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INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**FIELD BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1976**

**BANGLADESH**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

AUGUST 1974



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FIELD PROGRAM AND BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1976

BANGLADESH

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FY 1976 FIELD PROGRAM AND BUDGET SUBMISSION

BANGLADESH

PART I. PROGRAM DIRECTIONS FOR FY 1976

A. Economic and Social Framework of Bangladesh

General

At Independence in December 1971, Bangladesh inherited a resource poor agrarian economy which in the preceding two decades had barely kept pace with population growth. The independence struggle compounded already serious development problems: infrastructural and institutional war damage were widespread; the political and administrative systems were in disarray; internal communication links were severed; and ten million refugees returned to their villages only to find their economic plight worse than before.

The relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction effort, directed by a fledgling government and financed by massive infusions of foreign assistance, has been unable to reconstitute even the prewar physical infrastructure. Agricultural production remains depressed by archaic farming methods, extreme fragmentation of land holdings, lack of inputs, transport bottlenecks, and a variety of other conditions. Due to its increasing relative profitability rice cultivation is displacing that of jute, with serious implications for the nation's future foreign exchange earnings. Industry and basic infrastructure are not well adapted to the needs of the agriculturally based economy. Shortages of essential commodities, price inflation, demoralization of public and private institutions, and a disquieting law and order situation, increasingly characterize much of current national life. Independence brought freedom but not the improvement in living conditions and standards anticipated. With development obstacles of this magnitude, it is not surprising that real per capita income in FY 1973 came to only 80% of that in FY 1970, the last year of "normalcy" under Pakistani rule.

In keeping with its established economic policies, the Bangladesh Government has nationalized all major industries as well as banks, insurance companies, and inland water transport facilities. The exodus of prior management and technical expertise, labor disputes and disruptions, power failures, scarcity of imported raw materials, shortages of spare parts, and a general lack of incentives have thus far prevented nationalized industries from recovering to prewar product-

ion levels. In the private sector, industrial recovery has not only been depressed by these same general conditions, but by restrictive investment policies as well. However, in a recent attempt to improve conditions the Bangladeshi Government has raised the private investment ceiling from the equivalent of \$333,000 to \$4 million.

Since liberation a 125 per cent increase in the money supply has compounded inflationary tendencies caused by the declining per capita availability of consumer products. The balance of payments situation is equally serious. Overall exports are at present barely 70 per cent of the FY 1970 level, although minor products such as paper, leather, and tea have recently shown improvement. Increases in the import prices of petroleum, oil and lubricants, together with high costs of imported food grains and fertilizers, have reduced foreign exchange reserves to critically low levels. Import requirements for FY 1974 amounted to \$1,037 million. With export earnings totalling only \$422 million during this period, the balance of trade gap was \$615 million. As of July 1, 1974, the government's foreign exchange holdings had dropped to a level of \$60 million.

Bangladesh imported 9 million barrels of oil (crude 3.8 million, refined 5.2 million) in CY 1973 at an approximate cost of \$50 million. In CY 1974 the Bangladesh Government anticipates adding a further 2.3 million barrels, reducing its refined oil imports to 3.8 million barrels (a decline of about 30%). The total bill will come to about \$188 million, an increase of almost 280 per cent over 1973. The increased costs of petroleum imports to Bangladesh in FY 1974 due to world price increases amounted to \$125 million. Inflation has also seriously affected price escalation of other essentials: rice (over 182%); wheat (nearly 80%); cotton yarn (about 120%); steel billets (almost 240%); and edible oil (nearly 100%).

#### Five Year Plan

In November, 1973 the Planning Commission issued the country's First Five Year Plan (1973-1978), which aimed at raising the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product to at least 5.5 percent annually. It soon became apparent that the nearly \$7 billion allocated for development would not return the economy to its pre-liberation level. In late 1973 and early 1974, shortfalls in export earnings and tax revenues, increased budget expenditure arising from higher food grain and oil import costs, in addition to aid disbursement bottlenecks, necessitated a reduction in the Five Year Plan (FYP) development targets.

Although realization of major FYP goals is behind schedule, the Government continues to reorganise and redirect its efforts. In June 1974, the Annual Budget for FY 1975 was presented. This called for new and higher taxes, tightening of credit through an increased bank rate, and reduction of government subsidies. Approved allocations for 1975 public sector development programs in the Annual Budget are as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Allocation (in \$ million)</u>
Transport	\$106.66
Flood Control/Water Resources	106.66
Industry	94.66
Agriculture	84.00
Power	84.00
Physical Planning/Housing	45.33
Education/Training	44.00
Rural Institutions	38.00
Health	28.00
Communications	22.66
Cyclone Reconstruction	18.66
Population Planning	11.33
Natural Resources	9.33
Social Welfare	2.66
Scientific/Technical Research	2.00
Labor/Training	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$886.95

The above listing understates the overall importance given to agriculture, since investments which by strict definition are placed in another sector have a direct impact on agriculture (e.g., construction of a urea plant which is included under Industry). In announcing these allocations for the third year of the FYP, the Bangladesh Government stated that 75 percent of the financing was expected to be realized from foreign sources, with 15 percent to be provided from new tax proposals and the balance to come from bank loans. The following sectoral statements briefly summarize key elements of the overall Five Year Plan.

#### Agriculture, Rural Institutions

The principal goal is food self-sufficiency. Stress is being placed on the utilisation of high-yielding rice seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation and plant protection measures, and the strengthened development of rural institutions. An Integrated Rural

Development Program is underway to train farmers in modern techniques and to extend agricultural credit through cooperatives. In the rural countryside, employment opportunities are to be provided for the unemployed and underemployed (landless laborers and tenant farmers) through increased cultivation, multi-cropping, labor intensive small industries, agriculturally related services promotion, and a Rural Works Program for the maintenance and expansion of physical infrastructure. The Bangladesh Government is interested in development of multi-purpose cooperative mechanisms to deal in all facets of the rural economy, especially in small scale marketing, storage, and distribution. The Government's reliance on cooperatives to promote food production and rural development will require considerable investment in training and in studies for adapting suitable technologies.

### Industry

The industrial sector is also being emphasized to support the agricultural sector and to produce additional employment opportunities for the growing labor force. Key assumptions and expectations rest on a steady supply of raw materials, optimum utilization of existing capacity, and improved managerial and technical competency. To ease dependence on foreign markets, complement the food self-sufficiency target and produce more consumer items, industries are expected to increase the supply of key agricultural inputs, utilize domestic resources whenever possible, and conduct research to adapt indigenous or semi-indigenous technologies. Small cottage and village industries are being encouraged so as to decrease rural unemployment, increase the availability of essential commodities, and provide an economic forum for private sector investment and efficiency. Growth in this sector is foreseen through coordination with other sectors and the establishment of linkages between complementary industries.

The highly restrictive investment policy governing the private industrial sector has been recognized as a severe constraint to development progress. The National Economic Council, the highest economic body of the country and chaired by the Prime Minister, has recently agreed to raise the investment ceiling in the private sector from approximately \$333 thousand to \$4 million per enterprise. It is expected that a liberalization of this magnitude will stimulate production of specialized textiles, ready-made garments, steel re-rolling, food processing and canning, and producers of general consumer goods. The Council cited domestic and international price inflation as the primary reason for a reexamination of existing private investment policies. Encouraged by this action, local chambers of commerce and industry continue to seek total withdrawal of the investment ceiling. In addition, the Council approved foreign private investment in collaboration with both government and local entrepreneurs.

### Transport

Because of the integral role it plays in supporting economic

activity, particularly the timely distribution of scarce resources, the transport sector is also accorded high priority. The reconstruction of this sector -- comprised of railways, roads and highways, inland water transport facilities and carriers, port facilities and ocean-going shipping, and the national airline -- has been beset by numerous delays. Under-utilization of capacity, shortages and theft of spare parts, lack of administrative and technical expertise, frequent management-labor conflicts, obsolescence and non-replacement of equipment, and poor coordination among the various modes of transport, all contribute to the very low operational efficiency. The Government is increasing its direct public participation in transport as a means to better coordinate the procurement of new equipment and spare parts. A Bangladesh Intermodal Transport Survey has been established as a continuous program for identifying sectoral needs. Also, a Transport Coordination Division has been instituted to ensure more coherent and efficient utilization of existing capacity.

#### Power, Natural Resources

The power program focuses on both rural electrification and adequate power supplies for the development of modern, efficient industries. Identified needs are for transmission and distribution facilities, repair and modernization of plants and sub-stations, coordination of engineering for development of each of the two grid power zones, and augmentation of technical skills through training programs and consultancy services.

In the natural resources sector, transmission and distribution systems are to be established for gas fields already discovered, with exploration for oil, gas and mineral deposits to be expanded. A geological survey is to be undertaken and the professionals involved will receive training for improvement of technical skills and managerial competence. With the discovery of more gas and perhaps off-shore oil, Bangladesh will be in a substantially better position to meet its internal fertilizer and power requirements.

#### Education

Restructuring the education sector to meet both developmental and societal needs is a massive task which the Government has set for itself. In addition to the goal of universal primary education, the Government plans to stress increased use of non-formal education techniques, undertake curriculum reform, and promote the inclusion of women as teachers and students at all levels. To assure that a higher

quality education is made available to as many Bengalees as possible, double shifts, improved textbooks, more schools, additional teachers and in-service training will also be required. From evidence to date it is questionable whether the government can mobilize the resources required for this undertaking. A crash program in education, however, is only a first step in addressing the country's pressing need for skilled manpower. Due to prevailing economic and social conditions, the dropout rate of students from grades 1 through 5 is 71 percent, and that from grades 6 through 10 is 55 percent. Means will have to be found to reach this very high percentage of youth whose continued educational growth and development will depend on programs outside the formal system.

### Health

Health care in Bangladesh has traditionally been urban oriented and curative in nature. In the health sector of the FYP the Government is attempting to shift emphasis from curative to preventive medicine and seeks to establish the delivery of an integrated, comprehensive health care system for the rural population. Another shift in emphasis is toward the basic family unit rather than the individual. Prime deliverers of expanded health care services will be medical auxiliaries and paramedical personnel. A new system for educating many of these personnel is in the process of being developed to adjust for the changing priorities.

### Population/Family Planning

The family planning effort -- an information, motivation, and commodity delivery system -- is linked closely to the flow of integrated rural health services. Various population programs, coordinated by a proposed Population Planning Division, are to be included in the activities of Ministries having direct contact with the people. The Government realizes that increased individual benefits from development can be achieved and maintained only through drastic measures to limit population growth. It must be admitted, however, that donors are somewhat dismayed by the relative lack of domestic financial and personnel resources being allocated to the effort. The meshing of family planning with a health delivery system at the village level, in view of similar experiences in other nations, will require a very substantial infusion of resources and sustained effort. Above all else, it will require an as yet undemonstrated, long-term commitment of the national leadership.

### External Assistance

The overall development requirements of Bangladesh are staggering --

in relative as well as absolute terms. This need has been recognized by a variety of foreign donors including the United States. In July 1974, the Bangladesh Government announced \$1,459.74 million as the total of foreign grant assistance available during FY 1974 (including pipeline funds). This amount was broken down as follows:

<u>New Grants:</u>	\$402.66	Projects/Commodities
	157.33	Food
	<hr/>	
	\$559.99	Total
<u>Grant Funds in pipeline:</u> (at beginning FY 1974)	\$761.52	Projects/Commodities
	138.23	Food
	<hr/>	
	\$899.85	Total
<u>Total Grant Funds Available:</u>	\$1,164.18	Projects/Commodities
	295.56	Food
	<hr/>	
	\$1,459.74	Total

The Government also announced loan assistance data for FY 1974 as follows:

<u>New Loans:</u>	\$348.00	Projects/Commodities
	124.00	Food
	<hr/>	
	\$472.00	Total
<u>Loan Funds in Pipeline:</u> (at beginning FY 1974)	\$505.33	Projects/Commodities
	29.33	Food
	<hr/>	
	\$1,006.66	Total

No breakdown of individual donor loan commitments is available. (See Table I for a summary of grant assistance by donor source).

Although overlapping and duplication in the compilation of grant and loan assistance may account for part of the large pipeline figure, these statistics show that the Government of Bangladesh is experiencing extreme difficulties in timely utilization of the foreign assistance pipeline. In recognition of the need to speed up disbursement rates, the Government is pressing for more rapid implementation of externally

financed projects and should achieve some measure of success during FY 1975. Also, it should be noted that a large proportion of prior year commitments involve time consuming preparation and start-up activities with commensurately low disbursement levels. During FY 1975, as planned development projects get underway over a wide spectrum of the economy, the aid pipeline should be significantly reduced. A major effort will be required, however, to achieve and maintain momentum.

#### FY 1975 Transition Period

Bangladesh is currently in the midst--if not throes-- of a difficult and agonizing transition. The relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction era is rapidly drawing to a close, bringing with it the new and even greater challenges of economic development. Until recently, much of the foreign assistance that flowed into the country was directly or indirectly administered by individual donors, and because of its disaster relief context, only modest amounts of advance planning and preparation were required. The situation has now altered radically, with the Bangladesh Government assuming total responsibility for mobilizing, planning, implementing, and evaluating all foreign assistance. As massive infusions of postwar relief aid give way to smaller and more focused development assistance activities, an even greater burden is being placed on an already undermanned and undertrained Bengalee development administration. Despite all these constraints, Bangladesh is now moving into a decisive period in its brief history. Programs established in the near future will determine the course and perhaps even prospects of economic development for several decades. In this crucial undertaking, continued and generous foreign assistance will play a vital role.

