grantees expected 200 women to be elected to NRS in the 1997 elections, only one was. This was because the 273 seats (in 91 unions) reserved for women by appointment were opened up to election for the first time, and women preferred to contest in election for these seats rather than for the NRS. Consequently, there are now 274 elected women members/chairpersons in the 1183 seats in our target area as against only 2 previously. 2. Union Parishad (local council) elections are held every five years. The next elections are scheduled for September 2002 and the next Pourashava (municipal) elections will be in 1998. No elections will be held in 1999 and 2000.	2000	220	--
	Indicator: <i>Customer Confidence in Their Ability to Influence Local Decisions in Target Communities Increased</i>		
Unit of Measure: <i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>Annual customer surveys</i>	1995		very low
Indicator Description: Comments: Confidence building is a long-term effort, and dependent upon sustainable achievement of the previous two indicators. We do not expect this indicator to show improvement until the customers have experienced several years of increased responsiveness by LEBs. Therefore, we expect confidence to be at the "medium" level by 2000.	1996	very low	very low
	1997	very low	very low
	1998	low	
	1999	low	
	2000	medium	
Indicator: <i>Number of Women Alternative Dispute Resolution Clients in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		1,990
Indicator Description: Comments: Baseline and 1997 targets are based on previously existing program areas only. Targets for 1998 onward were revised upward to reflect the entry of new sub-grantees. 363 unions with a population of about 9 million are now being covered under the program.	1997	3,000	3,010
	1998	4,000	
	1999	5,000	
	2000	6,000	
Indicator: <i>Number of Women Serving on Alternative Dispute Resolution Panels in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		1,113
Indicator Description: Comments: Baseline and 1997 targets are based on previously existing program areas only. Targets for 1998 onward were revised upward to reflect the entry of new sub-grantees. 363 unions with a population of about 9 million are now being covered under the program.	1997	1,400	2,724
	1998	3,500	
	1999	4,500	
	2000	5,500	
Indicator: <i>Customer Confidence in Their Access to Equitable Justice in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure: <i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: <i>Annual customer surveys</i>	1995		low
Indicator Description: Comments: Confidence building is a long-term effort, and dependent upon sustainable achievement of the previous two indicators. We do not expect this indicator to show improvement until the customers have experienced several years of improved ADR practices. Therefore, we expect confidence to be at the "medium" level by 2000.	1996	low	low
	1997	low	low
	1998	low	
	1999	low	
	2000	medium	

Intermediate Result 1: Advocacy of Customer Interests Strengthened

Indicator:	<i>Number of Associations Advocating Customer Interests in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		37
Indicator Description:		1997	113	2,185
		1998	3,800	
Comments: Baseline and 1997 targets are based on previously existing program areas only. Targets for 1998 onward were revised upward to reflect the entry of new sub-grantees. 312 unions with a population of about 8 million are now being covered under the program.		1999	4,400	
		2000	5,000	

Indicator:	<i>Number of Advocacy Initiatives by Partnership-supported Groups Increased.</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996	--	1,160
Indicator Description: The indicator was changed from "number of customer-driven issues advocated increased" following the annual strategic results framework review. Baseline and targets have been changed accordingly. Examples of advocacy initiatives are group members approaching the government to make a case for obtaining khash (government) land for cultivation, khash ponds for pisciculture, better medical facilities at the union health centers, construction or maintenance of needed roads, bridges and culverts, and so on.		1997	1,800	2,050
		1998	4,800	
Comments: 312 unions with a population of about 8 million are now being covered under the program.		1999	5,800	
		2000	6,800	

Indicator:	<i>Customer confidence in the ability of associations to advocate their interests in target communities increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Annual customer surveys</i>	1995	--	very low
Indicator Description:		1996	very low	very low
		1997	very low	very low
Comments: It was observed during the January 1998 customer survey that those customers who were members of associations had in general a higher level of confidence in advocacy than those who were not. Confidence of association members ranged from "low" to "medium".		1998	low	
		1999	low	
		2000	medium	

Intermediate Result 2: Quality of Elections Enhanced

Indicator:	<i>Customer confidence in the electoral process increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Annual customer surveys</i>	1995		low
Indicator Description:		1996	low	medium
		1997	medium	medium
Comments:		1998	medium	
		1999	high	
		2000	high	

Intermediate Result 3: Competence of Local Elected Bodies to Identify and Meet Customer Needs Strengthened

Indicator:	<i>Customer Satisfaction with Performance of LEBs in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Annual customer surveys</i>	1995		very low
Indicator Description:		1996	very low	very low
		1997	very low	very low
Comments:		1998	low	
		1999	low	
		2000	medium	

