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# U.S. Assistance to Bangladesh



America's economic assistance to Bangladesh began with Bangladesh's independence. Even before formal diplomatic relations were established, the United States Government sent substantial help to the war-shattered nation through the United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca and a dozen voluntary agencies. Total U.S. Government aid reached \$824,000,000 in June, 1975. That figure does not include private American help or the U.S. Government's financial share in contributions by many international organizations and lending institutions. This pamphlet details U.S. Government aid to Bangladesh from Fiscal Year 1972 through Fiscal Year 1975.

**Davis E. Boster**

*American Ambassador to the  
People's Republic of Bangladesh*

**COVER :** *Mr. Daniel S. Parker, USAID Chief,  
with Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman.*

## U. S. ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH

December 16, 1971, to June 30, 1975.

### I. DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (FY 75)

#### A. Development Assistance

##### 1. Development Grants :

**Cholera Research Laboratory :** \$1.4 million in grant funds for the costs of U.S. technicians, essential commodities and laboratory equipment needed for development and field testing of an improved cholera vaccine, and for local costs of CRL operations including medical treatment facilities.



*An agreement providing a \$ 30 million U.S. loan to Bangladesh to buy fertilizer and seed was signed in Dacca on January 15, 1975. The USAID chief, Mr. Daniel S. Parker, who was on a visit to Dacca, and the Bangladesh Planning Ministry Secretary Mr. M. Syeduzzaman, signed the agreement for their respective governments. Others in the picture are : Mr. Joseph S. Toner, USAID Director in Bangladesh (extreme right) and Dr. Ashraf-uz-Zaman, Additional Secretary, Bangladesh Ministry of Planning (extreme left).*

##### 2. Development Loans :

**Agricultural Inputs :** \$30.0 million to finance importation into Bangladesh of 1975-76 planting season requirements for agricul-

tural inputs including fertilizer (primarily urea and TSP) and high-yielding wheat seed.

**Ashuganj Fertilizer Plant :** \$30.0 million as the U.S. contribution towards a multilateral project sponsored by the World Bank. When completed in 1978, the urea plant at Ashuganj will have an annual production capacity of 528,000 metric tons of urea.

**3. P.L. 480 (Title I) Food Assistance :** \$239.3 million to finance the import of 550,000 metric tons of wheat (\$93.0), 340,000 metric tons of rice (\$140.8) and 7,100 metric tons of soybean oil (\$5.5).

#### **B. Humanitarian Assistance**

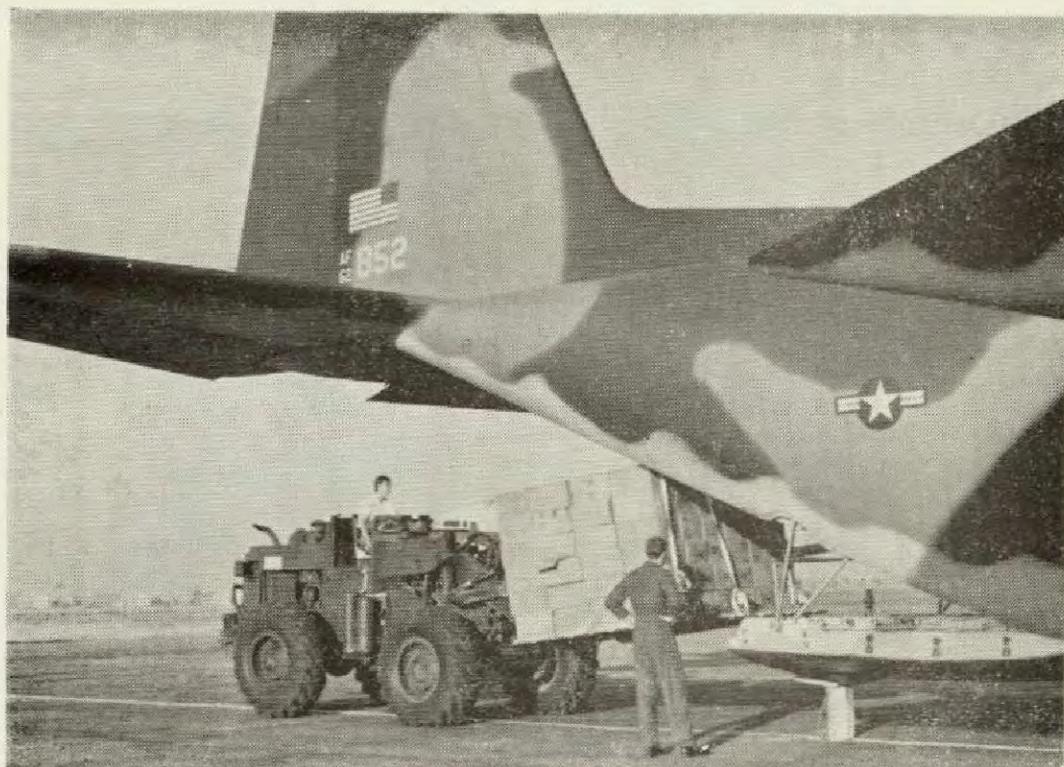
**Flood Relief Grant Aid :** \$15.2 million in relief aid during the mid-1974 flood disaster : cash grant ; survival rations, wheat, and edible oil ; hospital tents, cots, blankets and other relief supplies ; disaster and flood control technicians ; sea and air transport of food and medicines ; and vegetable seeds for postflood recovery.