#### FY 1976 A.I.D. Program

For FY 1976 A.I.D. is proposing a total of \$48.6 million in new development loan and grant assistance for Bangladesh. In keeping with the Agency's own increasing focus on basic human needs, and recent Congressional mandates, the FY 1976 Bangladesh program concentrates heavily on food production and nutrition, health and family planning, and selected development problems having a direct bearing on these major program areas. A total of \$42.6 million in new loan assistance is proposed for the Food and Nutrition program area, broken down as follows: \$25 million for agricultural inputs; \$10 million for rural works; \$2 million for land enclosure and restoration; \$0.6 million for food storage and marketing; and \$1 million for groundwater exploration. For Population Planning and Health, A.I.D. is requesting \$5.2 million in grant funds for continued assistance to the Bangladesh

integrated health and family planning program. In the Selected Development Problems concentration, A.I.D. is proposing consideration of a \$1 million loan for completion of a hydroelectric plant. Finally, and subject to future commodity and financing constraints, \$117.6 million is being proposed for agricultural commodities under P.L. 480 Title I, with an additional \$600,000 requested for Title II commodities.

## B. A.I.D. Areas of Concentration

### 1. Food and Nutrition

Bangladesh is a nation of small farmers by international standards, the average size of landholding now being less than 2.5 acres. This figure is based upon those who hold land. A large number of the population are landless or near landless. More striking is the fact that only about 2/3 of an acre is available per person, with little expansion into new areas possible and a doubling of the population (or reduction to 1/3 of an acre) inevitable. Average per capita income is approximately \$70 per annum. Over 90% of the total population reside in rural areas and 75% are directly engaged in agriculture. Agricultural output accounts for about 55% of the gross domestic product and about 90% of exports, principally in the form of jute goods. During the 1960's, agricultural production increased at a rate of approximately 2.5% a year, but did not keep pace with the increase in population which was and continues to increase at a rate of 3.0% annually. As a result there has been a steady increase in food imports, which rose from 0.7 million tons in 1960-61 to 1.5 million tons in 1969-70.

At the outset of the 1970's agricultural production decreased due to a devastating cyclone, a war, and partly due to poor monsoon rains. Record levels of food imports, however, averaging 2.45 million tons in 1972 and 1973, succeeded in averting a famine. In 1973-74 conditions improved; nevertheless, just under 2.0 million tons were imported to meet food distribution commitments to the rationing system. Foodgrain imports are expected to continue at substantial levels for a number of years. The import requirement for 1974-75 is estimated at approximately 1.7 million tons. As a means to prevent leakages of foodgrain across the borders where prices are higher and consumer goods more plentiful, the Bangladesh Government has attempted to increase its own domestic procurement of rice and seal off border regions with troops. These efforts have achieved but marginal success to date.

BDG forward planning sets self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains as a primary objective. To accomplish this target, the country will have to increase foodgrain production by 6.4% per year (annually compounded a total of 36%) over the next four years. In order to achieve this target, the BDG plans to: (1) expand multiple cropping practices through the use of irrigation and flood control measures, (2) increase yields per acre, and (3) increase overall participation in the use of new technologies.

Part one of the strategy, more intensive cultivation, can only be accomplished gradually over many years. The total land area of Bangladesh is 33 million acres of which 22.4 million acres can be and

are cultivated. Of this cropped area it is estimated that only 8-10 million acres are presently multiple cropped. Of the remaining cultivatable acres, 2 million are so severely flooded during the rainy season that only one rice crop can be planted, while another 6 million are flooded to the extent that only a tall rice variety (broadcast aman) having a nine month growing season can be planted. To bring these 8 million acres under multiple cropping will require a major flood control program. Some flood control projects are underway, but these and others yet to begin will take many years to complete.

Most of the remaining available land that is not multi-cropped at present or subject to annual flooding is too dry for six months of the year to produce an additional crop. Double or triple cropping will require irrigation. Some programs of this sort - low lift pumps, shallow and deep tubewells, and experiments and demonstrations of other water lifting devices - are underway throughout the country. They too will require years for completion.

Part two of the strategy, increasing yields, is the road to quicker results but in the long-run will rely on progress in other programs, especially systems for the efficient delivery of agricultural services. Crop production has not yet been characterized by the sufficiently widespread use of new techniques and practices and consequently yields per acre in Bangladesh are among the lowest in the world. Fertilizer usage is low, while pesticides cover only 15% of the cropped area and irrigation covers barely 1,200,000 acres. To improve yields Bangladesh intends to concentrate on rice production, first by increasing the acreage under high-yielding seed varieties from 2.6 million to 9.0 million acres, and secondly, by providing these areas with necessary inputs of fertilizer, plant protection materials, credit, and irrigation including pumps and fuel.

The third part of the strategy is integrally linked with the other two elements and is the principal means for their accomplishment: the institutional framework through which the nation's rural citizenry can be reached with effective delivery systems, organized for increased productivity, and assisted by government agencies charged with development of the agriculture sector. How to do this given the nation's overcrowded conditions, unfavorable land-man ratio, inadequate communications network, low literacy rate, and shortage of qualified extension personnel, is a challenge of the first magnitude.

Institutionally, to reach the huge numbers involved the Government hopes to rely heavily on the traditional extension system and, in addition, on the formation of peasant cooperatives as a principal medium for organizing rural Bangladesh to ensure that technological improvements and basic inputs foster self-sufficiency, increased employment, and a more equitable distribution of income.

The cooperative network, as it interrelates with the socio-political structure of rural Bangladesh, is to concentrate most heavily on giving small farmers access to inputs in order to insure the most intensive and efficient uses of scarce resources.

Side by side with the extension network and cooperatives is the Rural Works Program, which has the dual objectives of directly creating rural employment while simultaneously expanding and maintaining the rural infrastructure supportive of agriculture. The Rural Works Program concentrates on such activities as the construction of small-scale irrigation facilities, farm to market roads, and market town facilities. The program is run by elected local government bodies as they relate to appointed national government officials and rural cooperatives. Substantial financial support will be required, however, before the program can achieve national significance.

Complementing this overall framework of cooperatives, government agencies, and programs are the central and regional agricultural research institutions. These concentrate on rice research, crop diversification, and cropping systems; nutrition research and experimentation with the development and processing of high protein foods; and the development of appropriate agricultural technologies adapted especially to the needs and conditions of rural Bangladesh.

All the elements of a system for successfully meeting food shortfalls and improving nutrition in Bangladesh are included in government planning. Some, like rural institutions for organizing farmers and the rural works programs, have been previously validated as to effectiveness over a decade (1960-1970) of experimentation in the well-known Comilla District project at the Comilla Academy for Rural Development. The "Comilla Model" for rural organization has become the basis for the institutional infrastructure and programs now being emphasized throughout Bangladesh. Other elements, such as the agriculture and nutrition research institutions, have either just begun operating or are expected to be underway shortly.

The principal beneficiaries of this array of institutions must be the millions of small subsistence farmers, who cultivate as little or less than one or two acres of land, and who constitute 50% of total farm families. If properly organized the more numerous small subsistence holders provide a relatively promising base on which to build an accelerated development program. If not organized effectively, with the extreme pressures on the land, only a slight shift in landholding patterns will result in a very large landless or near landless group--indeed this latter trend is already evident in Bangladesh.

In its attempt to meet food requirements, the Government is aware of the equity problem and is trying to undertake a production

program which will not create inequality of wealth or opportunity in the countryside, nor provide a basis for further polarization of the landed and landless. Production goals, therefore, are geared to small-scale holdings and employment. The guiding principles of the rural development program are to preserve and strengthen, where possible, the long-run viability of small-scale agriculture, and, to maximize rural employment opportunities.

The importance of these planning considerations is shown by the trend of population growth. It is estimated that the agricultural labor force in Bangladesh, now about twenty-one million, will double in twenty years. Looking ahead to what kind of society can be envisioned under this condition, there is little doubt that Bangladesh will have grave difficulties in absorbing a doubling of its labor force while maintaining equity in land and income, along with the growth of output. There are already tensions in Bangladesh over land, income, and opportunity which will mount as the population increases. The set of rural institutions and conditions which exist today must be altered--quickly. Programs established now will set in motion trends that will determine the future character of rural Bangladesh, and if they are to be successful, a substantial and continuing flow of external assistance will be required.

To date worldwide assistance to the food and nutrition sector of Bangladesh has concentrated on the more immediate relief and rehabilitation needs of the country or completion of projects underway before the disruptions: food and commodity assistance, reconstruction financing, programs involving irrigation, crop diversification research, cooperatives, etc. Under a Relief and Rehabilitation Grant, the United States has provided \$90 million for the provision of fertilizers, pesticides, improved vegetable and rice seeds, cotton, tallow, and wheat. An additional \$20 million is being used for rehabilitation projects in the agricultural and rural development sectors. As yet, many donors by necessity have not been able to invest in the nation's long-term agriculture development needs as articulated by the new government. However, the design of such development oriented projects is now underway in earnest and during 1975-1976 many such projects sponsored by Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, the United Kingdom, United States, Ford Foundation, FAO/IFRE, UNICEF, and Private Voluntary Organizations will reach implementation status.

In assessing the kinds of assistance A.I.D. can provide in the food and nutrition sector, close attention is being given to the support of projects that can help effect a more equitable distribution of income within the rural areas and, by implication, generate employment. The key areas in which A.I.D. expertise and support can be brought to bear in this regard are the provision of basic agricultural

inputs, assistance in rural works activities which generate employment and expand the physical infrastructure, technical assistance designed to strengthen institutions bringing services to the rural sector, programs to restore and retain agricultural land, development of agricultural research institutions, technical assistance to examine ways of improving rural food storage and marketing practices, and projects to provide increased supplies of irrigation and clean drinking water.

## 2. Population Planning and Health

Permeating all of Bangladesh's developmental needs, problems, and solutions are the hard facts of the size, growth rate, and characteristics of her population. Estimates of total population range from 75 to 78 million, with a density of from 1365 to 1420 per square mile. In the arable portions of rural areas population has reached a density of well over 2,150 per square mile. The annual growth rate from 1961 to 1974 is provisionally estimated to be 3.09%. If this growth rate is sustained, the population will double and redouble approximately every 22 years. About 45% of the population are fourteen years of age and younger, representing a heavy dependency burden and generating a great momentum of growth as ever larger numbers enter the child-bearing years. Nearly 15 million women are in their reproductive years at present.

Strong social approval of large families is a potent pronatalist force in Bangladesh. Sons are regarded as economic assets, both in the present and in the parents' future old age. The community experience of infant and child death is a powerful spur to have enough children to be certain that some will survive. Folk interpretations of the prevailing religion encourage passive acceptance of the will of God. All of these factors are obstacles to reaching the Plan's long range objective of trying to reach replacement-level fertility in thirty years. It is clear that a major social change must occur for a desired small family to become the norm.

The First Five Year Plan recognizes the urgency of the problem and assigns high priority to major educational, motivational and service delivery efforts. The target for the Plan period is to reduce the annual population growth rate to 2.8%. Primary responsibility for motivation and delivery of fertility control services is assigned to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP). The Ministries of Rural Development, Agriculture, Education, Labor and Social Welfare, and Information and Broadcasting are asked to undertake family planning education and motivation programs in the context of their own programs.

In late 1973, the Bangladesh Government decided to integrate the formerly separate health and family planning programs. District and thana (comparable to U.S. state and county) officers and the field-level workers from these services (e.g., family planning, malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis, sanitation) received orientation/training in the expanded range of family planning and preventive health services. This training was funded by A.I.D. from its Relief and Rehabilitation Grant. The implementation of the Integrated Health and Family Planning program was begun in January 1974.

Approximately 12,000 Family Welfare Workers (FWWs), the field personnel, make regular home visits to all the houses in their assigned areas of 6-8,000 population each. Among their duties are malaria surveillance, location of smallpox cases and vaccination, inoculations, location of other infectious diseases, recording of births and deaths, motivation and recruitment of family planning adopters, and dispensing of nonclinical contraceptives--oral contraceptive pills, condoms, and vaginal foam. FWWs are authorized to screen women and issue oral pills when there are no contraindications. Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUD) insertions are done by female paramedical personnel in the thana family planning clinics. Sterilization cases are referred to physicians at thana, district, or municipal facilities.

The existing 12,000 FWWs are all male. During the Plan period, the MOHFP plans to recruit and train 8,000 female FWWs who will be assigned to work with the male workers as teams in the areas now covered by the male workers alone.

The health infrastructure is weak, especially in the rural areas. According to the Five Year Plan, 10,000 of the 12,000 hospital beds and 75% of the 7,000 doctors in the country are in urban areas. In 1973, when the Plan was written, there were 700 nurses, 250 midwives, and 275 lady health visitors (who provide maternal and child health services). The Plan calls for greatly expanded capacity to train medical and paramedical personnel. It also projects the addition of 196 rural health centers to the existing 160 for complete coverage of the 356 rural thanas; establishment of three union (population 15-20,000) subcenters in each thana (none exists at present); and the addition of 25-bed hospitals to the 356 rural health centers. Resource limitations may prevent realizations of these targets.