Intermediate Result 4: Awareness of Legal Rights and Obligations Increased				
Indicator:	<i>Number of Local Elites and Opinion Leaders Reached by Legal Awareness Programs in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		5,700
Indicator Description:	Local elites and opinion leaders include chairpersons and members of the LEB, school teachers and other educated people, and the wealthy and influential people residing in the villages.	1997	8,900	3,660
Comments:	220 unions with a population of about 5.5 million are now being covered under the program.	1998	10,700	
		1999	12,800	
		2000	15,400	
Indicator:	<i>Number of Marriages Registered in Target Communities Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996	--	7,800
Indicator Description:		1997	8,000	29,460
Comments:	Baseline and 1997 targets are based on previously existing program areas only. Targets for 1998 onward were revised upward to reflect new program areas. New targets reflect the situation in 250 unions with a population of about 6 million.	1998	32,500	
		1999	35,000	
		2000	37,500	
Intermediate Result 5: Quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution Improved				
Indicator:	<i>Number of Shalish in Target Communities Using Improved ADR Techniques Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number of cases</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996		2,015
Indicator Description:	Shalish is an informal dispute resolution (mediation) system, prevalent in rural Bangladesh for centuries. Improved ADR techniques consist of a modernized shalish, consistent with existing laws and requiring documentation of proceedings and decisions.	1997	2,800	4,000
Comments:	Baseline and 1997 targets are based on previously existing program areas only. Targets for 1998 onward were revised upward to reflect new program areas. New targets reflect the situation in 364 unions with a population of about 9 million.	1998	6,400	
		1999	7,800	
		2000	9,200	
Intermediate Result 6: The Ability of Garment Workers to Vindicate Their Rights Through the Strengthening of Independent Sustainable Labor Organizations Increased				
Indicator:	<i>Number of Female Garment Workers Who are Members of the Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers Union Federation (BIGUF) Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number (cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1995		3,962
Indicator Description:		1996	4,755	8,687
Comments:	Due to the better than expected results in 1996, targets for FY 97-99 were revised upward. Total membership almost doubled in 1997 to 16,087, and large proportion of these new members are male.	1997	13,050	10,240
		1998	19,600	
		1999	30,000	
		2000	45,000	
Indicator:	<i>Number of BIGUF Members Benefitting from Full Application of Labor Laws Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Number (cumulative)</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Sub-grantee reports</i>	1996	2,400	3,000
Indicator Description:		1997	6000	6,755
Comments:	This indicator refers to benefits obtained with BIGUF legal assistance. Full application of labor laws means a union member is receiving all the benefits (e.g., pay, working conditions) required by labor laws.	1998	10000	
		1999	15000	
		2000	21000	
Indicator:	<i>BIGUF Members' Sense of Empowerment Vis-a-vis Employers Increased</i>			
Unit of Measure:	<i>Scale: very low-low-medium-high-very high</i>	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	<i>Annual customer appraisals</i>	1995		Very low
Indicator Description:		1996	Low	Medium
Comments:	No formal survey was taken in 1997 but field trips and other anecdotal evidence indicate a rising level of confidence and empowerment.	1997	Medium	
		1998	Medium	
		1999	High	

PART III -- STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

1. Consolidation of Food Security Strategic Objectives:

During the R4 review held in 1997, USAID/Washington supported the Mission's proposal to consolidate the Food Security strategic objectives into one objective. The 1997 R4 reporting cable stated that decision, with the agreement that the Mission would submit the consolidation request prior to this year's R4 review.

The Mission's proposed consolidation package was submitted to Washington on January 28, 1998, and subsequently reviewed by ANE Bureau and other relevant bureaus. The Mission received consolidation approval after AID/Washington reviews at the end of February. The Mission response to the consolidation cable is contained in the narrative and performance tables for Strategic Objective 2 where the scope and size of our food security activities and resulting impacts are made clear. It is agreed that during the coming year the Mission will investigate whether the Government of Bangladesh or other donors are sufficiently active in promoting improved food utilization, or whether more attention should be paid to this aspect of food security.

2. Consolidation of Responsive Government (RG) Strategic Objectives:

During the 1997 review, it was acknowledged that intermediate results under the two RG objectives were closely interrelated. The majority of USAID partners' activities have an impact in more than one of the SO areas. To illustrate, activities within IR3 which promote the ability of local elected bodies to meet customer needs, relate to the former SO of broadened participation in local decision making and also, where the training involves legal rights and mediation services, to the other former SO of more equitable justice. The same is true of advocacy, where the local decision-making bodies are often lobbied on issues related to legal abuses and equitable justice. At the IR level, activities under broadened participation are often closely linked to activities of IRs under equitable justice. For example, the enhanced quality of elections facilitates the election of competent candidates who, when they become union council members, will be more sensitive to the legal rights of their constituents and their need for fair mediation services. It was agreed that the two SOs should be consolidated into a single strategic objective.

3. Environment:

The work of the Mission in incorporating environmental considerations into the Food Security strategic objective are described in the narrative section for Strategic Objective 2.

4. Customer and Partnership Involvement in the Development, Implementation and Monitoring of the Program:

Upon the adoption of reengineering and its core values the Mission identified its customers and established mechanisms to integrate those people into the development and monitoring of our program. Since that time every new results package developed in this Mission has begun

from a formal assessment of the needs of the customer by the customer. We then develop partnerships with representatives of the host government, relevant community and/or business organizations and the identified implementing organization(s) to develop the results package. In each case, we then go back to the customer to determine if "we got it right." The next stage is to include a customer service plan in the results package formalizing the continued dialog with the customers to monitor how well we are meeting their identified needs. Only then do we formalize the results package and enter into agreement(s) with the relevant partners to achieve the results. In FY 1997 each of our strategic objective teams conducted customer appraisals as part of the design of new activities and for results monitoring and reporting under the cover of this R4 document. In addition, the Mission also conducted its first country-wide customer appraisal at the Mission's goal level to serve as a baseline to monitor progress in achieving the goal.

Even though the host government does not generally manage program funds, USAID has in each case entered into strategic agreements with those concerned parts of the government which identify each partner's role, including implementation and monitoring responsibilities. The increased level of participation of all partners from the beginning of the process has ensured that the final program is more responsive to the needs of the customers as well as of the partners, has expedited the approval process of each program, and allowed a more rapid start to implementation.

5. Synergy Among Teams:

The Mission has initiated a series of activities across strategic objective teams which have the potential in combination of enhancing the overall impact of the program. In 1997, the combination of vitamin A capsule distribution and home gardening programs resulted in sustained, low rates of night blindness. Beginning in 1998, under the Agency's Vitamin A Initiative (VITA), both the Population/Health and Food Security Teams will further increase access to and use of Vitamin A both through improved capsule distribution and food-based resources.