#### **C Summary**

**U.S. Development and Humanitarian Assistance to Bangladesh  
(FY 75)  
(\$ thousand)**

#### **DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

	Subtotal	Total
<b>DEVELOPMENT GRANTS</b>		
Cholera Research Laboratory	1.400	<u>\$1.400</u>
<b>DEVELOPMENT LOANS</b>		
Agricultural Inputs	30.000	
Ashuganj Fertilizer Plant	30.000	<u>\$ 60.000</u>
<b>P.L. 480 (TITLE I) FOOD</b>		
Wheat (550,000 MT)	93.000	
Rice (340,000 MT)	140.800	
Soybean oil (7,100 MT)	5.500	<u>\$239.300</u>
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>		<u><u>\$ 300.700</u></u>



*An advance consignment of a total of 6,000 metric tons of American high-protein biscuits, popularly known as "survival biscuits", is being unloaded from a giant C-130 U.S. Air Force plane at Dacca Airport. Later the cargo plane airlifted biscuits to northern Bangladesh for distribution to needy people.*

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

#### FLOOD RELIEF GRANT AID

Disaster Relief Grant	.025	
6,070 tons survival biscuits	11.157	
3,000 tons wheat and 200 tons edible oil (WFP)	.660	
Tents, blankets and other relief goods	.220	
Disaster and Flood Control Technicians	.012	
Air transport of food, medicines, and relief supplies	.731	
Ocean transport of food	2.364	
10 tons of vegetable seeds	.041	<u>\$15.210</u>

**TOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** \$15.210

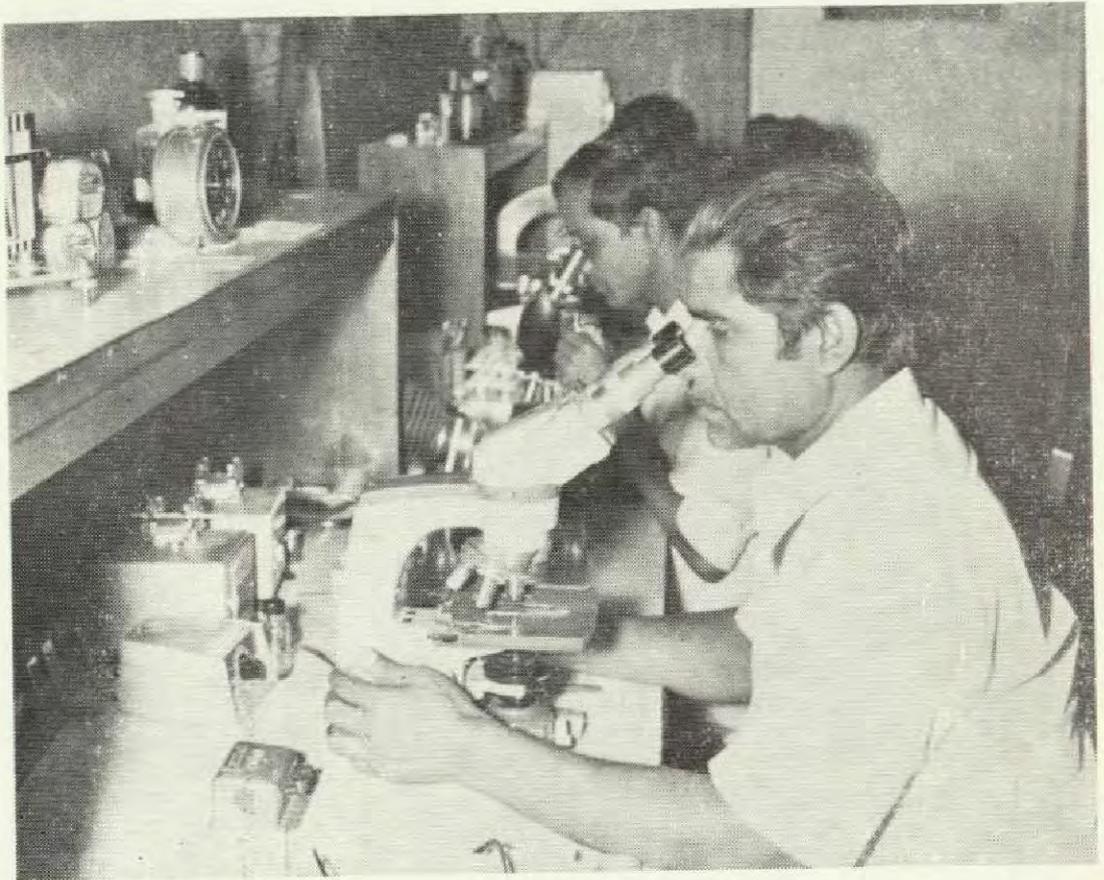
## II. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (FY 74)

### A. Development Grants

**Development Services and Training :** \$1.0 million for technical services and training, to help strengthen and expand institutions charged with planning and implementing rural and agricultural development programmes of the Bangladesh Government.

**Project Studies :** \$1.0 million for assistance in undertaking feasibility, marketing, and other studies to aid in the identification, development, and design of projects to help solve key developmental problems.

**Population/Family Planning :** \$7.7 million in grant funds for contraceptives and related materials to support the Bangladesh Government's integrated health and family planning programme.



*Bangalee doctors and technicians are doing important research work at the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca. The U.S. has provided more than \$3 million to the CRL since the independence of Bangladesh to meet the costs of essential services and materials, laboratory equipment and to meet the local costs of CRL operations, including medical treatment facilities.*

**Cholera Research Laboratory** : \$.7 million in grant funds for the costs of U.S. technicians, essential commodities and laboratory equipment needed for development of an improved cholera vaccine, and for local costs of CRL operations including medical treatment facilities.