A number of problem areas remain in the planning and administration of population programs in Bangladesh. The interministerial National Population Council, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, is yet to be activated to give the required strong policy guidance and a sustained sense of urgency. A Population Planning Division, projected in the Plan to coordinate and evaluate all interministerial population/family planning programs is yet to be created. In the MOHFP, integration of health and family planning at the national level is attempted through coordination committees of the still separate services; organic integration has taken place only at the local level. Decisions have not yet been reached on the reorganization of essential elements of the family planning organization. A certain tentativeness will continue until responsibilities and interrelationships are clearly defined for the evaluation, communication, training, and research functions. On the positive side, these unresolved issues are of active concern to the officials involved. But until the decisions are made, a clear delineation of program needs and rational coordination of donor inputs is impeded.

The program has some notable strengths. Many officials throughout the bureaucracy and influential persons in the private sector are convinced of the prime importance of checking population growth as quickly as possible. The health and family planning program has many well trained and experienced personnel. The integration of family planning and health services has the advantage of placing family planning in the broader context of family well-being and making fuller use of existing service systems. The program, designed to bring services to every home on a regular basis, puts strong emphasis on reaching the entire rural population.

A.I.D.'s contribution of contraceptive supplies and fertility regulation equipment has established the pipeline essential to sustained delivery of services. Under centrally funded contracts, an innovative program for marketing nonclinical contraceptives through established retail outlets is about to be tested (Population Services International); and the effectiveness and acceptability of a variety of contraceptives in the context of general health conditions and cultural biases prevailing in Bangladesh will be studied (Johns Hopkins University). Under worldwide grants to intermediary agencies, a model clinic has been established in Dacca which will serve as a training institution in advanced techniques of fertility control (Pathfinder Fund); the program of public and school population education, motivation, and clinical services of the private-sector Bangladesh Family Planning Association is being supported (International Planned Parenthood Foundation); and an experimental program to secure the active support of village leaders in promotion of family planning within a comprehensive community development context has begun (Family Planning International Association). Eleven Bengalee officials have received overseas professional training related to population and family planning in continuation of a U.S. program of building professional competence begun in the Pakistan era. Relief and Rehabilitation Grant funds have been allocated for the initial orientation training of the FWs and for construction of 15 rural health centers in thanas which had no such service delivery facilities. On a more basic level, the emphasis in the overall U.S. assistance program to Bangladesh on reaching the rural poor, justifiable on other grounds, is also perceived as addressing the need to create conditions believed to be conducive to a general preference for smaller families. The two direct-hire population officers and other officers in the U.S. Mission carry on a continuing dialog with official and nonofficial Bengalees concerning policy, administrative, and operational matters in population planning.

UN Family Planning Association (UNFPA) support, to be implemented through the various UN Specialized Agencies, is in the fields of training and salary support for female FWs; medical and paramedical education and training; population education in the school system and among trade union leaders; pilot programs of motivation and services in industries

and plantations; and improvement of the health/family planning commodities transport system. Uses of the unprogrammed balance of \$5 million of the \$10 million three-year UNFPA grant are still under discussion.

The World Bank is prepared to finance \$15 million of a recent \$38 million population project proposal from the Bangladesh Government. NORAD and Australia reportedly have agreed to contribute \$5.5 million and \$2 million, respectively. The Bank is in the process of seeking support from other donors for the balance. The proposal includes a large component for construction of training and service delivery facilities; training and salary support of additional female FWs; pilot projects of the nonhealth development ministries; establishment and upgrading of research and evaluation institutions; and related technical assistance.

Ford Foundation assistance in the population field is on the order of \$500,000 per year. The principal focus is on long range, intersectional support of research and training capabilities of Bengalee institutions. The Foundation makes complementary grants to small projects, often nongovernmental, with innovative or experimental value. Possible women's programs are also being explored.

The Population Council has interest in coordinated support (with the Ford Foundation) for development of the newly established Population Study Center of the Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies, a population research institution. Donor support is being sought for the Population Council proposal for a demonstration project in using maternal and child health services as a vehicle for fertility control.

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) is favorably inclined to give assistance in the family planning communications media field to follow through on a pre-independence activity. Decisions on further aid are being held in abeyance pending Bangladesh Government decisions on reorganization of its integrated program.

### 3. Education and Human Resources Development

Although Bengalees have always valued education highly, education and training opportunities have been available to a relatively small minority of school age children. During the British colonial period the formal education system was geared to educate Bengalees for middle-level and lower-level positions in the colonial civil service. This tradition was also maintained throughout the Pakistani period. The education system which exists in Bangladesh today is, except for minor changes, largely an extension of the British colonial system of a hundred years ago. In effect, the highly academic and western-oriented school system serves to funnel a select few to positions of membership in the national elite. Academic training acquired during this process

often bears minimal relevance to the most pressing development problems of Bangladesh. The more efficient the existing formal system becomes, the more dysfunctional it tends to be in meeting either the realistic educational needs of the vast majority of students or the developmental requirements of this densely populated, agrarian nation.

One of the most important objectives of the Bangladesh Government's Five Year Plan is to make education responsive to developmental needs of the nation. However, the Plan questions the feasibility of a complete breakaway from the existing system within a relatively short period of time. Manpower projections and other studies in various sectors of the economy are cited as prerequisites to basic structural changes in the educational system. This will take time. Considerable research and experimentation will be required prior to bringing about a new and entirely different approach to human resource development in Bangladesh.

Presently, the Government is focusing a great deal of effort on establishing a universal system of free and compulsory education through at least the primary level. The Bangladesh Government, with minimal resources and a rapidly growing population, may not be able to afford a large scale expansion of the existing educational system for some time to come. To accommodate all school children (ages 6-15) in Bangladesh, currently estimated at 20 million, it would be necessary to more than double the number of primary and secondary schools. In addition, at the current population growth rate of 3.0 percent, there will be about two million students coming of school age annually. This would mean that more than 10,000 new schools would be required each year to adequately provide educational facilities for all school age children. Other means of resolving the problem are currently being explored, among them, the instituting of double shifts in existing classroom facilities. In the near term, perhaps more important than the number of existing and planned educational institutions is the quality of instruction. After Independence enrollment increased beyond all expectations. The Government insisted that educational institutions accept all students even at the risk of overcrowding and a resultant decline in the quality of instruction. At present there are some six million primary school students in almost 31,000 primary schools; two million secondary students in almost 7,000 schools; about 250,000 students in 500 colleges; and approximately 40,000 students in six universities. In all institutions the classrooms are overcrowded and there is a severe shortage of books, equipment, and teachers. Nevertheless, classes are being held in most institutions to the severe detriment of educational standards.

Problems of education economics and finance are rapidly coming to a head in postwar Bangladesh. Most of the primary schools in the country are government financed and administered. However, most of the

secondary schools and colleges are locally administered by an elected school committee, in accordance with BDG regulations, and to a significant extent supported by student fees and from local contributions. Rising living costs have seriously affected the ability of secondary school students to keep up with their fee assessments. As of mid-1974, some 2,000 secondary schools are threatened with closure due to lack of funds. Local contributions and BDG grants to colleges have become generally inadequate to fully meet costs. As a result, many of Bangladesh's colleges are in a very tenuous financial state. On the other hand university education is highly subsidized by the government and heavily supported by foreign donor organizations. There exists a crucial need for an in-depth review of existing sources and methods of education finance in Bangladesh.

Worldwide assistance to Bangladesh in the education sector has thus far been concentrated on immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements. Total U.S. relief and rehabilitation assistance in the education sector amounts to \$11 million, divided between construction/reconstruction and replacement of lost textbooks and other materials, plus training. More than \$11 million has been devoted from all donor sources to the physical restoration of educational institutions, with UNICEF providing almost one half of this amount. Nearly \$44 million has been committed for the replacement of lost or destroyed educational supplies and equipment. Major contributions for this purpose other than the U.S. have been made by Sweden (\$1.25 million) and UNICEF (\$2.50 million). Rehabilitation assistance for students and teachers has amounted to more than \$1.5 million, mainly from voluntary agency sources. Canada, Denmark, Sweden, the United States, UNICEF, and voluntary agencies have also contributed a total of \$2.0 million for technical and vocational training. As these activities are completed, longer term developmental assistance is anticipated from a variety of prospective donors.

In assessing the kinds of assistance A.I.D. can provide to help solve educational development problems in Bangladesh, it should be recognized that the vast majority of Bengalees will remain overwhelmingly rural and agrarian for decades to come. A.I.D. assistance is therefore most appropriately directed toward those living in rural areas whose lack of knowledge and skills perpetuates the cycle of near and absolute poverty.

A key area in which A.I.D. expertise can be brought to bear is assistance in data collection and analysis of manpower requirements needed to stimulate rural productivity and growth. Information derived from studies of this nature is a necessary prerequisite to successful achievement of the Government's stated goal of broad educational reform. A.I.D. can also assist with improving those existing educational activities having direct developmental potential. Curriculum revision,

for example, holds considerable promise in refocusing learning experiences on the rural and agricultural setting of Bangladesh. In addition A.I.D. can play an important role in the design of non-formal education projects of immediate and direct benefit to lower income groups in rural areas. Projects of this nature can be designed to encompass a full range of information and skills required for broader human resource development, incorporating the interrelated fields of agriculture, nutrition, health and family planning.

In the program area of education technology, significant opportunities exist for the improvement and expansion of rural information delivery systems in Bangladesh -- communication channels which are still imperfectly understood but are being investigated. A variety of means are currently used to convey knowledge and information to the rural sector, ranging from extension workers to simple word of mouth. Little is known, however, about the relevance or effectiveness of these information flows in terms of the needs and desires of the rural poor. A.I.D. can make a valuable contribution to human resource development through analyses of the various information systems now in use and through designing evaluation techniques to increase their effectiveness.

In the field of higher education, A.I.D. has the capability of making several major contributions. Assistance can be provided to help the Bangladesh Government assess education finance methods currently in use, with a view toward deriving full developmental benefits from costs incurred. A.I.D. is also able to provide technical training to assist Bangladesh in the development of its human resource potential.

All these areas of possible A.I.D. involvement and assistance are currently being reviewed. While a concrete FY 1976 education proposal has yet to emerge, it is anticipated that a specific project addressing one of the needs identified above will be developed in time for implementation during FY 1976.

#### 4. Selected Development Problems

The major A.I.D. program focus for FY 1976 is directed toward food production and nutrition, health and family planning. A number of selected development problems have close linkages to this overall program concentration. The most important of these relate to basic infra-structural needs. Currently, serious constraints are affecting the supply of controlled irrigation and drinking water, the import and distribution of agricultural inputs, and the availability of cheap sources of electrical power.

One of the primary obstacles to rural and agricultural development in Bangladesh is the continued shortage of controlled irrigation water in general, and in particular, the lack of access to cheap and dependable water supplies by the small farmer. Two rice crops are possible in

Bangladesh during the wet season. A third crop (boro) which offers the greatest percentage increase in yield is possible during the dry season through the careful use of irrigation. Although deep tubewell projects are underway and others planned, they involve high capital cost and maintenance outlays. They also involve large command areas which are difficult to administer. As a consequence, adequate and inexpensive supplies of irrigation water are for the most part beyond the reach of the vast majority of small farmers. Limited research is being conducted to address this problem, but significant donor assistance in finding inexpensive means to supply water to low income families has as yet to be provided. The same is true of directly related clean drinking water supplies.

The receipt and movement of bulk cargo continues to be one of the most serious logistical problems faced by the Bangladesh Government. The provision of adequate and timely supplies of key agricultural inputs is hampered by limited ocean port facilities and silt-clogged inland waterways. Bangladesh is served by only two principal ocean ports, Chittagong and Chalna. Both facilities suffered extensive damage during the 1971 hostilities. A variety of donors, especially the World Bank, have provided or are planning capital assistance to restore and expand physical facilities at both ports. However, technical assistance is also required to improve bulk handling and bagging facilities for key commodities such as fertilizers and pesticides. Rapid and efficient distribution of these commodities is of paramount importance to the future of agricultural development in Bangladesh.

Part of the difficulty in distributing agricultural inputs could also be resolved if inland waterways were kept clear of silt. These waterways are capable of handling substantial amounts of bulk cargo and thus obviating the necessity for time consuming bagging (and rebagging) operations at the seaports. The present dredger fleet in Bangladesh cannot cope with the task of maintaining the inland waterway system, one of the largest riverine networks found anywhere in the world.

A final selected development problem concerns the development of hydroelectric power as an alternative to more expensive fossil fuel energy sources. This is especially important for Bangladesh, possessing an economy which is especially sensitive to world price increases in petroleum. With the exception of the Karnaphuli, all rivers in Bangladesh are either too sluggish or seasonally variable to harness for electric power generation. A hydroelectric plant has been built and been put into operation on the Karnaphuli river, but one of its three generator units has not yet been installed due to conditions arising from the 1971 hostilities.

A.I.D. is examining all these problem areas with a view toward providing assistance on a bilateral or multilateral basis. Completion of the Karnaphuli power unit is being proposed for implementation during FY 1976.

C. New Activities Proposed for Financing in FY 1976

1. Food and Nutrition

a. Agricultural Inputs Loan

Self-sufficiency in the production of food grains is the first specific goal cited in the Bangladesh Five Year Plan. One of the broad strategies to be employed in the attainment of this objective is an increase in crop yields per acre through the progressive introduction and use of fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yielding seed varieties. These agricultural inputs constitute a serious short supply within Bangladesh due to the low level of domestic production of such commodities and the Government's limited capacity to finance their importation. The cumulative effects of the lack of sufficient agricultural inputs thus far have been uncertainty in agricultural production, continued low yields, and further aggravation of an extraordinary deficit which has seen the domestic price of rice double since independence.