Also, to promote the rights of women, the Population and Health and Responsive Government Teams designed a women's reproductive rights information program which will be implemented in 1998-9 by local NGOs involved in democracy activities. Finally, in 1998, the Population and Health and Responsive Government teams will be designing an improved family planning and health program for the Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers Union Federation.

6. Donor Coordination:

Donor coordination in Bangladesh is quite active. There are 21 local consultative groups representing every significant sector in Bangladesh. These donor groups, chaired by 11 different donors, meet regularly throughout the year and with greater frequency as major donor meetings approach. USAID plays a major role in the health and population, agriculture, food security and local government groups. We chair the environment group and co-chair with the World Bank the private sector development group. We are also active in the groups representing: fisheries, power, NGOs, WID issues, project implementation and

poverty issues. The relationship with the major donors: World Bank, Asia Development Bank and the Japanese is excellent.

7. Gender Issues:

As described throughout the earlier section on progress toward objectives, USAID has a fully gender-integrated program. USAID-supported programs provided family planning services and information to approximately 6.6 million clients, a large proportion of whom are women, in 1997. Since 1993, USAID activities have taught more than 626,000 women how to produce a variety of vegetable crops and fish at very low cost, which can be consumed or sold to enhance family income; plans are to reach 1.5 million women with these services by the year 2000. Other activities provide credit and business services to poor women, teach them about their legal rights and assist them to participate fully in local government.

8. Budget Allocations:

None of the changes listed above represent a departure from the Mission's originally approved strategy. It should be noted, however, that in recent years the Mission has received more Population and Child Survival funds than it has requested and less discretionary money to fund activities outside the family planning/health program. This budget shift comes during the time when Bangladesh stands at a crossroads between joining the global economy and attracting direct foreign investment or sinking back into extreme poverty where self sufficiency once again becomes the operative standard of development. Our ability to support and stimulate more economic growth at this important juncture is limited by the lack of discretionary funds allocated to the Mission.

9. Environmental Compliance:

USAID/Bangladesh has no issues related to the implementation of the requirements under 22 CFR 216.

The Mission's Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) activity and the Food Management and Research Support Project have already been granted categorical exclusion. The Job Opportunity and Business Support (JOBS) program has been approved for a negative determination, implying that no major environmental impact is expected under the components of this results package. The new open capture fisheries activity, Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH), has a proactive environmental focus. The MACH IEE is on progress and we anticipate this will be eligible for categorical exclusion as well. CARE-managed Title II activities, specifically, Integrated Food for Development Project (IFFD) has a full-fledged Environmental Unit (EMU) to ensure the compliance of Reg 16. EMU works with the Mission on environmental monitoring and in preparation of IEEs.

Country: Bangladesh

Ref: State 083082

**STATUS OF
ANE STRATEGY/R4
AGREEMENTS**

Drafter:

Date: March 1998

Ref	ACTION REQUESTED	Cable Ref	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR(S)	DUE DATE	STATUS
1	POPULATION, HEALTH & NUTRITION (SO 1-3) The new PHN SO from Mission will include several IR indicators (including one for quality) that rely on targeted surveys/focus groups for data and which can be replicated annually or biannually.	P 07, #13	Mission	unspecified	IR indicators are predominantly based on DHS. Since there was a DHS in 1997, we reported these survey numbers in the R-4. For next year's R-4 (when there will not be DHS data) we will report trend data from a combination of service statistics and targeted surveys/focus groups.
2	Mission will continue policy discussion with GOB (1) and will provide information to USAID/W as appropriate.	P 07, #14	Mission	ongoing	Accomplished and reported in R-4.
3	Mission brings key donor issues to the attention of USAID/W on a timely basis as to commodity supply delays. Bureau will work with PPC/DC to seek ways of better notifying missions of when high-level consultations are scheduled.	P 08, #16	Mission ANE	ongoing	Accomplished USAID provided feedback for EU/AID and DFID consultations as well as provides USAID/W with regular updates on Common Agenda activities.
4	Mission will ensure gender balance in utilization of key services (e.g., vaccination) and will report to USAID/W on gender differentials where available and appropriate.	P 08, #15	Mission	ongoing	Accomplished and reported in R-4

Country: Bangladesh

Ref: State 083082

**STATUS OF
ANE STRATEGY/R4
AGREEMENTS**

Drafter:

Date: March 1998

Ref	ACTION REQUESTED	Cable Ref	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR(S)	DUE DATE	STATUS
5	AGRICULTURE (SO 4-6) USAID/W supports the Mission's proposed consolidation of SOs 4,5 & 6 into one SO. The Mission will submit the consolidated SO; identify the SO level and major IR level indicators with targets and anticipated impacts; delineate the approach to achieving the SO; explain environment strategy integration; indicate staff and financial resources need.	P 13, #25	Mission	unspecified	The Mission submitted a consolidation proposal to USAID/W on January 28th. The merged strategy included a mixture of indicators from past SOs and new ones more appropriate to the revised SO. Indicators for environment particularly focusing on improved land management, integrated pest management and fish preservation were included. The consolidation was approved with a few adjustments and clarifications suggested by USAID/W. These are being made and will be addressed in R-4 meetings. Staffing is adequate, but more environmental support funds and increased support from USAEP will be required.