**B. Development Loans**

**Agricultural Inputs** : \$25.0 million to finance the import of fertilizer, raw materials for the local manufacture of fertilizer, and pesticides.

**C. P.L 480 (Title I) Food Assistance** : \$50.4 million to finance the import of 153,000 metric tons of wheat (\$32.4) and 23,000 metric tons of edible oil (\$18.0).

**D. Other Assistance**

**Project Development and Support** : \$0.1 million to finance short-term U.S. project design specialists and consultants.

**E. Summary**

**U.S. Development Assistance to Bangladesh (FY 74)**  
**(\$ thousand)**

	Subtotal	Total
<b>DEVELOPMENT GRANTS</b>		
Development Services and Training	1.000	
Project Studies	1.000	
Population/Family Planning	7.788	
Cholera Research Laboratory	0.700	<u>\$10.488</u>
<b>DEVELOPMENT LOANS</b>		
Agricultural Inputs	25.000	<u>\$25.000</u>
<b>P.L. 480 (TITLE I) FOOD</b>		
Wheat (153,000 MT)	32.400	
Edible Oil (23,000 MT)	18.000	<u>\$50.400</u>
<b>OTHER ASSISTANCE</b>		
Project Development/Support	0.132	<u>\$0.132</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u><u>\$86.020</u></u>

### III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (FY 72-73)

#### A. Bilateral Grant to Government of Bangladesh

##### Sub-Projects

**Coastal Embankments :** The coastal embankments sub-project is designed to build earthen embankments with sluices to protect agricultural land along the Bay of Bengal. The \$14.6 million allocated for this sub-project finances the repair of facilities damaged during the 1970 cyclone and the 1971 war, as well as new construction to expand and improve the embankments network. Included are the costs of consultant services, equipment, materials, and local costs. The sub-project provides employment for approximately 160,000 labourers.



*A view of the earthen embankment built near Chittagong to protect agricultural land along the Bay of Bengal. The U.S. provided \$14.6 million for the coastal embankments sub-project.*

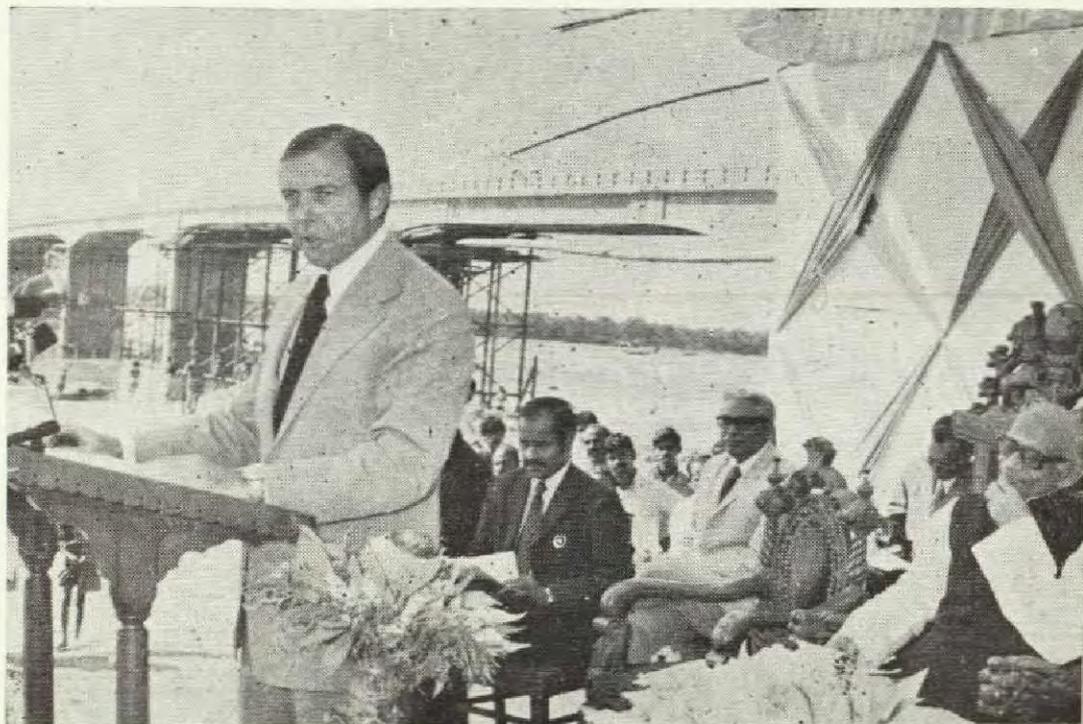
**Groundwater Survey :** This \$.8 million sub-project provides advisory assistance and equipment to enable the Groundwater Circle of the Bangladesh Water Development Board to continue collecting and analyzing groundwater data required for irrigation, and to repair war-damaged test wells.

**Power Rehabilitation :** The \$18.3 million earmarked for power rehabilitation is being utilized for : (1) repair and overhaul of the AID-financed Siddhirganj thermal power station, damaged during the war ; (2) preservation of completed works, inventory, and collection and storage of equipment for a new generating unit at the Kaptai Hydroelectric Station started earlier under an AID loan ; (3) completing construction of two transmission lines in the Comilla-Noakhali-Feni area started under a pre-war AID loan ; and (4) the survey and procurement of equipment for general rehabilitation of the nation's power system.

**Mongla-Ghasiakhali Link Canal :** Grant funds totalling \$4.0 million are being used to complete a three and a half mile long waterway previously financed under AID development loan assistance. The canal links 2 major rivers and will shorten the distance between Dacca and Khulna by 55 miles. The major cost element of this sub-project is dredging to widen and deepen the canal.