The Bangladesh Government is making a concerted effort to consolidate and expand domestic production of necessary agricultural inputs, but large scale imports will be required for some time. To help meet a portion of these requirements, I.C.D. plans a loan of \$25 million for the purchase of fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, and rock phosphate. The latter commodity is a principal raw material needed for the production of fertilizer at the Chittagong TSP plant. The loan will also be used to purchase additional commodities to be utilized for expanding field trials and pilot studies required to improve utilization of the fertilizers and pesticides supplied.

The major beneficiaries of the areas of this loan assistance will be the vast number of Bangladeshis who even now lack their dietary intake due to inadequate food supplies. In the longer term, the loan will play a major role in helping the Bangladesh Government reduce its dependence on food commodities arising mainly from the importation of these commodities which have been produced domestically. It is hoped that the timely and cordial support for the continued assistance of the donor community to Bangladesh.

b. Rural Works Loan

A loan of \$10 million is proposed to assist in the expansion of Bangladesh's labor intensive Rural Works Program (RWP). This program finances construction of irrigation and drainage facilities, farm to market roads, bridges and culverts, rural markets and bazaars, and agriculture extension and training centers, while simultaneously providing off-season employment to the land poor, tenant farmers, and landless laborers.

The Rural Works Program relates directly to mutual Bangladesh Government and A.I.D. areas of concentration by contributing to the Government's thrust for food self-sufficiency through expansion of rural infrastructure; e.g., irrigation for increased rice cropping intensity, farm to market roads for improved internal distribution, and better processing and storage facilities, while, at the same time, providing jobs during the dry season when unemployment ranges up to 30% of the rural labor force. Other bilateral donors are thus far not involved in the Rural Works Program. Among multilateral donors, the World Bank intends to include rural works related activities in an integrated development program to be mounted in a limited geographic area (9 thanas of Bangladesh). A.I.D.'s intention, however, is to support selected rural works activities with dollar financing in a much wider geographic area concentrating principally on irrigation.

As a prelude to making this financing available, in FY 1975 A.I.D. intends to provide technical assistance associated with the development of a RWP Planning and Evaluation Cell in the Ministry of Rural Development, as well as for the development of standard construction plans, 5 year Thana plans, and pre and in-service training for Rural Works Program headquarters and field staff. A.I.D. will finance the services of two long term technical advisors to help plan and carry out development of systems and procedures along the lines mentioned above, and the engagement of an intermediary to assist the Bangladesh Government install these new systems in several thanas of Bangladesh. A.I.D. will also finance practical in-country training and selected 3rd country training for field personnel connected with the Program. Assuming that A.I.D. is satisfied about the future prospects of rural works, the commodity and construction costs of a larger program totalling \$10 million is proposed for loan assistance in FY 1976. This amount will be applied to the direct labor costs of the Rural Works Program. Subject to a review of progress during the first year, A.I.D. intends to add follow-on loan assistance for rural works in succeeding years.

#### c. Polder Management and Maintenance Loan

With the exception of coastal areas along the Bay of Bengal, almost all arable land in Bangladesh is already under cultivation. The single most important opportunity for land reclamation lies along the coast in the southern delta area. At present the Bangladesh Government is engaged in a massive Coastal Embankments Project in this region, through which existing arable land can be protected from saltwater intrusion and new lands enclosed through the use of polders, leached free of salt, and put into production. Phase I of the Project (begun before Independence) consists of the construction of 40 miles of embankments and various sluice and river closures, as well as the repair and maintenance of cyclone-damaged sluices and

252 miles of embankments. This complex currently provides protection from saline water for 500,000 acres; that number will rise to 1,750,000 acres by June 1975; and 3,000,000 upon completion.

To assist the Bangladesh Government in the furtherance of this important development project, A.I.D. plans a loan of \$2 million for FY 1976. The funds would be devoted to the management and maintenance of completed polders rather than for new coastal embankments construction. Activities to be carried out would include expansion of internal irrigation within the polders, training in the operation and maintenance of sluices and crop irrigation systems, and technical assistance for the development of agricultural practices best suited to empoldered areas. The farmers residing in these areas are among the most impoverished in the nation, eking out a marginal existence from poor saline soils on land directly in the path of cyclonic storms arising from the Bay of Bengal. This project, coupled with an adequate supply of essential agricultural inputs, has the potential of making 3 annual rice crops a reality over an area of 3 million acres.

Studies required for development of the project are expected to include: (1) cropping patterns within empoldered areas; (2) existing and potential irrigation networks; (3) pilot area identification; and (4) a survey of infrastructure requirements, particularly transport. The project is estimated to cost a total of \$3 million, with 2 million to be provided in the first year primarily for the restoration and expansion of internal irrigation facilities using labor intensive means. The project should be completed within 3-4 years. Major inputs contemplated are the provision of contract technicians to assist in the design and conduct of field surveys and research; participant training abroad and in-country, and funds to meet the large local currency costs of improving and expanding internal irrigation networks.

Under a bilateral Relief and Rehabilitation Grant, A.I.D. is currently providing \$15 million for the physical repair and construction of the coastal embankments system as a whole. This grant aid will end June 30, 1975. The Dutch have also recently expressed interest in the Coastal Embankments project, drawing upon their own natural experiences in land reclamation. As yet, however, this interest has not led to concrete development proposals.

#### d. Agricultural Research Loan

With the exception of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, agricultural research institutions in Bangladesh are not functioning effectively in carrying out work on present or potential food crops.

laboratory facilities in which to conduct research work are lacking and there is a critical shortage of experienced, well trained personnel to plan and implement agricultural research. Consequently, A.I.D. has proposed a \$2.3 million grant in FY 1975 for technical assistance to the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (ARI), the country's largest and most promising institution for advanced work in the study of local agricultural conditions. The project will help develop and improve the staff and facilities of ARI, and also assist in the conduct of laboratory and field research. A.I.D. will finance the services of long term technical advisors to help plan and carry out research, and provide an agricultural engineer and farm development specialist to advise on development of the ARI central research station and a system of four experimental substations. These technicians will be supplemented by selective short term consultants on specific crop research problems. Short term practical training is also to be provided for up to 20 ARI staff members.

As a follow-on to this technical assistance, for FY 1976 A.I.D. is requesting a loan of \$4 million to finance the construction costs of the main research station at ARI and 4 substations. These facilities will enable ARI to conduct field research and trials on a regional basis, a pressing need due to the wide range of soils and climatic conditions within Bangladesh. The loan would also finance the costs of an architectural and engineering firm to supervise construction. Plans for the facilities have already been completed. Estimated duration of the project is 3 years.

#### Small Scale Storage and Marketing Loan

Small scale agriculture in Bangladesh is characterized by severe seasonal price variations which work to the disadvantage of marginal farmers, who are forced to sell their rice immediately after harvest when the price is lowest. Many factors account for this; among them are small farmer's inability to individually or collectively store rice or grain, and the lack of an institutional setting for small scale marketing. This void is presently filled by large grain merchants who accumulate much of the wealth and further distort the market structure. A suitable mechanism has been devised to enable Bengali farmers to successfully store and market the small amounts of surplus grain they manage to salvage each year. Moreover, no entity exists in Bangladesh which systematically explores, designs, tests, and disseminates methodology or technology related to small scale storage and marketing.

Various international institutions have developed appropriate storage and marketing technologies and expertise which could be

adapted to the Bengalee agricultural setting. Ferro-cement, jute-plastic, and other construction materials, as well as local materials suited to rodent, pest, and moisture free storage can be adapted to local conditions, based on research to guide technicians in the proper emplacement of storage facilities in locales which promote owner or cooperative marketing of produce. Private farmers, cooperatives, and farmer's associations, have expressed interest in a research and development program of this nature.

For FY 1976, A.I.D. is planning a loan project to establish the research and management capability needed to develop small scale storage and marketing on a pilot basis. The project will be under the auspices of the Agriculture Research Council and carried out by the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development at Comilla, which will supervise the necessary research and experimentation operations. During the first year, A.I.D. plans to finance a marketing advisor and up to eight months of consultant services. Working with Bengalee counterparts, the consultants will assess local storage and marketing conditions and explore ways to introduce practical, low cost means of on-farm storage. Up to five participants will be sent for third country training with two others receiving training at U.S. institutions.

The estimated total cost of this three year project is \$600,000 as follows: one long term advisor and short term consultant services (\$135,000); 7 participants (\$50,000); commodities for construction of prototype storage units and field installation and testing (\$375,000); and other costs including local support of contract personnel, field research, and project related travel (\$40,000).

f. Groundwater Circle Loan

One of the basic elements in achieving the Bangladesh Government's goal of increased food production is the utilization of irrigation. Although Bangladesh is crisscrossed by an extensive riverine network, for several months of the year many areas lack access to an assured supply of water. For this reason, the Government's irrigation policy has focused on diverting river water through the use of canals and tapping the water tables in areas far from adequate surface water through pumping. In this second area of concern, the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data relating to the location and availability of groundwater is essential to any successful major irrigation effort. A Groundwater Circle has been established within the Bangladesh Water Development Board for this purpose. In attempting to carry out its assigned functions, the Groundwater Circle has been severely hampered by a lack of technically qualified personnel and by shortages

of materials and equipment.

A functioning and technologically advanced Groundwater Circle is fundamental to increased agricultural productivity in Bangladesh. A.I.D. is therefore proposing a \$1 million dollar loan for preliminary studies, equipment, training, and follow-on technical assistance to upgrade the Circle's capabilities. The initial component of \$50,000 will consist of the services of an expert from the U.S. Geological Survey who will work with a World Bank team to conduct a review of the water resources sector. Based on equipment needs advanced by the Government and confirmed in the World Bank report, a \$500,000 equipment procurement segment will be included in the loan. Finally, \$150,000 is to be earmarked for technical assistance and training provided over a two year period by the U.S. Geological Survey. This assistance, as now planned, would include the establishment of procedures and standards, training in equipment utilization, analysis of collected data, and examination of means to improve coordination with other concerned institutions such as the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation and the Bangladesh Krishi Bank (Agricultural Development Bank). It should be emphasized that the final content of the loan is dependent on a review of existing capabilities within the Groundwater Circle in the context of planned government programs.

Beneficiaries of this project will be those farmers living in areas where access to water is difficult and, consequently, where water is the most significant variable in any increase of agricultural output. The end product of the Circle's activities -- pumping and irrigation systems -- will also involve the poorest elements of the rural population. For the unemployed and landless, the construction, maintenance, repair and related services required for irrigation systems will provide new employment opportunities.

## 2. Population Planning and Health

### a. Population/Family Planning Grant

For FY 1976 A.I.D. proposes funds for ongoing and new project activities to support a broadened population/family planning effort. An additional \$2.5 million is being proposed for contraceptives and related supplies, of which \$2.4 million is centrally funded. To support in-depth field studies begun in Shibpur Thana during FY 1975, a further \$500,000 is proposed for central funding. Similarly, \$100,000 from central funding sources is being requested to support training, research, and evaluation activities of the MOHFP begun in FY 1975 under a University Services Agreement project.

New project assistance proposed for FY 1976 funding is as follows:

. \$1.5 million for the construction and equipping of four medical college hospital fertility clinics. The present work load and bed

capacity of medical colleges, hospitals make it impossible to allocate more than 5 beds for sterilizations. Additional clinics would expand service capacity as well as serve an important need for the training of medical students.

. \$30,000 for consulting services to strengthen the logistics and supply system for family planning commodities. Funding of this proposed assistance would be contingent upon an analysis of logistical operations during FY 1975 and assessment of UNFPA logistical support activities.

. \$150,000 for technical services in the design of a mass media campaign involving selection and establishment of a family planning symbol within Bangladesh, radio and TV spots, promotions in weekly rural markets, folk entertainment, and other traditional rural channels. The communications program would be developed and implemented under contract with a U.S. advertising/marketing agency and local advertising agency responsible to the POPSP.

. \$500,000 to finance the provision of technical assistance and training to be coordinated by the Population Planning Division. This activity would be designed to strengthen the Division's capacity for the planning, research, management, and evaluation of its programs. (Depending upon experience gained from similar assistance now being provided the rural development sector under an A.I.D. grant, this activity may become a separate and distinct grant project for FY 1976).

These new project activities will be developed as discussions with the Bangladesh Government continue, and funding, sources and availabilities identified, and foreign prospective assistance from other donors.

### 3. Education and Human Resource Development

Proposals for FY 1976 projects in this concentration are still under review.

### 4. Selected Development Programs

#### a. Karnaphuli Third and Four

This year will be completed for the completion of an A.I.D.-financed hydroelectric project on the Karnaphuli River interrupted by the hostilities of 1971. During final preparations for installation of the last of three generators for the plant, war broke out and forced diversion of the already designed and ordered equipment to Karachi, Rangoon, and other ports. Subsequently, almost all this equip-

ment has been located and reshipped to Bangladesh, where it has been inventoried, inspected, and provided with temporary storage facilities. Completion of all associated construction and installation of the 50 megawatt generating unit can be achieved within a relatively short time at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. The loan funds originally committed for this project are currently the subject of discussions on the division of foreign debt liabilities between the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Completion of the plant will require a new and unencumbered loan.

This project can be completed within a 1-2 year period. Of the \$1,000,000 total estimated cost, approximately half would be needed for the costs of replacement and complementary equipment, with the balance required for labor and consulting services. A.I.D. is awaiting a loan request from the Bangladesh Government.

#### 5. Public Safety Training

A.I.D. does not anticipate receiving requests from the Bangladesh Government for public safety training.