Country: Bangladesh

Ref: State 083082

**STATUS OF
ANE STRATEGY/R4
AGREEMENTS**

Drafter:

Date: March 1998

Ref	ACTION REQUESTED	Cable Ref	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR(S)	DUE DATE	STATUS
6	<p>POLITICAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION (SOs 7 and 8 as now merged into Mission's SO 3) If the Mission proposes during 1997 a consolidation of the two democracy SOs into a single strategic objective, the Mission might wish to address the continuing validity of its assumption, I.A., any changes in the political environment that led to strategic decisions to seek results primarily at the local level and in limited geographic areas. If conditions have changed sufficiently, the Mission may wish to explore whether it might address any nation-level problems that can be impacted within its strategic framework and in the context of the new assumptions.</p>	STATE 97- 155382 P 16, #32	Mission	unspecified	For status and how the R-4 agreement guidance were addressed, as advised, refer to Mission's R-4 submission for FY 2000, Part II narrative on SO 3, para on "Activities as the National Level" (page 24), and Item 2. Part III "Status of Management Contract" (page 30).

Country: Bangladesh Ref: State 083082		STATUS OF ANE STRATEGY/R4 AGREEMENTS			Drafter:	
Date: March 1998						
Ref	ACTION REQUESTED	Cable Ref	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR(S)	DUE DATE	STATUS	
7	<p>FOOD SECURITY (SO 5 and 6) Mission plans to incorporate environmental considerations into its food security SO. ANE/SEA & G will work with the Mission on development of environment indicators and the new open capture fisheries program. Mission is also encouraged to develop a new intermediate results focusing on conservation of the natural resource base upon which attainment of the food security SO depends.</p>	P 17, #34	Mission ANE/SEA G	unspecified	Mission has worked with G/ENV and re-worked the indicators <i>Fish Production from Ponds and Open Waters, Number of Farmers Using More Productive, Environmentally Sound Technologies, Kilometers of Environmentally Sound Roads (cumulative), and Land Under Improved Management</i> , to incorporate environmental considerations into the food security SO. Specifically, the new indicator, <i>Land Under Improved Management</i> , reflects the integration of environment in existing and upcoming activities.	

(1) On its contributions to the sector, both financial and otherwise (e.g., policy).

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PART IV -- RESOURCES REQUEST

1. Level of Program Resources Required: In FY 1998 USAID is currently operating with a DA funded budget of \$54,850,000. The Infectious Diseases earmark of \$3,017,000 will be programmed in conjunction with the ANE and Global Bureaus and will be recorded against the Global Bureau Strategic Objective and not as part of USAID's Strategic Objective 1.

For FY 1999 USAID has received a Congressional Presentation (CP) planning number of \$65,270,000. Realizing that this number will likely go down, we have not programmed the full amount but instead budgeted what we realistically and prudently think we can accomplish during the year. Budget planning was complicated by the earmarks and directives that drove the budget allocations. In a nutshell, in FY 1999 we cannot absorb all the population and child survival funds and we lack economic growth funds.

Prior to FY 1997, the USAID Population and Health (PH) program received annual funding of approximately \$30 million. In both FY 1997 and FY 1998, USAID received approximately \$38 million of funding for PH activities under Strategic Objective 1. In FY 1999, the CP level represented a further increase for PH activities to approximately \$48 million. The PH program can effectively absorb additional funds over the life of the approved Strategic Objective. However, FY 1999 obligations in excess of \$38 million would result in an unacceptably high pipeline (greater than 18 months) because of the lag time between receipt of this unexpectedly large amount and increased expenditures under Strategic Objective 1. Consequently, in FY 1999 USAID is requesting a level for activities under Strategic Objective 1 of slightly less than \$38 million. USAID would be able to accept further funding increases under Strategic Objective 1 beginning in FY 2000.

The opposite situation prevails in FY 1998 and FY 1999 for Strategic Objective 2 because of the lack of Economic Growth Funds. Efforts to assist Bangladesh to create more jobs, especially off-farm employment, will be limited. Requests from the Government of Bangladesh to help create a more open and free economic system will have to go largely unfulfilled. It is ironic that at the time this situation prevails in the USAID program in Bangladesh, legislation has been submitted in the U.S. House of Representatives to establish an index of economic freedom to evaluate countries receiving U.S. development assistance. The legislation cites Bangladesh as one of the problem countries.

In FY 2000, the budget request is slightly above FY 1999 but still below the CP planning number. The increase over FY 1999 comes principally from higher levels for economic growth funds and population.

Table 2.A.

USAID FY 1998 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

15-Sep-98
08:57 AM

Country/Program: Bangladesh
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #, Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 97	Estimated Total	FY 1998										Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
					Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G				Est. Expend. FY 98
S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved																		
		Bilateral	26,735,160	19,888,000				11,501,000	8,387,000		0				20,226,000	191,500,000	0	2003
		Field Spt	2,442,000	15,945,000				11,699,000	2,895,000	*	1,351,000				10,000,000	18,500,000		
		Total	29,177,160	35,833,000	0	0	0	23,200,000	11,282,000		1,351,000	0	0	0	30,226,000	210,000,000	0	
S.O. 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved																		
		Bilateral	20,399,000	10,100,000				8,900,000	1,200,000						12,621,000	243,394,000	0	2003
		Field Spt	0	3,800,000				0	3,800,000						3,800,000	15,100,000		
		Total	20,399,000	13,900,000	0	0	0	8,900,000	5,000,000		0	0	0	0	16,421,000	258,494,000	0	
S.O. 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas																		
		Bilateral	4,213,000	1,700,000										1,700,000	2,789,000	13,205,000	1,800,000	2001
		Field Spt	0	400,000										400,000	0	1,795,000	300,000	
		Total	4,213,000	2,100,000	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2,100,000	2,789,000	15,000,000	2,100,000	
		Total Bilateral	51,347,160	31,688,000	0	0	8,900,000	11,501,000	9,587,000		0	0	0	1,700,000	35,636,000	448,099,000		
		Total Field Support	2,442,000	20,145,000	0	0	0	11,699,000	6,695,000		1,351,000	0	0	400,000	13,800,000	35,395,000		
		TOTAL PROGRAM	53,789,160	51,833,000	0	0	8,900,000	23,200,000	16,282,000		1,351,000	0	0	2,100,000	49,436,000	483,494,000	2,100,000	

FY 1998 Budget Request by Appropriation	
Development Assistance	54,850,000
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	19,500,000
PL 480 Title III	7,500,000
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	8,900,000
[Of which Microenterprise]	0
HCD	0
PHN	40,833,000
Environment	0
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	2,100,000
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0

Note: * The \$3,017,000 earmarked for Infectious Diseases will be programmed in collaboration with the ANE and Global Bureaus and recorded as part of the Global Bureau Strategic Objective on Infectious Diseases

Table 2.B.