**Education Rehabilitation :** \$11.1 million has been made available for rehabilitation of the education sector. The funds are allocated for the procurement of 40,000 textbooks and reference books for the country's six universities ; local costs of printing 40 million primary and secondary school textbooks ; rebuilding of war-damaged educational institutions, including secondary schools ; and the procurement of science equipment damaged during the war.

**Dacca-Aricha Road Bridges :** \$18.2 million has been allocated for building six major road bridges. This project, begun before the war, links the northern and eastern zones of Bangladesh.



*American Ambassador to Bangladesh Mr. Davis E. Boster speaking at the opening ceremony of the USAID-financed Kaliganga Bridge—the longest highway bridge (2,120 feet) in Bangladesh. The then Communications Minister, now Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. M. Mansoor Ali (seated right), opened the bridge on December 1, 1974.*

**Training :** \$.9 million has been allocated for training Bengalee officials in the United States, Bangladesh, and other countries. All training programmes are non-academic, and focused on providing or enhancing skills at the middle-management level.

**Public Health Engineering :** Consultant services, equipment and materials are being provided to the Directorate of Public Health with \$1.5 million to help restore its equipment to prewar conditions and complete needed urban water supply projects.

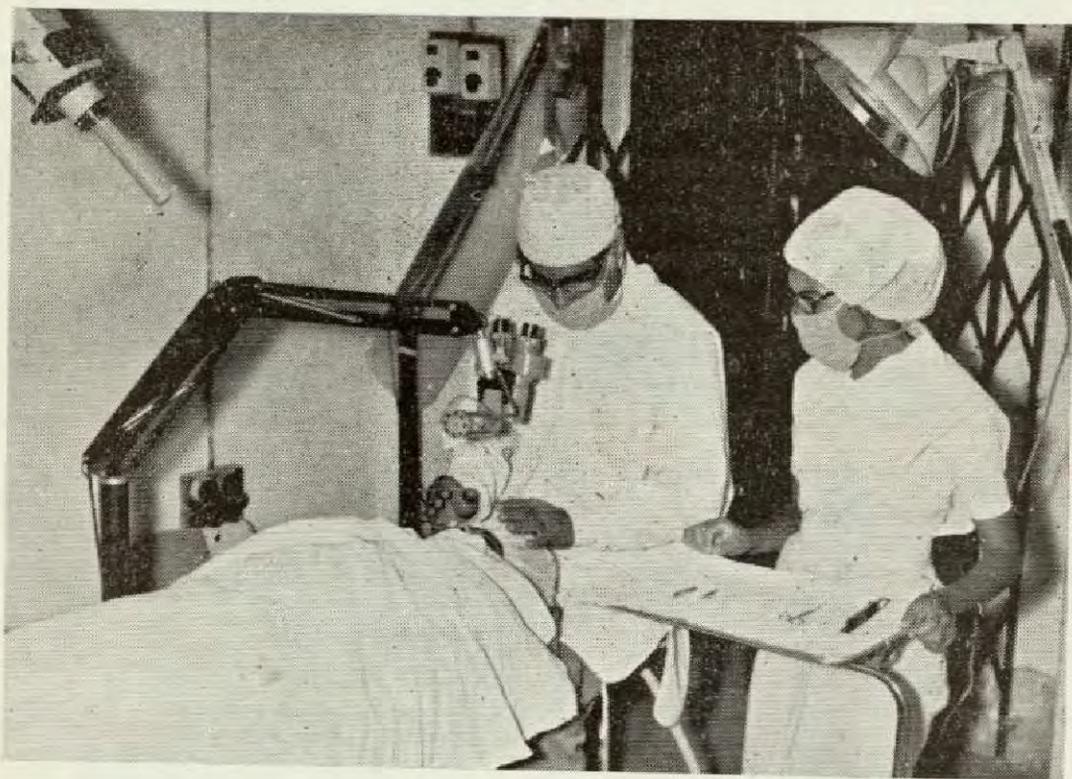
**Mechanical Equipment Organization (MEO) :** Grant funds of \$1.7 million to finance the purchase of equipment and spare parts to repair or replace equipment essential to various flood control and irrigation projects of the Bangladesh Water Development Board.

**Dredger Organization (DO) :** \$.7 million has been allocated for spare parts, tools, and equipment necessary to rehabilitate the Organization.

**Rural Health Rehabilitation :** In the rural health sector, \$1.6 million has been provided for the replenishment of medical equipment and supplies, the construction of new rural health centres, and training programmes to provide in-service and pre-service training to multi-purpose health workers as well as district, sub-division, and thana medical personnel.

**Transport Rehabilitation :** \$2.0 million has been allocated to supply equipment and materials needed for bridge reconstruction.

**Rural Rehabilitation :** This \$3.8 million sub-project supports and helps accelerate the activities of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The funds are earmarked to build and equip 64 TCCAs, provide technical services, and to train model farmers and key officers.



*Dr. S.A. Wadud, Director of the Islamia Eye Hospital, Dacca, transplanting a cornea on a patient. The U.S. has provided \$150,321 to assist the hospital in establishing a corneal transplant facility. Many blind Bengalees have regained their sight because of this help.*

**International Eye Foundation (IEF) :** \$150,321 has been provided to assist the Islamia Eye Hospital in establishing a corneal transplant facility for the treatment and prevention of blindness.

**Audits :** \$50,000 has been set aside for auditing U.S. consulting firms having AID grant-financed contracts with the Bangladesh Government.

**Commodities**

**Fertilizer :** \$29.3 million has been allocated for the procurement of fertilizer as follows :

TSP	Urea	Hyperphosphate	MP
91,000 MT	84,000 MT	24,000 MT	10,000 MT

**Rock phosphate :** 40,000 metric tons of this commodity, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizer, are being imported with \$4.8 million in grant funds.

**Cotton :** 100,000 bales of cotton have been imported under a \$16.1 million allocation.



*Ambassador Davis E. Boster handed over a consignment of 125,000 pounds of vegetable seeds to Bangladesh Agriculture Minister Mr. Abdus Samad on September 20, 1974. The seeds were procured with \$500,000 in U.S. humanitarian assistance for the flood-ravaged people of Bangladesh.*

**Tallow :** 20,000 tons of inedible tallow have been imported under a \$5.7 million allocation.

**Wheat :** 100,000 tons of wheat have been imported under a \$29.8 million allocation.

**IR-20 Seeds :** 5,200 tons of this high yielding variety rice seed have been imported under a \$1.4 million allocation.

**Vegetable Seeds :** \$.5 million has been allocated for the procurement of 125,000 pounds of vegetable and groundnut seeds.

**Pesticides :** 3,000 tons of pesticides have been imported under a \$2.5 million allocation.

**Commodities :** \$28.4 million has been allocated for the procurement of key agricultural and industrial commodities such as fertilizers, steel scrap, and cement.

**Flood Recovery :** \$4.0 million has been re-allocated to help meet emergency needs arising from the mid-1974 flood disaster : local currency reimbursement for in-country procurement of building materials and seeds ; operation of relief centres ; voluntary agency programmes and foreign exchange for imported relief/recovery supplies.

#### **Bilateral Grant to the Government of Bangladesh**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$ thousand)</u>
Coastal Embankments	14.680
Groundwater Survey	.809
Power Rehabilitation	18.308
Mongla-Ghasiakhali Link Canal	4.020
Education Rehabilitation	11.165
Road Bridges	18.200
Training	.933
Public Health Engineering	1.500
Mechanical Equipment Organization	1.720
Dredger Organization	.790
Rural Health Rehabilitation	1.655

Transport Rehabilitation	2.201
Rural Rehabilitation	3.825
International Eye Foundation	.150
Audits	.050
Fertilizers	29.376
Rock phosphate	4.872
Cotton	16.153
Tallow	5.735
Wheat	29.863
IR-20 Seeds	1.404
Vegetable/Groundnut Seeds	.565
Pesticides	2.573
Commodities	28.453
Flood Recovery	4.000
Total	<u>\$203.000</u>

#### B. Grants to the United Nations

**UN Relief Operation Dacca (UNROD) :** Two grants totalling \$35.3 million were made to UNROD. These funds were used primarily for chartering river transport and lightering vessels needed to supplement extensively damaged road, rail and river transport systems. In addition, part of the grant funds were used for priority rehabilitation projects such as repair and reconstruction of port facilities.

**UN Relief Operation Bangladesh (UNROB) :** Two grants totalling \$3.5 million were made to UNROB to help assure continuation of riverine transport services through the end of CY 1973.

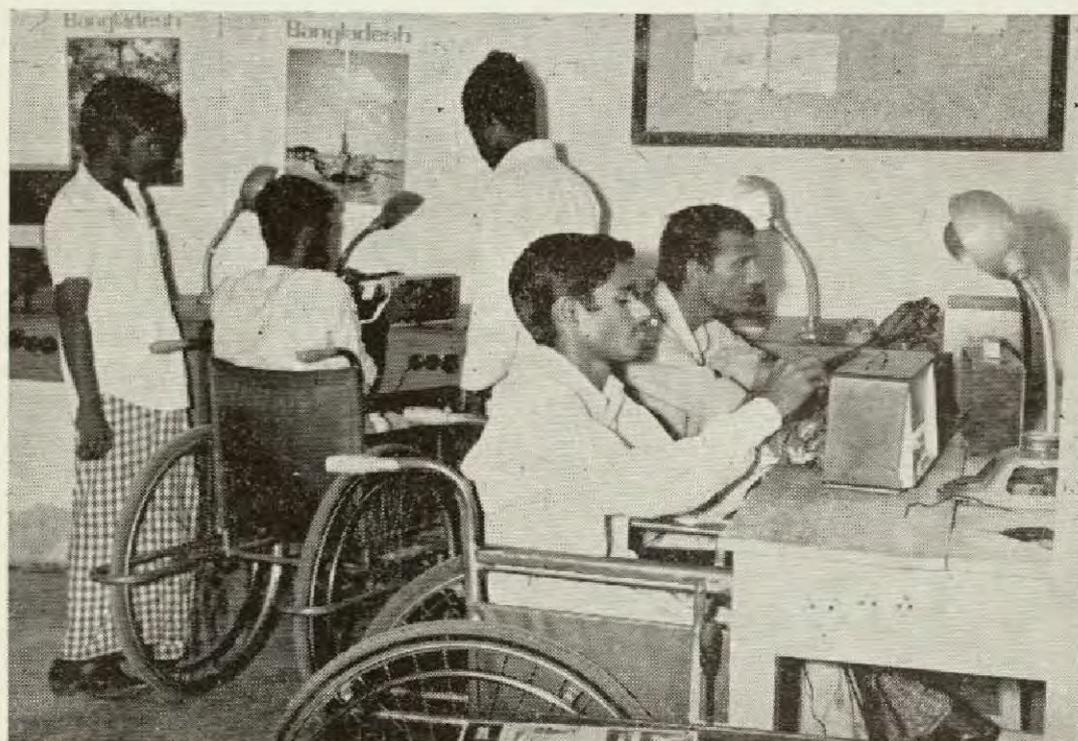
#### C. Grants to U.S. Voluntary Agencies

**Catholic Relief Services (CRS) :** CRS received a grant of \$3.0 million to provide C.I. sheeting to house approximately 90,000 homeless refugee and other displaced families. A second grant of \$5.0 million is being used for a comprehensive relief and rehabilitation programme to assist approximately 200,000 families nationwide

**Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) :** A grant of \$3.6 million was used to construct 7,500 houses in 62 sub-divisions of

Bangladesh. A second grant of \$4.0 million is being used for additional housing and other assistance in rural areas.

**American National Red Cross (ANRC) :** A grant of \$1 million to the ANRC was in turn made available to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support its emergency medical and nutritional assistance programme.



*A group of disabled freedom fighters—all paraplegics—are working at their radio-TV-tape recorder repair shop opened on January 6, 1975, on the premises of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in Dacca. USAID provided humanitarian assistance for a programme of vocational rehabilitation to assist disabled freedom fighters.*

**International Rescue Committee (IRC) :** A grant of \$1 million was used by IRC to provide stipends to 16,000 students of higher education, who as a result of the war needed supplementary financial support. A grant of \$1.2 million was utilized for emergency, interim financing of the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, which also operates important cholera treatment facilities. A third grant of \$.3 million was made to IRC for a programme of vocational rehabilitation to assist disabled freedom fighters.

**Medical Assistance Programmes (MAP) :** Under a \$.9 million grant, MAP aided in the construction of 6,500 new houses and the repair of 3,400 others. Food and medical relief were also provided.

**Foundation for Airborne Relief (FAR) :** The Foundation utilized an \$.8 million grant to airlift/airdrop 18 million pounds of rice, medical and other relief supplies in isolated areas.

**Church World Service (CWS) :** A grant of \$1.0 million was utilized to purchase building materials, supplies and services for the construction of 12,000 housing units.

**International Voluntary Services (IVS) :** IVS is providing up to 25 volunteers in specialized technical fields for a 2-year programme in rural recovery and development. A grant of \$.6 million supports this programme.

**Community Development Foundation (CDF) :** CDF has assisted in the construction of 3,000 houses under a grant of \$.2 million.

**Asia Foundation (AF) :** The Foundation is using a \$.6 million grant to provide rehabilitation assistance to medical institutions and colleges.



*Dr. M.A. Jalil (extreme left), Principal, Dacca Medical College, receiving film projectors from Mrs. Hilary Cunningham (extreme right) of the Asia Foundation. The Foundation used a \$ 600,000 USAID grant to provide rehabilitation assistance to medical institutions.*

**Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS) :** This grant of \$.1 million supplements SAWS' 1,500 unit housing programme with an additional 800 homes.

**World Relief Commission (WRC) :** Under a grant of \$.1 million, WRC has carried out an agricultural rehabilitation programme in a particularly hard hit and destitute area of Khulna District.

**Asian American Free Labour Institute (AAFLI) :** A grant of \$35,000 has been used by AAFLI to conduct a project survey of means to help rehabilitate urban industrial workers.

#### Grants to U.S. Voluntary Agencies

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$ thousand )</u>
Catholic Relief Services	8.000
CARE	4.650
American National Red Cross	1.000
International Rescue Committee	2.730
Medical Assistance Programmes	.900
Foundation for Airborne Relief	.850
Church World Service	1.000
International Voluntary Services	.692
Community Development Foundation	.225
Asia Foundation	.694
Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service	.100
World Relief Commission	.198
Asian American Free Labour Institute	.035
	\$21.074



*PL-480 foodgrain being offloaded from the ship Overseas Arctic at Chittagong's Outer Anchorage.*

**D. P.L. 480 (Title II) Food Assistance**

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$ thousand)</u>
Wheat	850,000	69.600
Rice	150,000	27.200
CSM/WSB	87,000	20.800
Edible Oil	80,761	29.000
Total :	1,167,761	\$146.600*

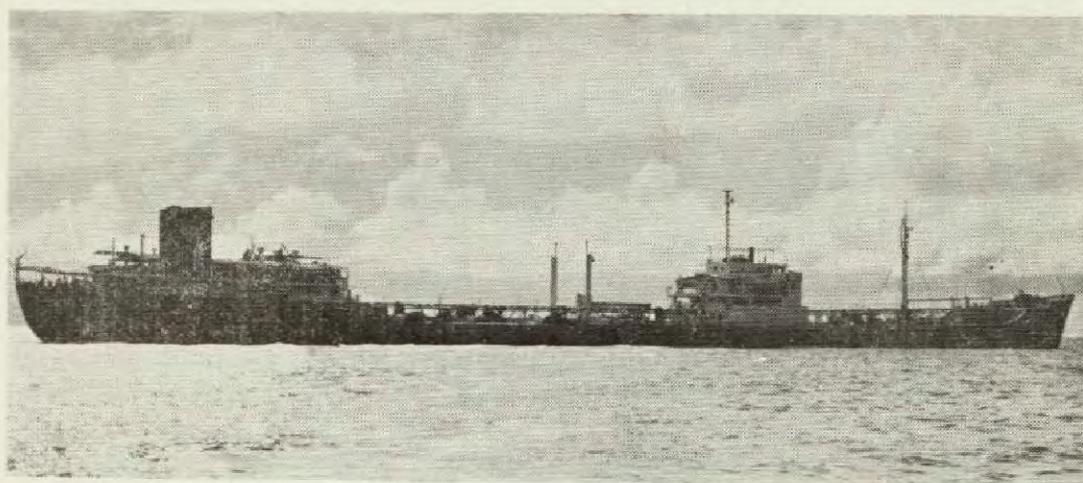
The above food commodities were provided on a grant basis. Wheat, edible oil and rice were distributed through the Bangladesh Government's ration shop system or distributed free to those unable to purchase their food requirements. The high protein food blends

\*Adjusted downward from previous estimates to reflect final costs of procurement and shipping.

(corn-soy-milk and wheat-soy-blend) were made available to UNICEF's emergency child feeding programme, reaching an estimated 2.7 million children and lactating mothers throughout the country.

#### **E. Other Assistance**

**S.S. Manhattan :** This 110,000 ton capacity vessel served as a silo ship off Chittagong to aid in handling incoming shipments of food-grains. Costs of the 5 month operation were \$4.0 million.



*World's largest grain carrying ship USS Manhattan floating in the Bay of Bengal. The 110,000-ton vessel served as a silo-ship off Chittagong to aid in handling incoming shipments of foodgrains. Costs of the 5-month operation were \$4 million.*

**Food Transport (Sea) :** \$1.2 million was used for ocean freight costs to deliver 22,000 tons of rice and 5,249 tons of edible oil.

**Food Transport (Air) :** \$1.8 million was used to charter 2 cargo aircraft used in the FAR relief operation.

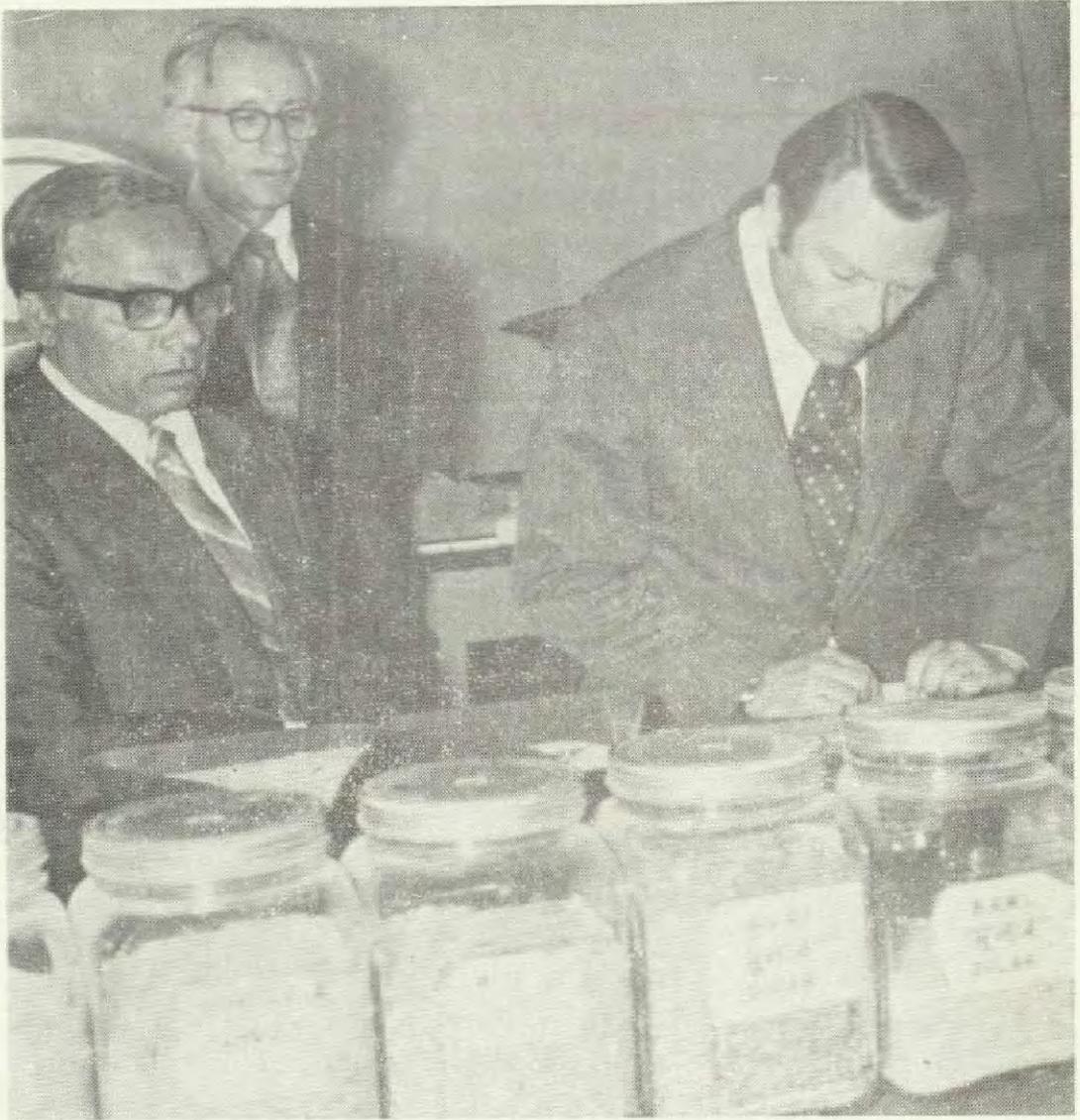
**Food Additives :** \$2.6 million was used to add sugar and flavouring to high protein food blends donated to the UNICEF child feeding programme.

**Training :** \$91,000 was used to help meet priority training needs of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

**Inflatable Warehouses :** \$96,000 was used for inflatable warehouses to handle incoming relief shipments.

**Air Operations :** \$299,000 was used for air shipment of donated hospital beds and to help meet the costs of short-term helicopter services.

**Epidemiological Survey :** \$68,000 was used to conduct a 3 month health and nutrition survey at the request of UNROD.



*USAID Chief Mr. Daniel S. Parker examining different varieties of high-yielding rice seeds at the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, Joydebpur. On the left is Dr. Amirul Islam, Director of the Institute. Mr. Joseph S. Toner, USAID Director in Bangladesh, is seen in the centre. USAID has helped finance the training of BRRI personnel at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.*

### Other Assistance

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$ thousand )</u>
S.S. Manhattan	4.075
Food Transport (Sea)	1.280
Food Transport (Air)	1.800
Food Additives	2.600
Training	.091
Inflatable Warehouses	.096
Air Operations	.299
Epidemiological Survey	.068

#### F. Miscellaneous

**Cholera Research Laboratory :** In addition to humanitarian assistance funds, AID also provided \$1.0 million from development funds to help sustain operations of the Laboratory.

**Health/Family Planning :** From central population funds, AID has granted \$1.9 million for contraceptives and related medical materials in support of the integrated health and family planning programme.

#### G. Summary

### U.S. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH (FY72-73) ( \$ thousand )

	Subtotal	Total
<b>GRANT TO BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT</b>		
Rehabilitation Sub-projects	84.006	
Essential Commodities	118.994	<u>\$203.000</u>
<b>GRANTS TO UNITED NATIONS</b>		
UNROD	35.300	
UNROB	3.500	<u>\$ 38.800</u>
<b>GRANTS TO U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</b>		
Catholic Relief Services	8.000	
CARE	4.650	

American National Red Cross	1.000	
International Rescue Committee	2.730	
Medical Assistance Programmes	.900	
Foundation for Airborne Relief	.850	
Church World Service	1.000	
International Voluntary Services	.692	
Community Development Foundation	.225	
Asia Foundation	.694	
Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service	.100	
World Relief Commission	.198	
Asian American Free Labour Institute	.035	<u>\$21.074</u>
<b>P.L. 480 (TITLE II) FOOD ASSISTANCE</b>		
Wheat	69.600	
Edible Oil	29.000	
Rice	27.200	
CSM/WSB	20.800	<u>\$146.600</u>
<b>OTHER ASSISTANCE</b>		
(Air/sea transport, food additives, etc.)	10.309	<u>\$10.309</u>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
Cholera Research Laboratory	1.095	
Health/Family Planning	1.943	<u>\$3.038</u>
<b>TOTAL ::</b>		<u><b>\$422.821</b></u>

#### IV. U.S. ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH

( \$ thousand )

Up to June 30, 1975

	Subtotal	Total
<b>DEVELOPMENT &amp; HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (FY 75)</b>		
<u>Development Assistance</u>		
<b>Grant</b>		
Cholera Research Laboratory	1.400	<u>1.400</u>

<b>Loan</b>		
Agricultural Inputs	30.000	
Ashuganj Fertilizer Plant	30.000	<u>60.000</u>
<b>P.L. 480 (Title 1) Food</b>		
550,000 MT Wheat	93.000	
340,000 MT Rice	140.800	
7,100 MT Soybean oil	5.500	<u>239.300</u>

**Humanitarian Assistance**

**Grant**

<b>Flood Relief Aid</b>		
Disaster Relief Grant	.025	
6,070 tons survival biscuits	11.157	
3,000 tons wheat, 200 tons edible oil (WFP)	.660	
Tents, blankets and other relief goods	.220	
Disaster and Flood Control Technicians	.012	
Air transport of food, medicines, relief supplies	.731	
Ocean transport of food	2.364	
10 tons vegetable seeds	.041	<u>15.210</u>
Subtotal		315.910

**DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (FY 74)**

**Grant**

Development Services and Training	1.000	
Project Studies	1.000	
Population/Family Planning	7.788	
Cholera Research Laboratory	.700	
Project Development/Support	.132	<u>10.620</u>

**Loan**

Agricultural Inputs	25.000	
<b>P. L. 480 (Title 1) Food</b>		
153,000 MT. Wheat	32.400	
23,000 MT Edible Oil	18.000	<u>75.400</u>
Subtotal		86.020

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (FY 72-73)

### Grant

#### Bilateral Grant to Bangladesh Government

Rehabilitation Sub-projects	84.006	
Essential Commodities	118.994	<u>203.000</u>

#### Grants to United Nations

UNROD	35.300	
UNROB	3.500	<u>38.800</u>

#### Grants to U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services	8.000	
CARE	4.650	
American National Red Cross	1.000	
International Rescue Committee	2.730	
Medical Assistance Programmes	.900	
Foundation for Airborne Relief	.850	
Church World Service	1.000	
International Voluntary Services	.692	
Community Development Foundation	.225	
Asia Foundation	.694	
Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service	.100	
World Relief Commission	.198	
Asian American Free Labour Institute	.035	<u>21.074</u>

#### P. L. 480 (Title II) Food

850,000 MT Wheat	69.600	
150,000 MT Rice	27.200	
87,000 MT High Protein Food Blends	20.800	
80,761 MT Edible Oil	29.000	<u>146.600</u>

#### Other Assistance

Air and sea transport, food additives, health and related services	13.347	<u>13.347</u>
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Subtotal \$422.821

GRAND TOTAL \$824.751