#### 6. P.L. 480, Title I

The Bangladesh Government is committed to the provision of food grains and edible oil to the urban population through use of a subsidized rationing system. Although the system is a distortion of real economic factors and must be seriously reviewed, it is now well institutionalized. Drastic revision of its operation would have far reaching implications in political as well as equity terms, since the system is designed to provide food to the urban-industrial segments of the society.

There are few signs that the Government is willing or perhaps even able to abandon the ration shop scheme in the foreseeable future. Indeed, the most that can be realistically expected in the near term is a reduction of the food subsidy burden through gradual increases in the prices of rationed commodities, and improved performance by the Bangladesh Government regarding procurement of the domestic crop. An aggressive procurement program would reduce the need for (and high cost of) imported food grains.

Imported food grain requirements for the ration system are currently averaging about 1.5 million tons annually. The evidence is fairly convincing that if concessional food aid is not forthcoming from the United States and other foreign donors, the Bangladesh Government will continue to re-allocate its own critically slender foreign currency reserves to the costly purchase of food grains from commercial markets. Primary objectives of the proposed Title I

program for Bangladesh are twofold: (1) in the short run, to assist the Bangladesh Government in the conservation of its scarce foreign exchange reserves through concessional sales of agricultural commodities; and (2) in the long run, to link Title I assistance with the mutually shared development goal of increased domestic food production through self help measures.

Under the existing Title I Agreement with Bangladesh, the Government is accorded high priority to the agriculture and rural development sectors. This incorporates self-help measures as follows:

a. Strengthening of institution building, training, and research programs for agricultural and rural development. Within the framework of its Integrated Rural Development Program, the Bangladesh Government is devoting special attention to the rapid development of rural institutions, particularly those aimed at assisting small farmers, tenants, share-croppers, and landless agricultural workers. A Model Farmer Training Program is also being conducted to convey the latest knowledge on use of new agricultural technologies. In the field of research, the Government has recently begun expanding the facilities of its Rice Research Institute at Joydepur.

b. Increasing the availabilities of agricultural inputs and credit. The Government is making a substantial effort to promote the increased use of modern agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yielding seeds. Significant progress in the supply and utilization of these inputs has been made, but major constraints continue to be a lack of financial resources coupled with internal transport and distribution bottlenecks. A policy for the gradual withdrawal of subsidies for agricultural inputs is being implemented. On April 1, 1974, the Government reduced subsidies for urea, TSP, and potash fertilizers by an average of 48 percent. On that date the Government also began charging for the sale of pesticides at one half their value, pesticides having been distributed free to farmers. A review of water subsidy policy is now underway. The provision of agricultural credit is receiving special emphasis through expansion of the nation's rural cooperative network.

c. Improving land and water management. The Government is focusing increased attention on flood control and irrigation measures. In the 1974-75 Annual Development Budget, funds have been set aside for construction surveys for two cross-dams, the implementation of five flood control and drainage projects, and a regional irrigation project. Additional funding is being provided in this sector for the sinking of deep and shallow tubewells for the dual purpose of expanding both

irrigation and clean drinking water supplies.

d. Upgrading capabilities for planning of agricultural and rural development, including development and compilation of statistics. The Government is now actively considering establishment of a professionally trained evaluation cell within the Planning Commission. Its purpose would be to furnish the kinds of analysis needed to improve implementation of ongoing development programs, and to better structure those which are planned. Primary emphasis would be in the agricultural sector. The Government has also requested assistance from UNDP for projects to improve existing statistical agencies and practices.

The Title I program recommended by the Mission for Bangladesh during FY 1976, subject to commodity availability and financing constraints, consists of 450,000 metric tons of wheat, 40,000 metric tons of edible oil, and 150,000 bales of raw cotton. The sale of raw cotton is being requested to help alleviate a severe shortage of cloth and stimulate lagging production and employment with the textile industry. Although a program of this size is large in absolute terms, it is modest relative to that portion of overall need to which it is addressed. For this reason, few if any disincentive effects to local production are envisioned as the level of assistance proposed amounts to only a small proportion of total import requirements. With imports barely sufficient to cover requirements, there should be sufficient producer incentives for Bengalee farmers to increase output.

#### 7. P.L. 480, Title II

The massive postwar emergency Child Feeding Program supported by A.I.D. and administered by UNICEF has ended. At its peak the program was reaching over two million Bengalee school children daily with vital food supplements. As the program neared its final stages in FY 1974, various officials of the Bangladesh Government in consultation with A.I.D., UNICEF, and CARE, considered mounting a small scale Maternal Child Health (MCH) program as a follow-on to the emergency feeding effort. At the same time, however, the Government was also in the process of establishing a National Nutrition Council to consider and formulate a long term nutritional strategy for the nation. The Council's responsibilities are to include a determination and definition of the precise role that P.L. 480 Title II or similar food assistance might play in such a strategy. As the Council has yet to be formally established, deliberations for the undertaking of a Title II follow-on program in FY 1975 have had to be deferred.

Based, however, on continuing discussions, the Bangladesh Government has recently decided to mount a small (2,500 tons) high protein feed MCH program beginning in FY 1976. This program is to be implemented through the use of rural hospitals and clinics presently under construction and expected to be completed during FY 1976. The MCH

program, with CARE serving as the cooperating sponsor, will concentrate in its initial stages on the provision of protein-rich food supplements to pregnant or lactating women, and children. The teaching of better health and nutrition practices will also be a central component. In subsequent stages and on a carefully phased basis, the program will incorporate the teaching of the basic precepts of family planning. Simultaneously, the Bangladesh Government intends to intensify research and development efforts for the development of indigenous weaning foods as a means to eventually phase out the need for Title II or similar external assistance.

8. Tabular Material

<u>Summary of Commitments by Appropriation Category</u>	(Table I)
<u>Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration</u>	(Table II)
<u>Activities Outside Areas of Concentration</u>	(Table IIIA)
<u>P.L. 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments</u>	(Table III)
<u>P.L. 480 Title II Activities</u>	(Table IV)

TABLE I

**BANGLADESH**

(Country or Subregion)

Summary of Commitments by Appropriation Category  
(Loan Authorisations/Grant Obligations/PL 480 Shipments/HIC Authorisations)  
(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Project.</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Project.</u>
<b>I. Functional Development</b>					
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>34,921</u>	<u>55,140</u>	<u>50,895</u>	<u>58,000</u>	<u>66,500</u>
Grants	9,921	5,540	7,295		
New	( - )	( 1,990 )	( 2,945 )		
Ongoing	( 2,171 )	( 3,550 )	( 1,350 )		
Loans	25,000	59,600	43,600		
<b>A. Food Production and Nutrition</b>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>52,450</u>	<u>43,940</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>
Grants	1,000	1,850	1,340		
New	( - )	( 750 )	( 840 )		
Ongoing	( 1,000 )	( 1,100 )	( 500 )		
Loans	25,000	59,600	42,600		
<b>B. Population Planning &amp; Health</b>	<u>7,788</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>4,455</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>
Grants (Title X)	( 7,750 )	( 1,100 )	( 3,000 )		
Grants (non-Title X)	( 38 )	( 855 )	( 1,455 )		
New	( - )	( 755 )	( 1,355 )		
Ongoing	( 38 )	( 100 )	( 100 )		
Loans	-	-	-		
<b>C. Education and Human Resources</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Grants	-	235	250		
New	( - )	( 235 )	( 250 )		
Ongoing	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Loans	-	-	-		
<b>D. Selected Development Problems</b>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Grants	1,133	1,500	1,250		
New	( - )	( 250 )	( 500 )		
Ongoing	( 1,133 )	( 1,250 )	( 750 )		
Loans	-	-	1,000		
<b>E. Selected Countries and Organizations</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Grants	-	-	-		
New	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Ongoing	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Loans	-	-	-		

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estim.</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Project.</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Project.</u>
II <u>Other Appropriations</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
III <u>Other Commitments</u>	<u>48,200</u>	<u>90,543</u>	<u>118,238</u>	<u>91,000</u>	<u>76,500</u>
<u>HIG's</u>					
PL 480 Title I shipments	48,200	90,543	117,638	90,000	75,000
PL 480 Title II Shipments	-	-	600	1,000	1,500
<u><b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b></u>	<u>83,121</u>	<u>155,683</u>	<u>169,133</u>	<u>149,000</u>	<u>143,000</u>

(Table I changed to reflect correct year of loan authorization)

TABLE II

BANGLADESH  
(Country or Subregion)

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
( \$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Food Production & Nutrition

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Proj.</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>58,600</u>	<u>42,600</u>	<u>48,725</u>	<u>54,015</u>
<u>Agricultural Inputs</u> (Foods and Nutrition)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	-	-	-
Rural Institutional Development (Food and Nutrition)	-	9,600	-	-	-
Agricultural Inputs (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	25,000	-	-
Rural Works (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	10,000	-	-
Polder Management & Maintenance (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	2,000	-	-
Agricultural Research (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	4,000	-	-
Food Storage & Marketing (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	600	-	-
Groundwater Circle (Food and Nutrition)	-	-	1,000	-	-
Urea Fertilizer Plant (Food and Nutrition)	-	25,000	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,285</u>	<u>985</u>
<u>Development Services &amp; Training</u> (388-11-190-002) Food and Nutrition	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>500</u>	-	-
Agricultural Research (388-11-110-003) Food and Nutrition	-	325	375	-	-
Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (388-11-110-004) Food and Nutrition	-	215	215	-	-
Nutrition Research and Planning (388-11-110-005) Food and Nutrition	-	210	250	-	-
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Project.</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Project.</u>
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	48,200	65,543	80,138	60,000	50,000
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	0	0	600	1,000	1,500
1. Maternal & Child Feeding	-	-	600	1,000	1,500
2. School Feeding	-	-	-	-	-
3. Food For Work	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIG's</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENT</b>	<u>74,200</u>	<u>126,993</u>	<u>124,078</u>	<u>111,000</u>	<u>106,500</u>

(Table II changed to reflect correct year of loan authorization)

TABLE II

BANGLADESH  
(Country or Subregion)

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Population Planning and Health

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Project.</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Project.</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Development Grants</u>	<u>7,788</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>4,455</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>
Population/Family Planning (388-11-580-001)	7,788	1,200	3,100		
Population Plan. and Health Population/Family Planning (388-11-580-000) (FY 75)	-	755	175		
Population Plan. and Health Population/Family Planning (388-11-580-000) (FY 76)	-	-	1,180		
Population Plan. and Health					
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>HIG's</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENT</b>	<u><u>7,788</u></u>	<u><u>1,955</u></u>	<u><u>4,455</u></u>	<u><u>3,000</u></u>	<u><u>4,500</u></u>

TABLE II

BANGLADESH  
(Country or Subregion)

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
( \$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Education and Human Resources

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Development Grants</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Rural Information System 388-11-110-006 Education and Human Resources		235	250		
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>HIGs</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

TABLE II

BANGLADESH  
(Country or Subregion)

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

<u>Area of Concentration</u> <u>Selected Development Problems</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Project.</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	0	0	1,000	2,000	2,500
<u>Karnaphuli Third Unit</u>					
Selected Development Problem	-	-	1,000		
<u>Development Grants</u>	1,133	1,500	1,250	1,000	1,500
<u>Project Studies</u>	1,000	1,000	500		
(388-11-190-008)					
Selected Development Problem					
Project Development & Support	133	250	250		
(388-11-999-009)					
Selected Development Problem					
Private Voluntary Organisations	-	250	500		
(388-15-999-010)					
Selected Development Problem					
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	0	25,000	37,500	30,000	25,000
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<u>HIG's</u>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>39,750</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>

BANGLADESH  
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE IIA

Summary of Commitments for Activities Outside  
Areas of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

(None.)

**BANGLADESH**  
(Country or Subregion)

**TABLE III**

**PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments**  
(in thousands)

Commodity	FY 1974 Estimate		FY 1975 Request		FY 1976 Request		Carryover	
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	To FY '76 (\$)	To FY '77 (\$)
Wheat	153	153	46,583	350	61,178	450	0	0
Upland Cotton	0	0	25,000	100	37,500	150	0	0
Soybean Oil	23	10	18,960	40	18,960	40	0	0

TABLE IV

<u>BANGLADESH</u> (Country or Subregion)	<u>PL 480 Title II Activities</u> (thousands)		
	<u>FY 1974 Actual</u> \$ lbs <u>No. of</u> <u>Recip.</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u> \$ lbs <u>No. of</u> <u>Recip.</u>	<u>FY 1976 Request</u> \$    lbs <u>No. of</u> <u>Recip.</u>
<u>I. Child Feeding</u>			600    10,000    120
<u>A. Maternal &amp; child feeding</u>			600    10,000    120
1. Govt-to-govt			
2. Voluntary agency			600    10,000    120
a. CARE			(600) (10,000) (120)
<u>B. School Feeding</u>			
1. Govt-to-govt			
2. Voluntary agency			
1.			
2.			
3.			
<u>C. Other child feeding</u>			
1. Govt-to-govt			
2. Voluntary agency			
1.			
2.			
3.			
<u>II. Food for Work</u>			
<u>A. Govt-to-govt</u>			
<u>B. Voluntary agency</u>			
1.			
2.			
3.			
<u>III. Other</u>			
A. Govt-to-govt			
B. Voluntary agency			
1.			
2.			
3.			
<u>Total</u>			600    10,000    120
A. Govt-to-govt			
B. Voluntary agency			600    10,000    120
1. CARE			(600) (10,000) (120)

PART II. BUDGETARY LEVELS REQUESTED FOR FY 1975

A. Preliminary Description of New FY 1975 Activities

1. Food and Nutrition

a. Agricultural Research Grant (388-11-110-003)

Land scarcity in Bangladesh dictates that intensive cropping practices will have to be developed if food production is to keep pace with population growth, with important implications for nutritional levels as well. Increased and diversified crop production will depend in large part on supportive research institutions, especially where the introduction of new seed technologies is concerned. Existing agricultural research institutions in Bangladesh do not possess the modern facilities and trained staffs required to conduct extensive, detailed analyses of means to develop multi-cropping practices or experiment with new seed varieties.