USAID FY 1999 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

Country/Program: Bangladesh
Scenario: Base Level

15-Sep-98
08:57 AM

S.O. #, Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 98	Estimated Total	FY 1999										Est. Exp. FY 99	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
					Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G					
S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved																			
	Bilateral		42,116,160	22,030,000					12,504,000	9,526,000						24,000,000	191,500,000	0	2003
	Field Spt		8,737,000	15,630,000					13,790,000	0						8,000,000	18,500,000		
	Total		50,853,160	37,660,000	0	0	0	26,294,000	9,526,000	0	1,840,000	0	0	0	0	32,000,000	210,000,000	0	
S.O. 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved																			
	Bilateral		17,878,000	8,530,000					3,600,000	1,030,000						12,584,000	163,031,000	0	2003
	Field Spt		0	4,400,000					1,000,000	0				1,200,000		5,100,000	17,200,000		
	Total		17,878,000	12,930,000	0	4,600,000	1,030,000	0	6,000,000	0	0	0	1,300,000	0	17,684,000	180,231,000	0		
S.O. 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas																			
	Bilateral		3,124,000	1,650,000											1,650,000	3,500,000	13,205,000	1,800,000	2001
	Field Spt		0	350,000											350,000	0	1,795,000	300,000	
	Total		3,124,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	3,500,000	15,000,000	2,100,000		
Total Bilateral			63,118,160	32,210,000	0	3,600,000	1,030,000	12,504,000	12,226,000	0	0	1,200,000	1,650,000	40,084,000	367,736,000				
Total Field Support			8,737,000	20,380,000	0	1,000,000	0	13,790,000	3,300,000	1,840,000	0	100,000	350,000	13,100,000	37,495,000				
TOTAL PROGRAM			71,855,160	52,590,000	0	4,600,000	1,030,000	26,294,000	15,526,000	1,840,000	0	1,300,000	2,000,000	53,184,000	405,231,000	2,100,000			

Development Assistance	52,590,000
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	29,000,000
PL 480 Title III	10,000,000
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

Econ Growth	5,630,000
[Of which Microenterprise]	0
HCD	0
PHN	43,660,000
Environment	1,300,000
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	2,000,000
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0

Table 2.C.

USAID FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

Country/Program: Bangladesh
Scenario: Base Level

15-Sep-98
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S.O. #, Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 99	Estimated Total	FY 2000										Est. Expend. FY 00	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.			
					Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G							
S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved																					
		Bilateral	41,286,160	30,600,000					19,600,000	11,000,000							30,000,000	191,500,000	0	2,003	
		Field Spt	15,227,000	9,400,000					9,000,000	0							12,000,000	18,500,000			
		Total	56,513,160	40,000,000	0	0	0	28,600,000	11,000,000	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000,000	210,000,000	0		
S.O. 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved																					
		Bilateral	15,394,000	14,800,000						4,600,000	6,500,000						9,745,000	100,031,000	0	2,003	
		Field Spt	0	4,500,000						200,000	0						5,200,000	17,200,000			
		Total	15,394,000	19,300,000	0	4,800,000	6,500,000	0	5,500,000	3,800,000	0	0	2,000,000	500,000	0	0	14,945,000	117,231,000	0		
S.O. 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas																					
		Bilateral	1,274,000	1,700,000													1,700,000	2,500,000	13,205,000	1,800,000	2,001
		Field Spt	0	300,000													300,000	0	1,795,000	300,000	
		Total	1,274,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,500,000	15,000,000	2,100,000	
		Total Bilateral	57,954,160	47,100,000	0	4,600,000	6,500,000	19,600,000	12,700,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	1,700,000	0	0	42,245,000	304,736,000	0		
		Total Field Support	15,227,000	14,200,000	0	200,000	0	9,000,000	3,800,000	0	0	500,000	300,000	0	0	0	17,200,000	37,495,000	0		
		TOTAL PROGRAM	73,181,160	61,300,000	0	4,800,000	6,500,000	28,600,000	16,500,000	0	400,000	0	2,500,000	2,000,000	0	0	59,445,000	342,231,000	2,100,000		

FY 2000 Budget Request by Appropriation	
Development Assistance	61,300,000
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	26,000,000
PL 480 Title III	10,000,000
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- DA	
Econ Growth	11,300,000
[Of which Microenterprise]	0
HCD	0
PHN	45,500,000
Environment	2,500,000
[Of which Biodiversity]	0
Democracy	2,000,000
Humanitarian	0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0

2. Prioritization of Objectives:

Taking a long term perspective and recognizing the tremendous need in the country, the **population/health strategic objective** ranks as the Mission's highest priority. Whatever economic development gains Bangladesh makes over the next 15-20 years, they will be severely reduced if the growth of the population is not brought under control and the health of women and children is not improved. Activities under this objective continue to show a high rate of results achievement.