The most important body engaged in the study of Bengalee horticulture is the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI). In the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation A.I.D. requested grant funds totalling \$1,650,000 for a program of technical assistance at ARI. More recent cost analyses, however, indicate that project objectives can be achieved at substantially less cost than originally anticipated. The total cost of this project is presently estimated at \$885,000, with \$325,000 requested for the initial year. Depending on the pace of construction of new central and field facilities for ARI, the project will span 3 years. Under the project A.I.D. will finance the services of long term U.S. technical advisors to help structure and carry out research activities, an agriculture engineering advisor to guide development of the research station and 4 experimental substations, and short term consultants to focus on specific crop systems and management concerns (\$495,000); practical and academic training for ARI staff members (\$325,000); and the local costs of U.S. technicians including project related travel (\$65,000).

Submission of the PPP is expected December 1, 1974.

B. Appropriate Agricultural Technologies Grant (388-11-110-004)

Due to the extensive cultivation of rice in Bangladesh, small farmer agriculture is marked by brief periods of labor intensive land preparation, transplanting, weeding, and harvesting, following which little productive work can be done. More intensive cultivation is

possible through the use of small machinery to speed up the growing cycle. Two or even three crops a year could be produced in many areas of Bangladesh through the introduction of simple machinery, and with little or no appreciable displacement of labor. At present there is no centralized facility or program for the design and testing of suitable types of small scale agricultural machinery.

A.I.D. is developing an FY 1975 grant project to establish a coordinated approach to research and experimentation with appropriate types of agricultural machinery. Overall supervision of the activity will be exercised by the Agricultural Research Council, with operations to be conducted by among others, the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute. The Institute will test a number of machines of simple design suitable for labor intensive rice cultivation, and which can be adapted to Bengalee agricultural conditions. The grant, estimated at \$1,115,000 in total cost over a five year period, will finance long term advisors and short term consultants to work with Bengalee counterparts in field trials (\$400,000); training for participants, primarily at the International Rice Research Institute in Manila, (\$115,000); the procurement of prototype machines and equipment for field testing (\$200,000); and the local costs of field research and experimentation plus support of contract personnel and project related travel (\$400,000).

This project is included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. Submission of the PPP is expected December 1, 1974.

C. Nutrition Research and Planning (388-11-110-005)

Much of the morbidity and mortality in Bangladesh is attributable to preventable diseases having direct relationships to nutritional status. Among children under the age of 5, the high death rate of 260 per 1,000 is mostly due to diarrhea, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and similar bacterial and viral infections superimposed upon malnutrition. Were the basic diet more adequate and nutritious many such deaths could be averted.

In the FYP the Bangladesh Government frankly admitted that the nutritional aspect of the health problem had thus far been neglected, and proposed to deal with it through the establishment of a National Institute of Nutrition. Subsequently, due to manpower and financial constraints, it has been decided instead to implement a nutrition program by using the existing scientific facilities of the Institute of Nutrition at the University of Dacca along with similar facilities of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP).

To guide the nation's nutrition program, a National Nutrition Council is to be established. This body is to be responsible for the formulation of national nutrition policy, calling upon expert technical assistance as required. In April, 1974 a proposal to establish the Council was submitted to the Prime Minister for approval. As presently conceived, the Council would be attached to the MOHPP and be comprised of the heads of all relevant ministries in order to assure a multidisciplinary approach. The Prime Minister would chair the Council. The proposal for creation of the Council is presently under review.

A.I.D. assistance for the development of this project will focus primarily on the provision of consulting services to assist the Council in the establishment of planning, research design, survey techniques, and implementation strategies. Probable studies required for this effort will be a national nutrition survey, research on the creation of a national nutrition monitoring system, an evaluation of alternative means to deal with specific nutritional deficiencies identified, and ways to formulate integrated health and nutrition programs. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be \$1,060,000 over a five year implementation period. Major inputs in the initial year are for the services of long and short term U.S. consultants. Training, equipment and supplies will also be furnished.

This project is included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. Submission of the PPP will depend on how quickly a decision is reached to formally establish the National Nutrition Council. At the time of this writing, a reliable date cannot be established for PPP submission.

d. Urea Fertilizer Plant Loan

Recognizing that Bangladesh has been a food deficit country for more than a decade, both the FYP and the A.I.D. country program stress elimination of this food shortfall. One of the primary means by which food production can and will be increased is through increased use of chemical fertilizers. Despite the fact that Bangladesh produces some fertilizer and its present utilization of the commodity is low, fertilizer imports are already substantial. Given the Government's marginal foreign exchange reserves and the global shortage of fertilizers, it is most unlikely that Bangladesh will be able to import all of its needs.

Considerable external donor interest in fertilizer indicates its importance in the development scheme of Bangladesh. Japanese consultants have concluded a contract with the Chittagong TSP fertilizer plant

providing for management assistance to that facility. Interest has also been shown by India in constructing another urea plant as a bilateral venture. In addition, a team of World Bank consultants has recently established the feasibility of constructing a large urea fertilizer plant at Ashuganj. The plant would be capable of producing 1,600 metric tons of urea daily, enough to make Bangladesh self-sufficient in nitrogenous fertilizer. The complex envisioned would utilize abundant and high grade natural gas deposits from a field located 12 miles away. The construction of this plant will significantly reduce if not eliminate foreign exchange outlays for urea, and because of its central location, greatly facilitate the internal distribution of fertilizer within the country. Major beneficiaries of the project will be the Bangladesh Government which will own and operate the facility, and cooperatives which will have quick and easy access to assured urea supplies.

Total costs of the project are estimated at \$206 million, of which \$118 million is in foreign exchange. The full implementation period will be 4 years, to be carried out under a single-responsibility contract. A lump sum is to be paid to the general contractor for engineering, procurement, construction and erection, start-up, training, and other services. Equipment and materials are to be purchased by the general contractor through competitive bidding in accordance with lender's requirements. Management assistance to operate the plant is also to be provided.

Of the total estimated cost of the Ashuganj complex, the United States and five other foreign lenders have tentatively agreed to provide the \$118 million foreign exchange requirement, with the Bangladesh Government to furnish the balance of \$88 million in local currency. Individual participants and proposed funding levels are as follows:

Bangladesh	\$88 million
IBRD	\$33 million
Asian Development Bank	\$25 million
United States	\$25 million
United Kingdom	\$18 million
Federal Republic of Germany	\$12 million
Switzerland	\$ 5 million

This activity appears in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. Submission of the IRR is expected in August, 1974.

e. Agricultural Inputs Loan

This \$25 million loan is identical to the FY 1976 Agricultural

Inputs Loan and appears in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. The IRR will be submitted November 1, 1974. An assured and unbroken supply of key agricultural inputs is of vital importance to the future of Bangladesh. A.I.D. is therefore requesting a series of loans for these inputs spanning FY 1974-1976, and will encourage similar support from other countries and organizations presently assisting Bangladesh.

f. Rural Institutional Development Loan

In Bangladesh the vital link between national and local government is made at the thana level, an administrative unit roughly equivalent to a U.S. county. A development administration lives and works with the rural populace at Thana Training and Development Centers (TTDC's) throughout the country. These centers are the focal point at which local agents, involved in development below the thana level, gain access to government officers representing the various nation-building ministries. In addition, Thana Central Cooperative Associations (TCCA's) are being established to organize and provide credit for rural farmers. By the end of the first FYP, the Government expects that 60 percent of the nation's thanas will be acceptors of the cooperative system being developed and will have TCCA offices.

For FY 1975 A.I.D. plans a loan of \$9.6 million to finance the foreign exchange and local costs for the construction of 88 TCCA offices and 200 residences, and the provision of office equipment for the TCCA offices. In addition, the Bangladesh Government is expected to provide \$4 million in local currency for TTDC construction, as well as funds for related model farmer and cooperative managers training, and IRDP and thana officers pre and in-service training. The eight-room TCCA offices are destined to house 15-35 employees who will work full time at the thana level and provide services for cooperative members seeking use of banking facilities, distribution of agricultural inputs, or participating in training programs. The twin residences will house 2-4 families each, providing accommodation for the TCCA's principal officers and selected thana-posted officials from other ministries who are directly involved in the cooperative movement. These structures, to be built in three years, will help alleviate a widespread housing shortage which discourages many professional officers and their families from moving to the rural countryside.

This loan is a central component in the A.I.D. program strategy for Bangladesh. Since thana level government and central cooperative associations are the funnels through which most programs flow to the rural sector, the development of an infrastructural base at this level will greatly enhance the overall prospects for growth of the agriculture

and rural sectors.

An IRR for this project will be submitted in September, 1974.

2. Population Planning and Health

a. Population/Family Planning Grant

New project activities being proposed for FY 1975 funding represent a logical expansion of the existing population/family planning project, which is focused primarily on the provision of contraceptives, and branch off into comprehensive technical assistance and training activities designed to strengthen the Bangladesh Government's capacity to implement population and family planning programs. FY 1975 project activities encompass the following elements:

- . \$200,000 to support field research and trial tests by the Population Study Center, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies. Subjects to be studied include informal village communications systems, mechanisms of community influence on individual decisions and values, and perceptions of village people about children and deliberate control of fertility.
- . \$60,000 for technical assistance and field staff training to help the Women's Rehabilitation Board broaden its program to the hard-to-reach female population for family planning/child survival/family welfare education. Of the total, \$30,000 would fund 4-6 months of consulting services; \$20,000 for in-country training; and \$10,000 for general program support.
- . \$40,000 for 6 months of services by a consultant to assist in development of an integrated curriculum and materials to be used for training of agricultural extension agents in family planning motivation.
- . \$230,000 for short term training of district and thana level development personnel in basic population growth and planning concepts and how to communicate them. \$30,000 of the total costs would finance a U.S. training consultant (4-6 months).
- . \$100,000 (centrally funded) for a University Services Agreement with a U.S. institution to provide support to the training, research, and evaluation components of the integrated health and family planning program within the MORFP.
- . \$1 million (centrally funded) to support a focused research and evaluation program within a pilot field area in Shibpur Thana. The

activity would provide quality data upon which to assess existing thana level family planning activities and provide a basis for developing new or improved programs.

- . Approximately 600 medical kits from bilateral funds (\$100,000).
- . One demographer for two man years of technical assistance to the MOHFP (\$150,000).
- . Long term (1 year) training for 1 participant, short term training (4 months) for 4 participants, plus funds for conferences and third country visits (\$85,000), bilaterally funded.
- . Twenty-four man months of consulting services to assist the MOHFP develop its management and planning capability (\$150,000), and short term training for planning officials (\$15,000).

### 3. Education and Human Resources Development

#### a. Rural Information Systems Grant (388-11-110-006)

This project was originally included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation as two discrete project entities: Rural Radio (388-11-110-006) and Model Farmer Training (388-11-110-007). As a result of further investigation by a team of A.I.D. consultants and in-depth discussions with the Government, it has been decided to subsume the two activities under a single project framework.

With but 22 percent of the population able to read and write, the overwhelming majority of the people of Bangladesh remain outside the formal education system. Almost all so affected reside in rural areas. Thus any increase in the flow of information and knowledge to benefit the rural population is dependent mainly upon non-formal communications channels. The educational level of rural Bengalees derives largely from cumulative experiences of an informal nature which add up to total life experiences. Over the centuries, cumulative and reliable practices have evolved to serve limited purposes, most of these related to the maintenance of life rather than improvement of its conditions. The end result is a kind of static equilibrium unaffected by modernizing influences.

Little is known about the various communications channels of rural Bangladesh--or their potential. We do know, however, that the existing formal channels (radio, government training programs, extension agents, family welfare workers, and primary/secondary education) are not now effectively reaching the poorest segment of the rural population or,

more specifically, serving the particular information needs of the very smallest farmers, the rural landless, or the village craftsman. This project is designed therefore to: (1) explore means to improve the coordination, relevancy, and utilization of existing formal channels; and (2) identify and exploit informal communications channels in a combined program addressed to the overall needs of the rural population.

To date, the Bangladesh Government has not received significant bilateral or multilateral assistance in this fundamental pursuit. Probable studies or analyses required to develop this project are expected to be: (1) an identification of the expressed needs of the rural population for information and knowledge; (2) an assessment of how these needs are presently being met (or not met) by formal communications channels; (3) an identification and evaluation of informal communications channels within the rural environment; (4) a study of means to improve and integrate knowledge conveyed by both formal and informal channels, and (5) research on ways to develop feedback systems to assure improved responsiveness to identified needs.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$885,000, to be implemented over a period of four years. The major cost components are expected to be long and short term contract advisors to assist in the development of rural information survey techniques, and to conduct studies of the relative effectiveness of existing communications channels.

Start-up costs in the initial year total \$235,000, consisting of a long term contract advisor and 10 M/M of consulting services (\$170,000); long and short term participant training (\$20,000); and other costs, primarily for the local expenses of field research (\$45,000). Submission of the PPP is expected during the month of December, 1974.

#### 4. Selected Development Problems

##### a. Private Voluntary Organizations Grant

Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO's) have been on the Bengalee scene since the cyclone of 1970 to the present. A.I.D. grant funds in the amount of \$21 million were channelled through PVO's during the immediate postwar period. Disaster brought many of these organizations to Bangladesh; many are staying, shifting their emphasis from relief to development. Because of their relief and rehabilitation experiences, they have learned the necessity of joint action and have united in an Association of Voluntary Agencies designed to improve effectiveness through cooperation, coordination, and evaluation of comparable experiences.

Current PVO activities in Bangladesh cover the whole spectrum of

development: agriculture and fishery cooperatives, labor-intensive rural works construction, tubewells, rice drying and storage facilities, non-formal education, family planning and health delivery systems, nutrition, and maternal and child health. These are small scale operations at the grass roots level of immediate and direct benefit to the lowest income groups. A.I.D. support of PVO development activities would mean that ambitious, worthwhile, and innovative projects presently not possible due to financial constraints could be undertaken. Secondly, U.S. assistance could provide the PVO's with the management expertise, technical advice, and high level government planning links that now limit their sincere, enthusiastic efforts. Finally, PVO's offer A.I.D. a ready avenue to become intimately involved with grass roots, small scale projects, which if carefully selected, may be of great significance to later large scale grant or loan investment.

In view of the services that PVO's may render in Bangladesh, A.I.D. proposes a total contribution of \$1 million in grant funds for FY 1975 through FY 1977, with \$250,000 to be obligated in the first year. The A.I.D. input would finance technical assistance in project design and evaluation of PVO project proposals, and would finance a portion of total project costs. A contribution of \$615,000 from the voluntary agencies/local counterparts is also proposed for FY 1975-1977. Though program eligibility will be limited to U.S. registered private voluntary organizations, promising Bengalee voluntary agencies may request assistance through any U.S. registered PVO which agrees to act as a conduit and remain accountable for A.I.D. funds.

Acceptable projects under this program will be those which involve the neediest segments of society, and selected subgroups such as women or youth. The projects must also be designed to stimulate and guide local communities or institutions to focus on basic needs, while building a capacity to continue on their own. In this regard, the ultimate objective is to carry out those project activities of particular interest to the national government or local organizations and which are replicable throughout Bangladesh. Program concentration will include but not be limited to projects in food and nutrition, health and family planning, and education and human resources development.

This grant request does not appear in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. Submission of the PPP is expected September 1, 1974.

**B. Ongoing Grant Projects for Which Funding is Requested**

**1. Food and Nutrition**

**a. Development Services and Training Grant (388-11-190-002)**

Outputs for this FY 1974 project are: (1) The provision of long and short term training of Bengalee officials in the areas of agriculture and rural development, and (2) the financing of technical advisory services within these areas of concentration. It is envisioned that by the end of FY 1977, sixty Bengalees will have been trained as planners, research specialists, program managers, and evaluation specialists, and will be employed in rural development operational agencies. In regard to technical advisory services, American experts will be invited to aid in the following areas: (1) installation of planning and evaluation systems in agricultural and rural development programs; (2) conduct of policy-oriented research on problems of rural employment and income distribution; (3) rural physical infrastructure planning (e.g., small scale irrigation, including relationships to regional water development projects, and water management); and (4) planning cooperative activities (e.g., marketing, storage, and training).

The project agreement was signed on May 24, 1974. Conditions precedent to disbursement of grant funds must be met by August 22, 1974, after which implementation is scheduled to begin. The initial activity to be undertaken is expected to be advisory assistance in establishing an evaluation cell within the Planning Commission. For FY 1975 and 1976, A.I.D. is requesting additional grant funding of \$1 million and \$500,000 respectively. Extension of the life of this project beyond FY 1977 is presently contemplated.

**2. Population Planning and Health**

**a. Population/Family Planning Grant (388-11-580-001)**

The existing PROP, developed in FY 1974, was prepared on an interim basis to allow time for the Bangladesh Government to shape the organizational structure of its new Integrated Health and Family Planning Program, delineate emerging program needs, and to rationalize and coordinate multiple-donor offers of assistance. A more comprehensive PROP will be prepared later in CY 1974 which will reflect the inputs planned for FY 1975 and FY 1976.

Outputs stated in the existing PROP and progress to date toward their realization are as follows:

1) "Contraceptives and related supplies are deployed throughout the country and are accessible to program personnel when needed." Progress: A pipeline has been established, building on the FY 1973 commodities, most of which have arrived in country. All the subobligating Project Implementation Orders have been issued for the FY 1974 commodities provided to maintain the pipeline. As stocks of contraceptive supplies remaining in country from before independence are depleted, FY 1973 commodities have begun moving to district and lower levels for distribution by program personnel.

2) "Contraceptives will be within reach to a potential 10% of eligible couples." Progress: Contraceptives available in-country are sufficient for one year's continuous use by approximately six per cent of all couples in the eligible age group (including such not currently eligible categories as pregnant and lactating women, sterile couples, and couples with few or no children who desire another child).

3) "About 12,000 field workers will be in place to distribute nonclinical contraceptives during home visits." Progress: It is estimated that about 12,000 are in place.

4) "About 500 Lady Family Planning Visitors will be available to insert IUDs." Progress: About 500 LFPVs are now working in the field. An additional 550 will have been trained by July 1975.

5) "The objective of one year's contraceptive supply in country and one year's requirement in the pipeline will be functioning." Progress: With the issuance of FY 1974 PIP/Cs, this objective has been met.

3. Education and Human Resources Development

None.

4. Selected Development Problems

a. Project Studies Grant (388-11-190-008)

In its Five Year Plan the Government has advanced a vast array of development project possibilities to achieve specific goals in all sectoral concentrations. In many instances, basic data required for the determination of project feasibility and subsequent planning are lacking, causing serious problems in the government's attempts to allocate extremely scarce financial and personnel resources. As a result, it is essential that feasibility, marketing, and other studies be undertaken to provide a basis for rational development planning and future major

investment by the Bangladesh Government and/or foreign contributors. This grant finances a series of studies prerequisite to the investment of development funds.

In the PROP, outputs given are the completion of six to twelve of these detailed studies by U.S. experts. Due to the late signing of the grant agreement in FY 1974 (June) no study has been started as yet. Although implementation of the grant has been delayed until FY 1975, it is currently estimated that the terminal disbursement date will remain June 1, 1977. The studies to be carried out under this grant will require high level personnel and exhaustive research, both of which are costly. For FY 1975 A.I.D. is requesting an additional \$1 million to support this grant activity, with \$500,000 to be added during FY 1976.

C. Tabular Material

Project Budget Table (Table V)

Project PASA/Contract/Grant Back-up Table (Table VI)

Project PASA/Contract/Grant Personnel Table (Table VII)

Project Participant Training Table (Table VIII)

Commodity and Other Cost Budget Table (Table IX)

Centrally Funded Title X Contraceptives for Bilateral Programs (Table IXA)

Contraceptives Provided by Other Donors, Organizations, and Host Country Government (Table IXB)

Estimate of Foreign Grant Assistance to Bangladesh as of FY 1974 (Table X)



PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Development Services  
and Training Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 388-11-190-002

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Food Production and Nutrition

Expenditures

FY 74

Continuing

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,600

FY 75

Continuing

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total		
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM				\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM							
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	700	140			250	365		50	1,000		
Direct					250	365			250		
PASA									0		
Contract	700	140						50	750		
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	0				0			0	0		
Direct											
PASA											
Contract											
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	700	140			250	365		50	1,000		
Direct					250	365			250		
PASA									0		
Contract	700	140						50	750		
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	650	130			400	584		50	1,100		
Direct					400	584			400		
PASA									0		
Contract	650	130						50	700		
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	700	140			350	511		50	1,100		
Direct					350	511			350		
PASA									0		
Contract	700	140						50	750		
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	650	130			300	438		25	975		
Direct					300	438			300		
PASA									0		
Contract	650	130						25	675		
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	175	35			300	438		25	500		
Direct					300	438			300		
PASA									0		
Contract	175	35						25	200		
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	500	100			400	584		40	940		
Direct					400	584			400		
PASA									0		
Contract	500	100						40	540		

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Agricultural Research Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 388-11-110-003

Obligations

Begin

Appropriation Food Production & Nutrition

Expenditures

FY 75

FY 77

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per latest PRS \$

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 885

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local	FN	Participants			
	\$	\$	MM	MM	\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>							
Direct							
PASA							
Contract							
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>							
Direct							
PASA							
Contract							
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>							
Direct							
PASA							
Contract							
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	220	44		80	124	25	325
Direct				80	124		80
PASA							0
Contract	220	44				25	245
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	120	24		62	106	15	197
Direct				62	106		62
PASA							0
Contract	120	24				15	135
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	100	20		18	18	10	128
Direct				18	18		18
PASA							0
Contract	100	20				10	110
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	200	40		150	246	25	375
Direct				150	246		150
PASA							0
Contract	200	40				25	225
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	210	42		113	190	25	368
Direct				113	190		113
PASA							0
Contract	210	42				25	235

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Appropriate Agricultural Technologies Grant

Project Number 388-11-110-004

Appropriation Food Production & Nutrition

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin End

FY 75 FY 79

FY 75 FY 80

Obligations Expenditures

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_ B. Per Current Estimate \$ 1,115

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>215</b>
Direct					<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>40</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>135</b>	<b>27</b>						<b>40</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>125</b>
Direct					<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>30</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>						<b>25</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>90</b>
Direct					<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>10</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>						<b>15</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>45</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>215</b>
Direct					<b>45</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>80</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>						<b>35</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>185</b>
Direct					<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>60</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>						<b>40</b>	<b>125</b>

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Nutrition Research and Planning Grant

Project Number 388-11-110-005

Appropriation Food Production & Nutrition

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Obligations Expenditures	Financing Dates (FY)	
	Begin	End
	FY 75	FY 79
FY 75	FY 80	

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 1,060

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM			
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>	120	24			40	53	35	15	210
Direct					40	53	35		75
PASA									0
Contract	120	24						15	135
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	60	12			22	35	30	10	122
Direct					22	35	30		52
PASA									0
Contract	60	12						10	70
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>	60	12			18	18	5	5	88
Direct							5		5
PASA									0
Contract	60	12			18	18		5	83
<u>FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total</u>	100	22			80	106	50	20	250
Direct					80	106	50		130
PASA									0
Contract	100	22						20	120
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	90	18			54	75	40	15	199
Direct					54	75	40		94
PASA									0
Contract	90	18						15	105

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Rural Information Systems  
Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 388-11-110-006

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Education/Human Resources

Expenditures

FY 75

FY 78

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 885

FY 75

FY 79

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>235</b>
Direct					<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>			<b>20</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>170</b>	<b>34</b>					<b>45</b>		<b>215</b>
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>164</b>
Direct					<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>			<b>14</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>					<b>30</b>		<b>150</b>
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>71</b>
Direct					<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>0</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>					<b>15</b>		<b>65</b>
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>250</b>
Direct					<b>50</b>	<b>82</b>			<b>50</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>					<b>50</b>		<b>200</b>
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>207</b>
Direct					<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>			<b>47</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>					<b>40</b>		<b>160</b>

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Project Studies Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 388-11-190-008

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Selected Development Problems

Expenditures

FY 74

Continuing

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 1,000

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,500

FY 75

Continuing

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel		Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total	
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM				\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>175</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Direct					50	60		50
PASA								0
Contract	875	175					75	950
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>								<b>0</b>
Direct								0
PASA								0
Contract								0
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>175</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Direct					50	60		50
PASA								0
Contract	875	175					75	950
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>175</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Direct					50	60		50
PASA								0
Contract	875	175					75	950
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>180</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,055</b>
Direct					75	90		75
PASA								0
Contract	900	180					80	980
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>170</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>945</b>
Direct					25	30		25
PASA								0
Contract	850	170					70	920
<b>FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>88</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>500</b>
Direct					25	30		25
PASA								0
Contract	1,140	88					35	1,255
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>280</b>			<b>105</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,625</b>
Direct					105	125		105
PASA								0
Contract	1,100	280					120	1,520

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Project Development and Support Grant  
 Project Number 388-11-999-009  
 Appropriation Selected Development Problems  
 Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_ B. Per Current Estimate \$ 1,000

Financing Dates (FY)  
 Begin FY 1974  
 End Continuing

Obligations  
Expenditures

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>23</b>						<b>133</b>	
Direct								0	
PASA	73	15						73	
Contract	60	8						60	
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>						<b>0</b>	
Direct								0	
PASA								0	
Contract								0	
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>23</b>						<b>133</b>	
Direct								0	
PASA	73	15						73	
Contract	60	8						60	
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>250</b>	
Direct					<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
PASA								0	
Contract	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>						<b>150</b>	
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>45</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>303</b>	
Direct					<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>60</b>	
PASA	63	13						63	
Contract	180	32						180	
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>80</b>	
Direct					<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>40</b>	
PASA	10	2						10	
Contract	30	6						30	
<b>FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>250</b>	
Direct					<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
PASA								0	
Contract	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>						<b>150</b>	
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>32</b>			<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>280</b>	
Direct					<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>120</b>	
PASA								0	
Contract	<b>160</b>	<b>32</b>						<b>160</b>	

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Private Voluntary Organizations

Financing Dates (FY)

Grant

Project Number 388-15-999-010

Obligations

Begin

End

FY 75

FY 77

Appropriation Selected Development Problems Expenditures

FY 75

FY 78

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 1,000 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 1,000

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>								250	250
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract								250	250
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>								180	180
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract								180	180
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>								70	70
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract								70	70
<u>FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total</u>								500	500
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract								500	500
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>								450	450
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract								450	450

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Population/Family Planning

Grant

Project Number 388-11-500-000 (FY 75)

Appropriation Population and Health

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$

Obligations  
Expenditures

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
FY 75	FY 77
FY 75	FY 78

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 930

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	298	54			40	40		417	755
Direct					40	40			40
PASA									0
Contract	298	54						417	715
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	226	40			26	26		300	552
Direct					26	26			26
PASA									0
Contract	226	40						300	525
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	72	14			14	14		117	203
Direct					14	14			14
PASA									0
Contract	72	14						117	189
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	72	12						103	175
Direct									0
PASA									0
Contract	72	12						103	175
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	120	22			14	14		90	224
Direct					14	14			14
PASA									0
Contract	120	22						90	210

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Population/Family Planning  
Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 388-11-500-000 (FY 76)

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Population and Health

Expenditures

FY 76

FY 80

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ \_\_\_\_\_

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,180

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>61</b>			<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Direct					<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>700</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>330</b>	<b>61</b>						<b>150</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>29</b>			<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>670</b>
Direct					<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>470</b>
PASA									<b>0</b>
Contract	<b>180</b>	<b>29</b>						<b>120</b>	<b>300</b>

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

(See Note below.)