In the short run, the **food security strategic objective** will have the most direct impact on the Mission goal of reducing the number of people living in poverty. Over 70 percent of Bangladeshis live in rural areas and agriculture is the main source of income for rural households. The emphasis of the strategic objective is to help Bangladesh move from an inward-looking, self-sufficiency approach to the agricultural economy to a position that emphasizes exports and is more diversified in its production and purchasing of food.

The economy of Bangladesh is extremely fragile. Three immediate factors heavily influence whether it continues to move forward or falls precipitously: the annual rice harvest, exports of ready made garments and worker remittances. A possible drop in the aman crop this winter could result in zero growth in the GDP from agriculture. At a time when foreign reserves are already critically low, substantial rice purchases by the GOB to stabilize prices to avoid thousands of people starving will reduce reserves to a level which may jeopardize the central bank's support for the currency. In such a situation, application of correct policies in food and agriculture is critical in order to maintain stabilization and growth while ensuring the attainment of the food security objective and poverty reduction.

The **responsive government objective** represents a relatively small but important program that is closely linked with Agency and Embassy foreign policy goals. While the program is still in its initial stages, it is essential over the long run that all citizens feel that they have within their power the ability to voice their legitimate concerns and to hold elected officials accountable for a response.

Although the three Strategic Objectives are at different stages of development, we do not consider any of them as low performing. We do not anticipate any significant upward or downward funding adjustments in FY 99.

3. Links With Centrally Funded Mechanisms:

SO 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved: Without centrally funded mechanisms, SO 1 would have been unable to achieve its expected results in childhood immunization, family planning logistics, FP/MCH information and communication, FP/MCH service delivery, and policy. These programs support all of the intermediate results of this SO.

SO 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved: Global field support funds contribute significantly to the child survival activities of the Food Security Strategic Objective. Without global field support, these activities (home and commercial gardening,

ricketts prevention, etc.) would have to be changed or deleted meaning that our attention to nutrition and consumption concerns would be diminished and our impact in these areas greatly reduced. In 1999, USAID is requesting \$5.1 million of field support; in 2000, we are requesting \$5.2 million.

Food Aid: Title II food aid provides funding for environmentally sound Class 1 farm-to-market rural road improvements and disaster preparedness activities. A new five-year Title II program is being developed for implementation in FY 2000. This activity will include flood proofing activities for the seriously flood prone areas of Bangladesh and urban slum development in secondary cities. In addition, Title II resources will also be used to address the sustainability of roads and to enhance disaster management and response capabilities through GOB-NGO collaboration. The new five-year program will need a Title II allocation in FY 1999 in order to allow time for monetization. Therefore we request a Title II level of \$29 million for FY 1999 and \$26 million in FY 2000.

Local currency resources generated from Title III funds are being used to support the transfer of agricultural technologies to poor farmers, microcredit activities, and the eradication of illiteracy through non-formal education programs. To continue work in these important areas, USAID is requesting Title III allocations of \$10 million for FYs 1999 and 2000.

SO 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas: Under this Strategic Objective approximately \$300,000 to \$400,000 annually is provided through field support to the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS). ACILS, through its country program in Bangladesh under the Global Bureau's core grant, implements a program on garment workers' rights and strengthening independent labor unions. Without ACILS this program (IR 6) would not be possible.

**Table 3
GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT**

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
				FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau		
S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	936-3038 Family Planning Logistics Management	High	3 years (1998-00)	--	2,320,000	--	3,790,000	--	2,000,000
Do	936-3052 JHU/Center for Communication Programs	Medium-high	2 years (1998-99)	--	300,000	--	0	--	0
Do	936-3057 Contraceptive Procurement	Medium-high	3 years (1998-00)	--	9,500,000	--	10,000,000	--	5,000,000
Do	936-3078 The POLICY Project	Medium-high	2 years (1998-99)	--	700,000	--	0	--	0
Do	936-3083 MEASURE I	High	1 year (1999)	--	733,000	--	0	--	150,000
Do	936-5974 Rational Pharmaceutical Management	Medium-high	2 years (1998-99)	--	100,000	--	0	--	0
Do	936-6004 Health and Child Survival Fellows Program	High	0.2 year (1998)	--	25,000	--	0	--	0
Do	TBD AIDS	Medium-high	2 years (1999-00)	--	0	--	200,000	--	400,000
Do	TBD	Medium	TBD	--	0	--	500,000	--	0
Do	TBD BASICS (If awarded)	Medium-high	2 years (1999-00)	--	2,267,000	--	0	--	0
S.O. AID/W Infectious Diseases	936-5986 Child Health Research	Medium-high	TBD	--	3,017,000	--	0	--	0
S.O. 2: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved	936-4111 Int'l Agricultural Research Center (AVRDC/ICLARM)	High	8 years (1993-00)	--	2,000,000	--	2,000,000	--	2,000,000
Do	388-98-001 Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH)	Medium-high	5 years (1998-03)	--	500,000	--	0	--	0
Do	HRN-5116-a-00-2-2045-00 NGO Gardening and Nutrition Education Surveillance Project (NGNESP)	High		--	1,000,000	--	1,000,000	--	1,000,000
Do	Prime Microenterprise Innovation Project	Medium	3 years (1998-00)	--	200,000	--	0	--	0
Do	936-4201 Agricultural Policy Analysis Project (APAP III)	Medium	5 years (1993-98)	--	100,000	--	0	--	0
Do	Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening (EPIQ)	Medium		--	0	--	100,000	--	0
Do	Cornell Soil Management Project (CRSP)	Medium-high	2 years (1998-00)	--	0	--	300,000	--	300,000
Do	CIMMYT, Wheat Tech. Transfer Project	Medium-high	2 years (1998-00)	--	0	--	500,000	--	500,000
Do	Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Virginia CRSP	Medium-high	2 years (1998-00)	--	0	--	500,000	--	500,000
Do	Raising Opportunities thru Agribusiness Reforms (ROARs)	Medium-high		--	0	--	0	--	200,000
S.O. 3: Broadened Participation in Local Decision Making and More Equitable Justice, Especially for Women in Targeted Areas	936-5473 American Center for International Labor Solidarity **	Medium-high	5 Years	--	400,000	--	350,000	--	300,000
GRAND TOTAL.....				--	23,162,000	--	19,240,000	--	12,350,000