Project Number \_\_\_\_\_

PASA/Contract Name \_\_\_\_\_

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

**Note:** FY 1975 marks the first operational year of A.I.D. development assistance to Bangladesh. Data for Table VI and VII have been omitted from this submission because general discussions with the Bangladesh Government on types of contract/PASA support, availabilities, and costs are still progressing. A.I.D. has consciously designed its collaborative programming to be as flexible and responsive to the changing desires and needs of the Bangladesh Government as possible. Therefore, any attempt to provide detailed breakdowns of contract/PASA budgets at this stage of project development for FY 1975/76 would be premature and possibly misleading.

TABLE VII

Project Number \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians Long-term Short-term	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant Implementing agent, and position title)						
	Actual FY 1974	Estimated FY 1975	Projected FY 1976	Projected FY 1976	Projected FY 1977	
	On-board 6/30/ 74	On-board 6/30/ 75	On-board 6/30/ 76	On-board 6/30/ 77	Expenditures (\$000)	Expenditures (\$000)
	MMs	MMs	MMs	MMs		
	Expenditures (\$000)	Expenditures (\$000)	Expenditures (\$000)	Expenditures (\$000)		
						(for contract personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. 388-11-190-002

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
FY 1974 Obligations	15	135	135				45	230	115			
Long-term - new	15	135	135									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							45	230	115			
FY 1974 Expenditures	0	0	0				0	0	0			
Long-term - new	0	0	0									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							0	0	0			
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74	15	135	135				45	230	115			
Long-term - new	15	135	135									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							45	230	115			
FY 1975 Obligations	24	216	216				72	368	184			
Long-term - new	24	216	216									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							72	368	184			
FY 1975 Expenditures	21	189	189				63	322	161			
Long-term - new	21	189	189									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							63	322	161			
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	18	162	162				54	276	138			
Long-term - new	18	162	162									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							54	276	138			
FY 1976 Obligations	18	162	162				54	276	138			
Long-term - new	18	162	162									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							54	276	138			
FY 1976 Expenditures	24	216	216				72	368	184			
Long-term - new	24	216	216									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							72	368	184			



TABLE VIII

Project No. 388-11-110-004

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>							4	32	16			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							4	32	16			
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>							2	20	10			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							2	20	10			
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>							2	12	6			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							2	12	6			
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>							15	90	45			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							15	90	45			
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>							12	60	30			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							12	60	30			

Project No. 388-11-110-005

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	M's	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	3	27	27				6	26	13			
Long-term - new	3	27	27				6	26	13			
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>	1	9	9				6	26	13			
Long-term - new	1	9	9									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							6	26	13			
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	2	18	18				0	0	0			
Long-term - new	2	18	18									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							0	0	0			
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>	6	54	54				12	52	26			
Long-term - new	6	54	54									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							12	52	26			
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>	4	36	36				9	39	18			
Long-term - new	4	36	36									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							9	39	18			

Project No. 388-11-110-006

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

DIRECT AID

	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations	1	9	9				3	22	11			
Long-term - new	1	9	9									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							3	22	11			
FY 1975 Expenditures	1	3	3				3	22	11			
Long-term - new	1	3	3									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							3	22	11			
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	1	6	6				0	0	0			
Long-term - new	1	6	6									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							0	0	0			
FY 1976 Obligations	2	18	18				18	64	32			
Long-term - new	2	18	18									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							18	64	32			
FY 1976 Expenditures	2	15	15				18	64	32			
Long-term - new	2	15	15									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term							18	64	32			

Project No. 388-11-190-008

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>				7	40	40	5	20	10			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				7	40	40	5	20	10			
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>				0	0	0	0	0	0			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>				7	40	40	5	20	10			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				7	40	40	5	20	10			
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>				7	40	40	5	20	10			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				7	40	40	5	20	10			
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>				10	60	60	8	30	15			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				10	60	60	8	30	15			
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>				4	20	20	2	10	5			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				4	20	20	2	10	5			
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>				4	20	20	5	20	10			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				4	20	20	5	20	10			
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>				14	84	84	11	42	21			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				14	84	84	11	42	21			



TABLE VIII

Project No. 388-11-500-000 (FY 75)

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	1	9	9	9	31	31						
Long-term - new	1	9	9									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				9	31	31						
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>	1	9	9	5	17	17						
Long-term - new	1	9	9									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				5	17	17						
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	0	0	0	4	14	14						
Long-term - new	0	0	0									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				4	14	14						
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>				0	0	0						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				0	0	0						
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>				4	14	14						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				4	14	14						

TABLE VIII

Project No. 388-11-500-000 (FY 76)

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>				25	100	100	60	200	100			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				25	100	100	60	200	100			
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>				10	40	40	30	60	30			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				10	40	40	30	60	30			

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-580-001

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

I.U.D.'s and Inserters ..... 38

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Medical Kits ..... 100

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Medical Kits ..... 100

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-190-002

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 50

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 50

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 5

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-110-003

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands )

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 25

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 25

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-110-004

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands )

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Small Farm Machinery 24

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Small Farm Machinery 35

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 40

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 35

TABLE II

Project Number 388-11-110-005

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Laboratory and Processing Equipment/Supplies 35

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Laboratory and Processing Equipment/Supplies 50

Project Number 388-11-110-006

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 45

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses 50

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-190-008

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated\* (type and amount)

Overseas Contract Operating Expenses 75

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract Operating Expenses 75

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract Operating Expenses 35

\*PROAG signed 6/1/74.

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-15-999-010

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands )

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Sub-grants to Private Voluntary Organizations 250

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Sub-grants to Private Voluntary Organizations 500

TABLE II

Project Number 388-11-500-000 (FY 75)

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands )

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/76 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/76 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (Type and amount)

Operational, consultation, and invitation travel ..	60 )	
Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses.....	47 )	417
Host Country Training and Seminars .....	210 )	
Other Costs (Field Research/Testing) .....	100 )	

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Overseas Contract/PASA Operating Expenses .....	3 )	
Other Costs (Field Research/Testing) .....	100 )	103

TABLE IX

Project Number 388-11-500-000 (FY 76)

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands )

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Building Materials ..... 500

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Publicity Campaign (PR Agencies, etc.)..... 150

Project Number 388-11-580-001

TABLE IX A

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES  
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

		Orals		
		Quantity	Costs <sup>a/</sup>	Number
		Monthly	\$	of Pill
		Cycles	thousands	users
1.	<u>Usage through CY 1977</u>	15,954,000	2,635	1,227,400
	CY 1974 Usage	1,300,000	214	100,000
	CY 1975 Usage	3,320,000	519	255,400
	CY 1976 Usage	4,667,000	772	359,000
	CY 1977 Usage	6,667,000	1,101	513,000
2.	<u>12/31/73 Unused</u>	22,000,000	3,634	XXX
	Central Warehouse	nil		XXIX
	Public Sector Distribution System	nil		XXX
	On order and confirmed by AID/W	22,000,000	3,634	XXX
3.	<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	nil		XXX
4.	<u>CY 1978 Usage</u>	8,667,000	1,556 *	667,000
5.	<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u> **	2,000,000	400	XXX

a/ For FY 1974 and prior year obligations, calculate based on \$.14 per MC plus 18% for transportation. For FY 1975 and succeeding years, calculate based on \$118 per MC plus 18%.

\* Calculation: 6,046,000 balance in stock @ FY74 price  
2,621,000 @ FY75 price

\*\* Of 8,667,000 estimated requirement for CY 1978 Usage, 6,046,000 are supplied from 22 million MCs on order. The unmet balance is 2,621,000 MCs. Of this A.I.D. plans to procure 2 million MCs in FY 1976. The balance is covered by DANIDA's 1974 contribution of 850,000 MCs.

Project Number 388-11-580-001

TABLE IX A  
(continued)

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES  
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

Condoms			
	Quantity	Costs <sup>a/</sup> \$ thousands	Number of condom users
	Gross		
1. Usage through FY 1977	850,000	3,900	850,000
FY 1975 Usage	250,000	900	250,000
FY 1976 Usage	285,000	1,425	285,000
FY 1977 Usage	315,000	1,575	315,000
2. 6/30/74 Unused (AID-supplied only)	850,000	3,900	XXX
Central Warehouse	nil		XXX
Public Sector Distribution System	15,000	} -3,900	XXX
On order and confirmed by AID/W	835,000		XXX
3. FY 1975 Obligations	nil		XXX
4. FY 1978 Usage	400,000	2,000	400,000
5. FY 1976 Obligations	*400,000	2,000	XXX

<sup>a/</sup> For FY 1974 Obligations calculate based on \$3.00 per gross plus 20% for transportation. For succeeding years, calculate based on \$4.20 per gross plus 20% for transportation.

\* An attempt will be made to encourage other-donor contribution to this requirement.

Project Number 388-11-580-001

TABLE IX B

Contraceptives Provided by Other Donors,  
Organizations, and Host Country Government

	FY 1974 Obligations		FY 1975 Planned Obligations		FY 1976 Proposed Obligations	
	Quantity (MC/Grs)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)
I. Orals-TOTAL	1,017,500	168	141,000	30	150,000	32
a. Other Bilateral Donors (Specify)						
<u>DANIDA</u>	**850,000	140	nil		nil	
b. Private Organisations						
IPPF	60,000	10	141,000	30	150,000	32
Pathfinder Fund	100,000	17	nil		nil	
PPFA/FPFA	7,500	1	-		-	
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>	nil		nil		nil	
d. <u>Host Country Govern-</u> <u>ment</u>	nil		nil		nil	
						Note: IPPF-- MCs CY 73 - 60,000 CY 74 - 141,000 CY 75 - 150,000 CY 76 - 200,000
II. Condoms-TOTAL	265,080	954	-	-	10,000	50
a. Other Bilateral Donors (specify)						
<u>DANIDA</u>	**150,000	540	nil		nil	
<u>SIDA</u>	**100,000	360	nil		nil	
b. Private Organisations						
IPPF	10,000	36	nil		10,000	50
Pathfinder Fund	5,000	18	nil		nil	
PPFA/FPFA	80	-	-		-	
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>	nil		nil		nil	
d. <u>Host Country Govern-</u> <u>ment</u>	nil		nil		nil	
						Note: IPPF-- MCs CY 73 - 10,000 CY 74 - nil CY 75 - 10,000 CY 76 - 5,000

\*Are in country Jan 1974.

\*\*Are in country 1st half CY 74.

TABLE I

BANGLADESH

Estimate of Foreign Grant Assistance to Bangladesh as of FY 1974\*  
(in \$ million)

Donor	<u>Food Aid</u>	<u>Project/Commodity Assistance</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentina	1.06	-	1.06
Australia	68.88	0.22	68.10
Belgium	-	1.33	1.33
Bulgaria	-	11.09	11.09
Canada	37.38	41.17	78.55
Czechoslovakia	-	41.38	41.38
Denmark	0.96	14.58	15.54
France	5.33	19.73	25.06
Germany (GDR)	-	1.06	1.06
Germany (FRG)	14.40	69.30	83.70
India	-	89.68	89.68
Japan	21.97	34.13	56.10
Netherlands	-	22.29	22.29
New Zealand	-	2.10	2.10
Norway	-	9.36	9.36
Poland	-	14.96	14.96
Romania	-	64.50	64.50
Sweden	2.56	45.01	47.57
United Kingdom	3.84	27.06	30.90
United States	68.69	151.25	219.94
U.S.S.R.	34.13	83.65	117.78
Yugoslavia	-	50.05	50.05
A.D.B.	-	29.76	29.76
E.E.C.	28.00	-	28.00
I.D.A.	-	258.13	258.13
U.N.D.P.	-	14.40	14.40
UNICEF	-	16.46	16.46
UNRSD	-	11.24	11.24
Other International Agencies	-	23.28	23.28
Others	-	16.46	16.46
<b>Total:</b>	<b>295.56</b>	<b>1,164.18</b>	<b>1,459.74</b>

\*Includes both new commitments and undisbursed balances of prior commitments. Source: Information Ministry Presentation to Parliament, July 1974.