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Note:

** Description of G Bureau Services: G services are required to obligate the funds into the centrally-managed project, to enable AAFLI to implement in Bangladesh the new 3-year program approved by USAID/Bangladesh in FY 97. Implementation of the 3-year program in Bangladesh starts in FY 98. Initial obligation of \$300,000 was made by G Bureau in FY 97, against the total USAID cost of 1,050,000.

4. Operating Expenses (OE) Narrative:

Impact of OE Targets on Workforce and Program: USAID believes that it will be able to sustain required work force levels provided within the OE targets set for FY 1998 and FY 1999. Our USDH turnover rate in FY 2000 is expected to be higher than in past years as 40% of the officers complete their tours and depart for HL/transfer. Therefore, for FY 2000, we believe we need an additional \$150,000 in order to cover these costs and to avoid a complete cut in our NXP replacement program.

Straightlining the FY 1999 into the FY 2000 OE budget will also impair our ability to properly deliver resource support to SO Teams for FY 2000 as we will have to accelerate our property replacement plan largely left untouched with the FY 1999 budget. Failure to obtain this increase would also abate the financial resources essential to further professional staff training initiatives. In short, without this increase, our ability to provide sufficient support to programs will be hampered; our NXP procurement program beyond FY 1999 requires an energetic property replacement plan, to include project monitoring field vehicles and obsolete computer hardware and software. In addition, a further FSN salary increase is expected to occur during FY 2000.

Increases in Program Funded Staff: Given anticipated increases in our overall program funding and workload, particularly in the areas of population and health, USAID plans to add a TAACS Advisor for the Population and Health Team over the next twelve months. In addition, we plan to move a Fellow position to a program funded USPSC in late FY 1998 or early FY 1999. Both positions will be funded out of the National Integrated Population and Health program. We also have anticipated hosting an IDI from the Population and Health backstop beginning in FY 1999, have made an informal request and will have submitted a formal request to that effect. However, we did not budget for this IDI position in FYs 1999 - 2001, on the assumption that financial resources from Washington would accompany the assigned IDI. If additional funds are not available from Washington for the Mission to host an IDI, and Post funds are insufficient, the Mission will need to reconsider this request. By FY 1999, USAID USDH and FSN OE work force levels should be expected to remain constant over the next three to four years as reflected in the work force tables.

Year 2000 ADP Problems: Y2K (year 2000 ADP) efforts are being closely coordinated with IRM/Washington and the Mission does not expect to require additional funds to accommodate and comply with Y2K issues and modifications.

ICASS: Since USAID is co-located in the Chancery with most other agencies at Post, the primary ICASS service provider is State. USAID believes that economies have been gained in consolidating motor pool and reproduction systems this past year under a State/ICASS/General Services operation. At this time, there are no plans to become an ICASS service provider or to receive any further offsets.

Voluntary Foreign National Separation Accounts: These accounts are fully funded and all accrued and progressive liabilities have been factored into existing budgets and budget targets.

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Operating Expenses

Table 4

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC	Overseas Mission Budgets														
	FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC	Overseas Mission Budgets														
	FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Operating Expenses

Table 4

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	190		190	170		170	170		170	190		190	190		190
	Subtotal OC 11.1	190	0	190	170	0	170	170	0	170	190	0	190	190	0	190
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	5.5		5.5	5		5	5		5	6		6	6		6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	5.5	0	5.5	5	0	5	5	0	5	6	0	6	6	0	6
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	19.1		19.1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	700		700	710		710	710		710	780		780	780		780
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	719.1	0	719.1	710	0	710	710	0	710	780	0	780	780	0	780
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	246.5		246.5	304		304	304		304	356		356	356		356
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	16.3		16.3	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH	25		25	15		15	15		15	17		17	17		17
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	125		125	104		104	104		104	122		122	122		122
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSCs	40		40	35		35	35		35	40		40	40		40
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	452.8	0	452.8	473	0	473	473	0	473	550	0	550	550	0	550
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Operating Expenses

Table 4

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Training Travel	70.5		70.5	70.5		70.5		70.5	0		0	60		60	
21	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Post Assignment Travel - to field	67		67	40		40		40	44		44	44		44	
21	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0		0	0		0	0		0	
21	Home Leave Travel	100.2		100.2	50.5		50.5		50.5	144		144	144		144	
21	R & R Travel	20		20	86		86		86	50.2		50.2	50.2		50.2	
21	Education Travel	14.3		14.3	20		20		20	24		24	24		24	
21	Evacuation Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Retirement Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	50		50	50		50		50	30		30	50		50	
21	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	36		36	36		36		36	0		0	20		20	
21	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	80		80	100		100		100	75		75	75		75	
21	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	20		20	20		20		20	20		20	20		20	
21	Assessment Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Recruitment Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21	Other Operational Travel	25		25	25		25		25	22.7		22.7	22.7		22.7	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	483	0	483	498	0	498	498	0	498	409.9	0	409.9	509.9	0	509.9
22	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22	Post assignment freight	200		200	100		100		100	120		120	120		120	
22	Home Leave Freight	53		53	19		19		19	105		105	105		105	
22	Retirement Freight			0			0		0			0			0	
22	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip	23		23	13.1		13.1		13.1	0		0	2.5		2.5	
22	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5		5	21		21		21	0		0	7.5		7.5	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	281	0	281	153.1	0	153.1	153.1	0	153.1	225	0	225	235	0	235
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0		0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0		0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	63.8	218.4	282.2	89.3	204.5	293.8	89.3	204.5	293.8	103.6	194.6	298.2	103.6	194.6	298.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2	63.8	218.4	282.2	89.3	204.5	293.8	89.3	204.5	293.8	103.6	194.6	298.2	103.6	194.6	298.2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0		0			0			0	
23.3	Residential Utilities	100.5		100.5	132		132		132	132		132	132		132	
23.3	Telephone Costs	15		15	15		15		15	12		12	12		12	
23.3	ADP Software Leases	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	15		15	15		15		15	15		15	15		15	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0		0			0			0	

Operating Expenses

Table 4

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs		0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	131.5	0	131.5	163	0	163	163	0	163	160	0	160	160	0	160
24	Printing and Reproduction		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations		0			0			0			0			0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		0			0			0			0			0	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	66		66	70		70	70		70	70		70	70		70
25.2	Official Residential Expenses		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.2	Non-Federal Audits		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Vehicle Rental		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Recruiting activities		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	50		50	50		50	50		35		35	35		35	
25.2	Staff training contracts		0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	ADP related contracts		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	117.5	0	117.5	121.5	0	121.5	121.5	0	121.5	106.5	0	106.5	106.5	0	106.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government a	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		1099		1168.9		1168.9		1168.9		1200		1200		1200	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3	1099	0	1099	1168.9	0	1168.9	1168.9	0	1168.9	1200	0	1200	1200	0	1200
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		0			0			0			0			0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Operating Expenses

Table 4

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7.7		7.7	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	4		4	4		4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	8		8	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	4		4	4		4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	24.2		24.2	30		30	30		30	30		30	30		30
	Subtotal OC 25.7	39.9	0	39.9	45	0	45	45	0	45	38	0	38	38	0	38
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	31		31	31		31	31		31	31		31	31		31
	Subtotal OC 26.0	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31
31	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	15.5		15.5	50		50	50		50	0		0	10		10
31	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	16		16	5		5	5		5	0		0	8		8
31	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0	46.1		46.1	46.1		46.1	0		0	0		0
31	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31	ADP Hardware purchases	42.5		42.5	40		40	40		40	0		0	22		22
	Subtotal OC 31.0	74	0	74	141.1	0	141.1	141.1	0	141.1	0	0	0	40	0	40
32	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)			0			0			0			0			0
32	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		3688.1	218.4	3906.5	3768.9	204.5	3973.4	3768.9	204.5	3973.4	3800	194.6	3994.6	3950	194.6	4144.6
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases		<u>1485</u>			<u>1525</u>			<u>1525</u>			<u>1620</u>			<u>1620</u>		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations		<u>46.25</u>	<u>46.25</u>		<u>46.25</u>	<u>46.25</u>		<u>46.25</u>	<u>46.25</u>		<u>46.25</u>			<u>46.25</u>		

Table 5.A.

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 1998 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
Program	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Table 5.B.

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 1999 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 1999 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Table 5.C.

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 2000 Target On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
Program	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 2000 Request On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
Program	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Table 5.D.

Org.: USAID/Dhaka FY 2001 On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	1.5	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1.5	4.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	16
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	7.5	15	4.5	0	0	0	0	27	1	7.5	9	2	0	0.5	20	47
Program	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Staff Levels	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Table 5.E.

Org.: USAID/Dhaka Summary On-Board Estimate	SO/SpO Staff							Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 1	SpO 2	SpO 3		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
FY 1998:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 1998	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
FY 1999 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 1999 Target	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
FY 1999 Request:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 1999 Request	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
FY 2000 Target:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 2000 Target	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
FY 2000 Request:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 2000 Request	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90
FY 2001 Estimate:																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	8.5	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	8.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	9	13.5	3	0.5	4	31	63
Total OE Funded Staff	13	21.5	6	0	0	0	0	40.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	80
Program Funded	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total FY 2001 Target	20	23.5	7	0	0	0	0	50.5	3	10	14.5	4	1.5	6.5	39.5	90

Table 5.F.

MISSION :

USAID/Dhaka/Bangladesh

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 98	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 99	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001
01SMG	2	2	2	2
02 Program Off.	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture.	1	1	1	1
11Economics	0	0	0	0
12 GDO	0	1	1	1
12 Democracy	1	1	1	1
14 Rural Dev.	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	1	1	1	1
21 Private Ent.	0	0	0	0
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environ	0	0	0	0
50 Health/Pop.	4	4	4	4
60 Education	0	0	0	0
75 Physical Sci.	0	0	0	0
85 Legal	1	1	1	1
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt	1	1	1	1
94 PDO	3	2	2	2
95 IDI**	0	1	1	1
Other*				
TOTAL	17	18	18	18

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

**One USDH included here, which has not shown to the other tables, so the total figures of USDH are higher than the other tables

TRUST FUNDS & FSN SEPARATION FUND

Orgno.: 388

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH

Table 6

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account

Action	FY 98			FY 99			FY 00		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	65.0	0.0	65.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	57.0	0.0	57.0
Withdrawals	28.0	11.5	39.5	42.0	0.0	42.0	25.0	0.0	25.0

Unfunded Liability (if any)
at the end of each FY.

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	218.4	204.5	194.6
Deposits	218.4	204.5	194.6
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate(s) Used

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents