

USAID/BANGLADESH

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

APRIL 2001

Please Note:

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Cover Memorandum

Bangladesh is known as a flood-prone riverine country, yet its greatest long-term environmental threat is water shortages. Bangladesh is a parliamentary democracy yet can be considered to have one of the most centrally-controlled governments in the world. Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world, yet its human resources represent its greatest potential. Bangladesh ranks among the top twenty countries of the world in probable natural gas reserves, yet it fears exploitation of its gas resources. Such are the contrasts and challenges that face the people of this wonderful country, and those countries wishing to promote its development.

The U.S. Government has invested over \$4 billion in development and food assistance in Bangladesh since it became an independent country in 1971. Has it been worth it, and where are we heading? Concerning the impact of our investments to date, approximately half of our assistance has been food aid. Those such as myself who have had the opportunity to see Bangladesh as it was in the 1970s, and compare that with present day Bangladesh, know only too well how remarkable the progress in food self-sufficiency has been. Without question, USAID food security and agriculture assistance has been an anchor of success through three trying decades that has helped transform Bangladesh into a proud and independent nation today. Other USAID assistance programs can boast equally impressive results. The population and health programs have proven extremely effective in promoting reductions in total fertility and improving child and infant mortality rates. Rural electrification, rural roads and microenterprise programs have made substantial contributions to lowering poverty rates in rural Bangladesh. More recently our democracy program has proven itself a leader in spurring the donor and NGO community to help Bangladesh's nascent democracy grow and improve.

Increasingly the future depends largely on Bangladesh itself -- its commitment and political will to reform and meet the needs of its people and the demands of globalization. National parliamentary elections later this year will mark an important milestone in a democracy that only took roots in 1991. True to form, USAID and the US Embassy are leaders in supporting free and fair elections this year. Where the new administration will head, we cannot predict. What is clear is that the status quo won't do. While Bangladesh has maintained a positive trend in opening up its markets and political life, so much remains to be done to catch up with the pace of reform in the developed world. Bangladesh needs more confidence in its own capabilities, less risk-averse and more visionary leadership, and more attention to problem-solving rather than debate.

The good news is that many of these needed traits are increasingly evident in the private sector and NGO community. This is perhaps in large part why USAID programs have proven successful -- our predominant reliance on NGO and private sector organizations to carry out USAID programs. Yet over time the government must also take on its appropriate leadership role for the country to meet its people's growing needs. We are therefore carefully mentoring and developing program relations throughout our portfolio that strengthen the role and ties with government while not jeopardizing the dynamic implementation capabilities of our partner organizations. Improving the dialogue and interaction among NGOs, the private sector and government on developmental initiatives is probably the most important undertaking facing Bangladesh today. We are hopeful that productive public-private partnerships hold the promise of the future for Bangladesh. Certainly the talent and capability is here to write the next successful chapter in the history of Bangladesh.

On a more mundane level, this has been an active year for starting up and structuring our sector programs within our newly-approved strategy. Particular attention and effort have gone into completion of the results frameworks for all SOs. The Mission is on track to have all performance systems completed and functioning by deadlines established in the ADS. SOs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 still have work remaining. In May this year the Mission will have a Performance Management Plan (PMP) course during which much of the remaining work will be completed. Nevertheless, most of the SO "trees" presented in this R4 will not change much as a result. The refinement of our results frameworks will focus on lower level indicators not reported in the R4.

In terms of program direction, the most important relates to primary education. Our strategy noted that work in primary education would be our highest priority if additional funding became available. This year (FY2001) the Mission was able to avail of \$1.5 million in basic education funding. We have used this opportunity to plan for the expansion of an experimental Equity in the Classroom program that began with G/HCD funding this year. Bangladesh is the first Asian country to access this innovative program. We are now integrating the design of this program into the human rights IR of our democracy objective. The fit is perfect, and the program promises to meet a critical need to improve girls' education in Bangladesh.

Finally, USAID/Bangladesh looks forward to working with the new Administration as its priorities and designs for the future unfold.

Sincerely,

Gordon H. West
Mission Director

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Glossary

ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
ANC	Antenatal Care
ATDP	Agri-based Industries and Technology Development program
AVSC	Formerly "Access to Voluntary, Safe Contraception," and "Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception"; now called AVSC International
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BHR	USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
BIGUF	Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers' Union
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CA	Cooperating Agency
CARE	An American PVO
CH	Child Health
CIMMYT	Center for International Maize & Wheat Improvement
CP	Congressional Presentation
DA	Development Assistance, a USG foreign assistance budget category
DFID	Department for International Development, the British equivalent of USAID
DG	Democracy and Governance, one of the six goal areas of USAID
DP	Democracy Partnership
EGFE	Economic Growth, Food and Environment, three of the Mission's six program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
ESF	Economic Support Fund, a USG foreign assistance budget category
FEMA	Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (an election monitoring civil society coalition in the non-government sector)
FP	Family Planning
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
<i>Gram Adalat</i>	Village court
Grameen Bank	A Bangladeshi Bank for micro borrowers
HKI	Helen Keller International
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Program
IR	Intermediate Result
IT	Information Technology
JOBS	Job Opportunity and Business Support
Khan Foundation	A Bangladeshi NGO
LEB	Local Elected Body
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
The Mission	A shorten form used in place of USAID/Bangladesh
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Bangladesh)
MPP	Mission Program Plan, the U.S. Embassy annual planning document
NEP	New Entry Program, an entry level position in USAID
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NIPHP	National Integrated Population and Health Program
OC	Oral Contraceptive
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, a Washington office in the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance of USAID

OR	Operations Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OE	Operating Expense
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PH	Population and Health, one of the Mission's six program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
PNC	Post-Natal Care
RG	Responsive Government, one of the Mission's three program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
<i>Shalish</i>	Informal judicial mediation
SMC	Social Marketing Company
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SO	Strategic Objective
SPIA	Strategic Plan for International Affairs, a U.S. State Department document
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TAF	The Asia Foundation, a U.S. NGO
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
<i>Thana</i>	An administrative unit consisting of several Unions; a <i>thana</i> can also be understood as a sub-district as several <i>thanas</i> constitute a district
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Union <i>Parishad</i>	The lowest administrative unit in Bangladesh
<i>Upazilla</i>	A Bengali word for <i>thana</i>
VAC	Vitamin "A" Capsule
WEDP	Women's Enterprise Development Project
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Part I: Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

This reporting period covers the first year of implementation of the USAID/Bangladesh Strategy presented to USAID/W in November 1999. FY 2000 was an especially productive year for the Mission. Three of the six SOs under the strategy represent new programs starting up – SO6 on Open Water and Tropical Forest Management, SO7 on Improved Performance in the Energy Sector, and SO9, Strengthened Institutions of Democracy. Under SO5, Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business, the second five-year phase of the agribusiness component was designed and contracted. In SO8, Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups, our ongoing Title II program was nearly doubled in size with the addition of a second major PVO partner – World Vision; and the results framework was fully restructured to integrate the objectives of disaster preparedness, food policy, and food aid programs. SO1, Improved Family Health and Reduced Fertility, represents the only program not to have undergone significant program changes. Despite the many program development challenges, all SOs either met or exceeded performance expectations.

The most notable accomplishments this year span virtually all SO sectors. In population and health, the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) conducted every three years confirmed that performance in child health and child survival has greatly exceeded targets. Five-and-under child and infant mortality rates both substantially surpassed this year's targets, coming in at 30 and 66 per 1000 births respectively versus targets for 2000 of 34 and 78 per 1000 births. This major achievement reflects USAID-assisted successes in a variety of maternal and child health programs including child immunization, social marketing of oral rehydration salts, and service delivery. Efforts to eradicate polio this year exceeded target expectations as reflected in acute flaccid paralysis detection data. Important new programs in AIDS prevention and safe motherhood were successfully initiated; and USAID-supported NGO service delivery programs exceeded targets for program growth and service improvements. In population, contraceptive sales and usage targets were also exceeded, although the DHS data showed that total fertility rates have not declined nationally over the past three years. This has sparked considerable donor interest, and USAID is responding with a major study of why fertility is not declining and with a new program to re-vitalize Bangladesh's moribund surgical contraception program.

The SO5 small business program successfully helped create employment in excess of targets. With USAID's cost per job created averaging approximately \$200, this is proving to be a very effective business development program. The small business activity also undertook a new initiative to promote the IT sector, which has attracted high level attention and support from the GOB. Our first five-year agribusiness program was closed out mid-year, with the second phase now starting up. Overall sector performance was outstanding, with agriculture growth exceeding 6.4 percent and frozen food exports increasing by 12 percent from mid 1999 to March 2000. USAID's long history of assistance to agriculture has played a key role in preparing Bangladesh to expand and diversify its agricultural base.

Under the new SO6, Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources, community-based programs have been developed in three inland water management areas, with encouraging initial indications on improving fish yields and biodiversity. Bangladesh became the first country to successfully complete a debt reduction agreement with the U.S. under the landmark Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). USAID is taking the lead role in assisting the negotiation and implementation of the TFCA trust fund agreement as part of SO6 activities.

The new SO7, Improved Performance in the Energy Sector, and the companion regional SARI energy program, both announced during former-President Clinton's visit to Dhaka in March 2000, have helped set the stage for unbundling and deregulation of the energy sector in Bangladesh. Although the final electricity and gas reform legislation is not yet in place, it is now clear that energy has become the first major sector to undergo a substantial deregulation, privatization and reform process since Bangladesh became independent in 1971. Despite persistent political issues to be addressed, USAID's recent entrance in this sector has helped to ignite a reform program that holds great promise for power and natural gas in Bangladesh.

Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups, the restructured SO8, has continued to help feed and assist over 9 million ultra-poor men, women and children this past year in Bangladesh. The new SO results framework represents a major step forward, allowing us to integrate results reporting from CARE and

World Vision Title II programs together with the Mission's disaster assistance and redesigned food policy programs. The Mission also benefited greatly from successful efforts to integrate USDA Title I and 416(b) food proceeds into ongoing USAID development programs.

As the Mission's prior democracy program (SO3) neared completion, the Democracy Partnership achieved impressive results, including dramatic increases in adoption of 'best practices' by Union Councils. The Democracy Partnership was the first donor-funded package democracy program in Bangladesh involving numerous NGOs in democracy issues such as elections, improved local elected bodies, and alternative dispute resolution. Development and implementation of the new SO9 accelerated. USAID efforts to coalesce civil society around important democracy issues paid benefits in the areas of anti-trafficking of women and children, child labor, anti-corruption, parliamentary committees, and assistance to garment workers unions. In addition, USAID and the Embassy undertook an ambitious program to support upcoming parliamentary elections.

As a background to these accomplishments, Bangladesh's economic environment improved on several fronts over the past year. The impact of the massive 1998 floods had passed, and the stage was set for agricultural production to improve and for the formal sector to resume growth. Also, the adverse impacts of the Asian financial crisis were largely over. Bangladesh's relative political calm helped attract export business, especially in garment assembly, that shifted away from less stable neighbors. Real GDP growth reached 5.5 percent for the year, a strong accomplishment but one that nonetheless falls short of the level needed for decisive poverty reduction.

The quality of economic management has been mixed during the past year. On the positive side, the Bangladesh leadership made an impressive effort to improve tax collection, and nearly all categories of taxes have shown remarkable increases in the past year. A six-percent devaluation in mid-2000 helped diminish pressure on foreign exchange reserves. The quality of bank loan portfolios is slowly improving.

Other areas showed less progress. Public sector expenditures have proved difficult to control in the pre-electoral period, especially the losses of state-owned enterprises. The international reserve position is still fragile. Even with improved fiscal administration, the tax effort in Bangladesh, at about 7 percent of GDP, remains one of the lowest in the world and represents a serious constraint to the long-term sustainability of many development initiatives.

With respect to democracy and governance, the past year was unexpectedly calm in terms of the number of hartals and level of party confrontations in the streets. The opposition parties continued their boycott of parliament, effectively blocking any chance for broad consensus on major policy undertakings. Most damaging, however, was the marked deterioration in the rule of law. Random criminal and politically tainted violence spread throughout the country, leaving the average citizen fearful and much more alienated from the national political system. Violence ahead of upcoming national elections is now increasing, making this year's election a critical event in the life of Bangladesh's young democracy. The donor community is increasingly united in its message to the GOB on improving the rule of law, reducing corruption, and ensuring free and fair elections.

Looking forward, a successful democratic transition later this year is critical to the success of many of the Mission's SOs. Given a smooth transition, a second important factor affecting performance will be the policy and budget priorities of the new administration. The donor community is hopeful for a post-election environment that embraces increased spending on health and education, a firm commitment to parliamentary democracy and the rule of law, and a forward stance on banking, power, gas, and telecommunications reforms among others.

The Mission program is presently achieving most performance targets despite the slow pace of reform and governance problems. This is largely due to the fact that USAID's program is predominantly executed through the private sector and NGOs. Our forward prognosis is that democracy will survive in at least its present form, and that there is considerable upside potential should a more aggressive reform posture take shape under the next administration. The Mission does not at this time anticipate any major changes to the present Strategy, except to note that new primary education funding will support girls education (equity in

the classroom) under the human rights component of our democracy SO. We will reassess the energy and democracy programs after the elections to determine if the political environment affects our ability to meet performance targets.

USAID's strategy is completely consistent with, and integrated into, the Mission Program Plan (MPP) for Bangladesh. Our programs are increasingly interdependent on cooperation with our Embassy counterparts, with the level of partnership among USG agencies and staff at post being uniformly outstanding. Joint initiatives in anti-trafficking, fighting corruption, election assistance, child labor, environmental protection, energy policy, food aid, trade and banking reforms, and disaster assistance are just a few of the areas where USG interagency teamwork has helped USAID meet its performance targets and contribute to broad MPP objectives this year. USAID will continue to collaborate across all sectors to maximize the efficiency and productivity of our investments in Bangladesh.

Part II: Results Review

SO 388-001: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-001

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
00% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
00% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
00% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
00% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
00% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
00% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
00% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
00% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
59% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
22% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
7% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
2% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
00% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
00% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
00% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
00% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
00% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
00% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
00% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

USAID's National Integrated Population and Health Program (NIPHP) emphasizes the delivery by 46 local NGOs of the GOB-approved Essential Service Package (ESP) of family planning and health interventions in urban and rural areas. NIPHP endeavors: to reduce fertility through informed choice of contraceptive methods; to save the lives of children through immunization and the early identification and treatment of respiratory infection and diarrheal diseases; to save the lives of mothers through antenatal care, postnatal care, and tetanus immunization; to provide other reproductive health care to men, women and adolescents; and to provide health information related to the above. NIPHP also supports a large, social marketing

program, operations research on issues related to the ESP, a modest AIDS-prevention program, and national nutrition surveillance. Finally, it provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) for polio eradication, logistics, training, and immunization and other child-health services. Intermediate results include: increased use of high-impact health services in targeted areas; effective behavior-change communication; improved quality of services; improved organizational management; and increased organizational sustainability.

In its third year of operations, NIPHP's 322 NGO clinics, 10,335 associated satellite clinic sites and more than 9,300 depholders (rural women providing contraceptives, ORS and referrals from their homes) attracted 65% more client contacts than the year before. These NGOs operate in about one-third of Bangladesh's "counties" and municipalities, with a catchment of about 17% of the population. With NIPHP service standards and protocols developed, training and refresher courses underway, and management systems and supervision increasingly consolidated, the NGOs exhibit growing competence in service provision and program management.

Child-survival funds support portions of service delivery; technical assistance for immunization, nutrition surveillance and other child-health activity; social marketing; and operations-research programs. Population and AIDS funds support the balance of activities.

Key Results:

Three SO-level indicators reported in the Performance Data Tables are measured every three years by the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). After twenty-five years of sharp declines, the total fertility rate stood at 3.3 this year, indicating no change over the past eight years. However, infant and child mortality rates dropped from 82 to 66 and 37 to 30, respectively. Based on these significant improvements in child health, the SO targets have been revised. Although the Mission cannot fully attribute these national child-health results to NIPHP, social marketing of ORS and technical assistance for immunization do have a national reach. Upcoming population-based surveys will measure performance specific to NIPHP NGOs. The IR 1 indicator, National Immunization Day coverage, which demonstrates full polio vaccination, was 89.5%, up from 76% the year before and consistent with the target. This important achievement is attributable in large part to the USAID technical assistance to the GOB's polio eradication program.

Performance and Prospects:

As noted above, service utilization in NIPHP clinics increased by 65% in FY 2000 for a total of more than 14.1 million ESP contacts. An additional 24 static clinics opened this year for a total of 322. Satellite clinic sites rose by 13%, to 10,335, and more than 150,000 satellite sessions were held. However, we are reaching the fiscal limits of our ability to expand this network. Future efforts will, therefore, concentrate on improving service quality and coverage at current sites and on using these NGOs as models for expanding the private provision of basic services with government and other-donor financing. Total couple years of contraceptive protection grew to 3.12 million, up 32% from FY 1999. For urban and rural areas combined, distribution of oral contraceptives, injectables and condoms increased by 53%, 77% and 50%, respectively. Less popular options such as Norplant and IUDs (only available in urban areas) rose by 446% and 61%, respectively.

In program service delivery, treatment of childhood diarrhea, treatment of acute respiratory infection, and measles vaccination increased by 124%, 213%, and 70%, respectively. Antenatal and postnatal care increased by 84% and 90%, respectively, while tetanus immunizations for mothers grew by nearly 89%. Additional polio-surveillance facilitators helped document an acute-flaccid-paralysis rate of 1.78, up from .81 in FY 1999 and indicating an increasingly effective surveillance system. With cost recovery at 14% in urban areas and 11% in rural areas, this element of sustainability remained steady despite considerable service expansion. However, it is unlikely that fees for service will contribute much more substantially to the self-sufficiency of our NGO operations. Although our urban NGOs are experimenting with a form of insurance, its potential for significant revenue generation is yet to be determined. SMC's cost-recovery rate (excluding commodities) reached roughly 86%, and profits from NGO clinic revolving drug funds grew as well.

A new communication and marketing strategy was developed, and implementation has recently begun, promising to further increase ESP utilization and improve behaviors such as exclusive breast feeding and vitamin-A consumption. With only 14% of births assisted by medical personnel nationally, an urban safe-motherhood pilot was initiated. A strategy was developed to revitalize Bangladesh's moribund surgical contraception program and will be funded in FY 2001, and initiatives for expanded use of other long-term contraception are under discussion. NIPHP's operations research component is being substantially revised to produce better quality research, cut costs, and better utilize the full range of technical resources available from ICDDR. USAID and UNICEF continued collaboration in a program to reduce maternal mortality in selected areas, and a large population-based study to document the national maternal-mortality rate and its causes was launched.

An analysis of NGO quality-assurance data across a number of quality criteria, including clinical standards, protocols, and facility characteristics, recently demonstrated that 71% of NGO clinics were in compliance with an index of indicators in 1999-2000 versus 25% in 1998-1999. While professionalization in service delivery personnel is growing, some gaps in quality are evident, and training will address these in the coming year. A USAID policy reform initiative aimed at medical barriers to contraception resulted in a modification of the GOB requirement for overnight hospital stays for female sterilization. SMC initiated the marketing of injectable contraceptives and over-the-counter sales of oral contraceptives. SMC sales of injectables increased by 274% and orals by 40%. Sales of both condoms and ORS rose by 5%.

Under a new G/PHN logistics award, NIPHP began to assist the MOH to unify its previously separate health and family-planning logistics systems at the local level. This included plans for a unified logistics information system, an automated inventory-control system, and a recent national physical inventory at more than a thousand warehouse sites for both health and family planning commodities. Procurement issues have been reviewed, and workshops have been conducted to prepare policymakers and high- and mid-level ministry officials to work more effectively in the procurement of contraceptive and health commodities using World Bank funds and guidelines.

USAID has revamped its HIV/AIDS strategy to de-emphasize reproductive-health activities targeted primarily on the general population and concentrate instead on high-risk groups: sex workers, their clients, men having sex with men (MSM) and transgenders (hijras). Our urban service delivery program has expanded its efforts to provide STI treatment in areas where these groups are located. Harm-reduction programs have been set up or are underway for hotel-based sex workers, MSM and hijras. SMC is planning a national condom-promotion campaign targeting young men and disease prevention. To coordinate activities and provide technical leadership, G/PHN's IMPACT project has opened an office in Dhaka and hired a resident advisor. To coordinate AIDS activities generally, USAID has constituted an informal donors group to identify areas of collaboration and to reduce redundancy. USAID-funded group meetings, peer counseling and associated condom sales, and STD treatment have increased dramatically. Roughly 178,000 people attended 20,000 meetings, approximately doubling the number of attendees and quadrupling the number of meetings over the previous year. Some 55,000 persons received peer education, up from 21,000 last year, and approximately 10,000 urban patients were treated for sexually transmitted diseases.

In the coming year, ESP clinical services and NGO institutional capacity will be strengthened. Quality assurance data will be used for NGO decisionmaking and to improve training and supervision. A policy initiative with the GOB will encourage the increased provision of essential services by NGOs. The Mission will continue to assist the GOB to improve its procurement practices, especially for contraceptives, a problem that seriously threatens Bangladesh's family planning programs, and will continue GOB assistance in logistics and training. A focused evaluation of key elements of NIPHP will be conducted in the coming year. Long-term contraceptive security and financial independence for SMC will also be explored. Findings from these assessments will form the basis for initial planning of an extension of NIPHP activities to begin after current cooperative agreements end in June 2002. MEASURE community surveys will be conducted this coming year and will provide baseline data on the indicators of performance in the program catchment area. Indicators reported next year will be: sales of oral contraceptives, sales of ORS, NIDs coverage, and the AFP rate.

Should funds be unavailable for all these plans, the Mission would--depending on the size of the shortfall--cut back on previously approved expansion of clinic sites, unification of logistics, research, activities focused on adolescents, and contraceptives for SMC. The Mission would also merge currently separate quality-assurance and service-delivery programs ahead of schedule.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Fundamental changes in NIPHP are not anticipated in the coming year. The Mission will continue to refine the SO framework at the IR level, therefore sub-IRs have been omitted from the annex.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and four bilateral donors directly fund the GOBs Health and Population Sector Program and represent the largest source of donor funds for the sector. Other donors, including USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, GTZ, and DFID, support aspects of the sector indirectly. Under the US/Japan Common Agenda, Japan supports immunization and reproductive health activities, including substantial supplies of vaccine and limited clinic construction. USAID is the second largest donor in the sector and is an active member of the Bangladesh Health Donors Consortium, which is taking an increasingly prominent role in donor coordination and sectoral planning.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Pathfinder International for rural service delivery; John Snow, Inc., for urban service delivery and logistics; the Social Marketing Company for social marketing; the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR) for operations research; Engender Health (formerly AVSC International) for quality improvement and surgical contraception; Management Sciences for Health for technical support to immunization and other child-health activities, including polio; the University of North Carolina for training health workers; the Bangladesh Centre for Communications Programs for communication activities; Family Health International for technical assistance in HIV/AIDS; and Helen Keller International for nutrition surveillance.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Objective ID: 388-001

Approved: 1997-05-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator: 1.0.2 Total fertility rate (TFR)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, assuming present age-specific fertility rates

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	3.4	3.3
2000	3.1	3.3
2003	2.9	

Source:

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 1999-2000

Indicator/Description:

Rates refer to the three-year period preceding the survey.

Comments:

The BDHS is a nationwide, USAID-funded survey done every three years under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with technical assistance provided by G/PHN's MEASURE/DHS+ Project. Data reliability is considered high. Fertility declines over the past thirty years can be largely attributed to USAID. However, plateauing of fertility in the 1990s has raised serious concerns. The Mission plans to fund a special study to investigate the reasons behind this, including the possibility that the apparent stall is at least partially a statistical artifact of the way fertility is estimated.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Objective ID: 388-001

Approved: 1997-05-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator: 1.0.5 National Immunization Day (NID) coverage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of children receiving 2 doses of oral polio vaccine per campaign round

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	76	76
2000	90	89.5
2001	94	
2002	96	
2003	97	

Source:

National Immunization Day Survey

Indicator/Description:

Mass vaccination of children during NIDs is the principal means of eradicating polio.

Comments:

In response to declines in NID coverage in the late 1990s, USAID increased its support to the national polio eradication program. This technical assistance and manpower, combined with intensified, house-to-house NIDs, are largely responsible for the turn-around in vaccination-coverage rates. USAID supports WHO surveys to verify these rates following each round, and data are considered highly reliable.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health
Objective ID: 388-001
Approved: 1997-05-02 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health
Indicator: 1.0.3 Infant mortality rate
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of deaths to infants under age 12 months per 1,000 live births

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	78	66
2003	55	66

Source:
Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 1999-2000

Indicator/Description:
Infant mortality rate is a widely accepted indicator of infant health. The baseline of 82 was established in 1997. The target for 2004 of 55 was revised from 72, given recent achievement in reducing infant mortality.

Comments:
The BDHS is a nationwide, USAID-funded survey done every three years under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with technical assistance provided by G/PHN's MEASURE/DHS+ Project. Data reliability is considered high. Although many factors influence infant mortality, performance is attributable in part to USAID support to the GOB immunization program and to the social marketing program's distribution of oral rehydration salts.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Objective ID: 388-001

Approved: 1997-05-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator: 1.0.4 Child mortality rate

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of deaths of children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 children aged a year

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	34	30
2003	28	

Source:

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 1999-2000

Indicator/Description:

Child mortality rate is a widely accepted indicator of child health. The baseline of 50 was established in 1997. The 2004 target of 28 was revised from 32, based on recent achievements in reducing child mortality.

Comments:

The BDHS is a nationwide, USAID-funded survey done every three years under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with technical assistance provided by G/PHN's MEASURE/DHS+ Project. Data reliability is considered high. Performance is attributable in part to USAID support to the GOB immunization program and to the social marketing program emphasis on oral rehydration salts.

The baseline of 37 per 1,000 was established in the BDHS completed in 1997.

SO 388-003: Improved Representation of the Interests of Women and the Rural Poor

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-003

Objective Name: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
25% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Although SO activities were phasing down during 2000, most indicators continued to improve. If the self-assessment is disaggregated by IR, the IR on local government greatly exceeded expectations, the elections IR met expectations, garment workers unions IR met expectations, and the access to justice IR achieved mixed results, with alternative dispute resolution exceeding expectations, and legal awareness not having sufficient data to measure impact.

For the whole five-year program, expectations were exceeded in several areas not captured by the indicators. This was the first donor-funded package democracy program in Bangladesh. It introduced numerous NGOs to democracy issues. Perhaps the most important accomplishment is that these NGOs

now consider democracy promotion to be an integral part of their core development activities. Simultaneously, the program has inspired several democracy coalitions/networks and has advanced techniques used locally in several areas of governance and human rights. See the Democracy Partnership Annex for details.

Over the life of the SO, women and the rural poor -the customers- have been better represented by local government, have had greater access to justice and election processes, and have benefited from better representation (workers' rights) in the garments industry. Principal IRs necessary to achieve the SO include: responsiveness of local elected bodies and government institutions increased; quality of elections improved; access to justice improved; and independent garment workers' unions strengthened.

Key Results:

Three areas where key results were measured are highlighted below:

Local Elected Bodies: In program areas, union councils have increasingly adopted important practices leading to more democratic and more effective functioning (Indicator 3.1.1) not found in most union councils nationally. Improvements in the performance of union councils led to a substantial increase in public confidence in elected bodies in both LEB program unions and advocacy program unions, when compared with the control sample.

Customer Confidence in Local Justice Processes: The Democracy Partnership is the principal means to improve the public perception of local justice processes is the alternative dispute mediation program. It focused on improving existing traditional local-level shalishes (mediation bodies) by training them in relevant law, sensitizing them to gender issues, increasing the involvement of women as mediators and participants, organizing NGO sponsored-shalishes in areas where traditional shalishes are inoperative, and enhancing the mediation capacity of Union Parishads. In the DP sample unions with alternative dispute resolution programs, there was an increase in confidence from 58.6% in 1998 to 64.1% in 2000, a level considerably higher than in the control sample.

Percent of marriages registered: This topic is a higher order measure of women's protection under the law, and particularly a measure of the impact of the DP legal awareness program. Fully 90.3% of all marriages surveyed in the DP legal awareness program unions were registered (up from 74.8% in 1998, and 87.6% in 1999) versus the control sample of 52.3% for 2000).

Performance and Prospects:

IR 1: Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions Increased:

Activities under this IR have focused both on the Union Councils themselves (supply-side) and their constituents (demand-side). Partnership activities have improved the general skills and knowledge base of Union Parishad members; increased transparency, accountability, and interaction with constituents; gotten elected women members accepted as full members of the councils; and promoted a range of "best practices" for more democratic and effective functioning. Demand-side activities focus on local groups/associations of women and the rural poor to provide understanding of local government resources, policies, and programs that affect them, and develop their ability to advocate for their own interests to local government and hold elected and administrative officials accountable.

Percent of Local Elected Bodies using "Best Practices":

The usage rates of 14 best practices were recorded in 72 unions where the LEB program was still active at the end of 2000. The percentage of Union Parishads using five or more best practices rose to 96% in 2000, up from 70% in 1999 and 34% in 1998. The average number of best practices increased to 9.88 in 2000, up from 8.57 in 1999 and 2.98 in 1998.

Number of collective action initiatives by DP-supported NGOs:

IR#1 has promoted and tracked local level "collective actions" undertaken by local groups or associations with NGO support. These initiatives bring community members together to identify local priorities. Some actions are implemented at the community level, while others require collective advocacy with union councils or posted central government officials to improve delivery of specific government services and

resources. Collective actions involve the entire group or the community in setting a common local agenda and working together to achieve results. Although the number of unions with local advocacy programs decreased this year, the total number of collective initiatives increased further from 992 in 1999 to 1,112 initiatives in 2000. Collective actions included household level services, rural infrastructure works, social services, and leases of government property.

IR 2 Quality of Elections Enhanced:

In previous years, this IR supported voter education to improve understanding of voting responsibilities, polling procedures, and responsibilities of elected officials; it also sponsored domestic election monitoring. There was no appreciable activity under this IR during the past two years that would be captured by the performance indicators.

IR 3 Access to Justice Improved:

DP-supported NGOs aimed to increase the access to justice for women and the rural poor (who generally do not have access to the formal court system) through two programs: awareness of women's legal rights, particularly under the Muslim Family Ordinances, and local level alternative dispute resolution (ADR, described above). Performance data clearly establish the major impact the legal awareness program had on marriage registration (needed for women to exercise their rights and to discourage underage marriage). However, the performance data do not fully capture the impact that legal awareness has had on women's knowledge of their broader legal rights. The impact of the local level ADR program on access to justice has clearly been substantial in quantity and quality, as established by Indicators 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 and other supporting survey data. A major issue with both program elements is whether results will be sustainable without outside support from NGOs. However, since both elements address widespread and deeply rooted rights problems faced by women, it is likely that other donors will continue funding similar NGO programs well into the future.

IR 4: Independent garment workers' unions strengthened: The ACILS Solidarity Center continued to support the development of the Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers Union Federation (BIGUF). Though output data has been both acceptable and available, the grantee has not been able to develop satisfactory results level performance data. Activities included 69 training programs for union executive committee members, factory level, local union officers, and activists and 112 meetings for new recruits and prospective members involving over 700 factories. In addition, the federation's legal services program counseled 2,016 workers. BIGUF made significant steps towards sustainability taking full responsibility for administration, record keeping, and collection of monthly contributions from its members.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

All NGO activities under the Democracy Partnership with The Asia Foundation end in early 2001; the focus during the closeout period will be on documentation and analyzing lessons learned, in some cases for incorporation into the new SO9. Several other activities outside the Democracy Partnership will be transferred to the SO9. The next R4 will include a closeout report for SO3, but no further reporting on indicators.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors that address democracy, governance, and human rights include Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, EU, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, ADB, and the World Bank.

Coordination with these donors occurs both through a broad donor consultative group on "governance" and smaller donor groups addressing specific topics, such as anti-corruption, anti-trafficking, and elections. The EU is funding a program through The Asia Foundation (TAF) which emphasizes legal awareness and alternative dispute resolution. UNDP projects in the areas of local government training, elections, and parliamentary development complement USAID's civil society program by working more directly with the central government.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Asia Foundation managed the bulk of SO3. Over the life of the DP program, The Asia Foundation partnered with 29 grantees that in turn worked with an additional 76 NGOs for a total of 105 NGOs involved in carrying out activities under this initiative. Projects have been implemented in roughly 1200 of the country's 4500 Unions. At the close of the project, 20 primary NGO implementers were partnering with 78 sub-grantees for a total of 98 NGOs working at the sub-district level in 700 Unions covering all six divisions of the country. Other partners include Transparency International Bangladesh (anti-corruption), ACILS (garment workers), Red Barnet and the Bangladesh National Women's Lawyers Association (anti-trafficking), Khan Foundation (local government training), CARE (local governance) and NDI (political parties in parliament and elections).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved representation of interests of women and the rural poor

Objective ID: 388-003

Approved: Jan. 18, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: IR 3.1 Responsiveness of local elected bodies and government institutions increased

Indicator: 3.0.1: Customer confidence in local elected bodies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: % of Respondents who responded "excellent" or "good" to the question: Do you consider last year's performance of your union council as excellent, good, moderately good, or not at all good?

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	30.1%	57.1%
1999	30.1%	57.8%
2000	30.1%	51.4%
2001		

Source:

A national 3-stage probability sample contracted by TAF with a private marketing research firm. The program sample was drawn to represent unions where the DP LEB program was active. A national control sample was drawn from unions not covered by any of the five DP program elements.

Indicator/Description:

% of respondents expressing confidence in local elected bodies. The indicator was designed to compare unions where DP LEB or local advocacy programs were carried out with a control sample of unions where no DP program existed. Since, the R4 indicator table template does not permit the full comparison this year, the "planned" column is being used to present the control sample baseline (taken 1998) and the "actual" column to show only the LEB program union sample.

Comments:

This indicator is presented in the table this year only for the sample of unions where LEB programs have been conducted - not the advocacy program unions. A slight (6.4%) drop occurred in confidence levels in the LEB program unions, which is not particularly alarming. A drop of this magnitude can be explained by decreased coverage and program intensity this year, and may be partly due to random variations in the sample. Since customer confidence indicators are subject to positive and negative influences other than program performance, the drop may also have been caused by other factors in the political or social environment which are not apparent. The intent of this indicator was to discount such effects by comparing program and control samples. However, the control sample was invalid, because of its great instability from year to year, so the comparison is being made only with the original 1998 control union sample.

The sample of unions with advocacy programs showed a 3.3% increase from 1999. But the overall impact on public confidence in LEB performance of the advocacy program is not as great as for the LEB program.

Though the sampling procedures were the same in all three years, they appear to result in much greater instability in the control sample than the program samples. This year's control sample showed a high level of confidence in LEB's that is not credible, so has been judged as invalid. The composition has not yet been analyzed in sufficient detail to determine exactly why this occurred. In retrospect, it might have been more useful to retain the same control sample of unions from year to year than to draw a new random sample each year.

The sample survey process was monitored by The Asia Foundation and a contractor to ensure proper sampling, proper interview techniques, accurate recording of responses, accurate data entry, and the production of correct data summaries. However, random checks made on field interviews by USAID in previous years could not be made this year. Some statistical corrections have been made from data presented in last year's R4.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved representation of interests of women and the rural poor
 Objective ID: 388-003
 Approved: Jan. 18, 1996 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
 Result Name: IR 3.1 Responsiveness of local elected bodies and government institutions increased
 Indicator: 3.1.1: Percent of local elected bodies using "Best Practices"
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of union councils (base of 84 in 1998 and 125 in 1999 and 72 in 2000) in which DP NGO grantees are working directly with local elected bodies (LEBs).

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998 (B)	Baseline	34
1999	38	70
2000	42	96
2001	0*	0*

Source:

Compiled by TAF from data reported systematically on each union council by four (of a total of five) Democracy Partnership subgrantee NGOs with LEB development programs.

Indicator/Description:

Percent of union councils that use at least five of 14 "best practices" promoted by NGO LEB programs. NGOs were trained on the definitions before data collection began.

Comments:

One of the most striking results of DP program of NGOs working directly with union councils was the adoption of democratic practices generally not found in union councils. The percent of LEBs using more than 5 best practices has showed a strong positive trend for both of the past 2 years. The percentage of UPs using 5 or more best practices rose from 34% in 1998 to 70% in 1999 and reached 96% in 2000. A further positive trend not captured by this indicator is that unions have continued to use more best practices. The average number of best practices increased from 2.9 in 1998 to 8.5 in 1999, and 9.9 in 2000. The top five best practices include: regular interaction with female constituents (83% of unions using); improvement of rural shalish and village courts (77%); coordination meetings among all stakeholders (73%); and ensuring participation of constituents, including female, in articulating priorities (69%); chairman does not dominate and women participate fully (68%). Direct assistance to union councils began in December 1997. This data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on the data for consistency and quality control were performed by the monitoring consultant hired by TAF. The original results reported last year contained errors which were corrected by TAF in the 1999 Annual report for the Democracy Partnership and in this presentation. The number of union councils covered by the program varied from year to year. As the program phased out during 2000, both coverage and program intensity decreased during the year. SO#3 support for this program will end early in 2001, though in some unions NGOs may continue technical assistance to local government by merging it with other development programs.

* This program will be phased out in 2001

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved representation of interests of women and the rural poor
 Objective ID: 388-003
 Approved: Jan. 18, 1996 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Access to justice improved
 Indicator: 3.3.1: Number of clients served in dispute resolution cases
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Individuals

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	1,990
1997	3,000	3,010
1998	4,000	9,747
1999	5,000	12,502
2000	10,000	10,332
2001	0*	0*
2001	0*	

Source:

Data summarized by TAF based on client records of six NGOs that were the primary grantees conducting alternative dispute resolutions (ADR) under the Democracy Partnership.

Indicator/Description:

Number of persons whose cases were mediated through shalishes of NGO organized and trained mediation committees (output level). The 2000 data covers 309 unions where ADR activity was still being funded during all or part of CY2000. Data include primarily three types of mediations: those conducted by union councils, by traditional village shalish committees trained by NGOs, or by shalishes established directly under the auspices of an NGO.

Comments:

The target of 10,000 clients served was exceeded for CY2000. However, the number of clients served in ADR declined from CY1999, due to the cutback in funding levels and smaller NGO programs. The number of unions covered reduced substantially from the previous two years. Women comprised 46% of the total number of clients in 2000. This program output data, combined with the quality of mediation data in Indicator 3.3.3, as well as other "customer confidence" survey data from previous years (not yet fully analyzed for 2000), establish fairly strong impact in program unions on the access to justice for women and the rural poor, who do not normally have access to the formal court system.

The question remaining is how sustainable these improvements are in both quantity and quality in the absence of outside NGO or donor funding. Of the 10,332 cases in 2000, 5% were settled by union council mediation, 48% by "transformed shalishes", and 33% by NGO shalishes. It is the last group which is expected to be the least sustainable, though substantial donor interest in the ADR and the extent it improves women's access to justice may mean that other donor funding will be available to extend ADR much more widely.

As in previous years, a rigorous collection process was used which separated (before totaling) different types of cases which different NGOs may have tabulated differently. This data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on data consistency and quality control were performed by a monitoring consultant hired by TAF. The results originally reported for 1999 in last years R4 contained errors identified later. Corrected figures were later reported by TAF in the 1999 Annual Report for the Democracy Partnership, and the corrected results for 1999 have been used in this presentation.

*This program will be phased out in 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved representation of interests of women and the rural poor

Objective ID: 388-003

Approved: Jan. 18, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: IR 3.3 Access to justice improved

Indicator: 3.3.3: Percent of dispute resolutions involving women that resulted in decisions satisfactory to women

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of Resolved Disputes

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998 (B)	NA	65
1999	68	60
2000	70	61
2001	0*	0*

Source:

A simple random sample was taken of cases involving women that were resolved in 2000. A total sample of 860 female clients was generated from a database of 4,729 female clients provided by the NGOs. This represented 18% of all cases involving female clients. The random sample was drawn by computer from a complete listing of disputes mediated by NGOs with ADR grants. Each person sampled was located by NGO fieldworkers to answer closed-and open-ended questions on a format provided by TAF and developed in consultation with NGOs.

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of women whose disputes had been resolved and who reported that the decision was "satisfactory" on a three point scale, where satisfactory was the highest score and unacceptable the lowest.

Comments:

Data from these interviews get at the quality of dispute resolutions for women. A major reason for this program is that women are often not fairly treated in traditional shalishes (dispute mediations). The data shown here, in combination with results of 8 other questions placed to this sample of "clients", show an extremely high level of quality has been maintained in program-supported shalishes. 97% to 100% of women responded that a settlement was reached, that both parties were fairly treated, that their allegations were seriously considered, that the mediation attempted to get at the facts, and that both parties willfully signed the resolution. Though the data reported in the table above show only 61% reporting the highest level of satisfaction, most of the rest "accepted" the resolution and considered it favorable to them. Only 3% did not accept the resolution. The data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on the data for consistency and quality control were performed by the performance-monitoring consultant hired by TAF. The original results for 1999 reported last year contained some faulty data. Corrected figures were reported in the 1999 Annual Report and the results for 1999 have been corrected in this presentation.

One problem with this data continues from previous years. A high percent (this year 30%) of those randomly selected could not be located and interviewed. Presumably in many cases they have moved after resolution of the dispute (e.g., in the case of divorce).

* This program will be phased out in 2001.

SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-005

Objective Name: Growth of agribusiness and small business

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

35% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
30% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

The transformation of agriculture from monocrop (rice), subsistence farms to diversified, market-oriented agribusinesses, and the overall expansion of small business are critical for creating job opportunities and eliminating poverty in Bangladesh. This SO directly addresses this needed transformation.

Three intermediate results support this Strategic Objective: 1) more market-oriented policies, laws, and regulations; 2) stronger business support institutions; and 3) improved performance of selected enterprises in targeted sectors. USAID provides information, know-how, and loan guarantees to private enterprises and private financial institutions in order to expand both agribusiness and small business, and supports policy change in favor of a more open, market-driven economy.

Three activities under this SO utilized prior year Child Survival and Disease (CSD) Funds in FY 2000 -- the Helen Keller International (HKI) home gardening program, the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) horticulture technology program, and the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) pond aquaculture program. Although the use of CSD funds was sanctioned in a General Counsel legal opinion requested by the Inspector General, no new obligations of such funds took place in FY 2000, nor are any planned in the future.

Key Results:

All three indicators -- sales, export and jobs -- exhibited positive growth, although slightly lower than expected due to the gap between the first and second phases of the agribusiness program. The six percent devaluation of the taka took place too late in the year to have any impact on FY 2000 results, but should have a positive impact on exports in FY 2001. It should also be noted that female workers represented over 33 percent of the new jobs created. In addition, a significant portion of the increase in incomes generated under USAID-funded programs accrued to female workers.

Approximately five percent of the results reported for increased sales are attributable to programs that received CSD Funds. In addition to their income benefits, these activities have had a direct, demonstrated impact on the nutritional status of children and their mothers including, in the case of home gardening, decreased incidence of night blindness.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance and prospects are presented according to the three intermediate results areas (i.e., policy, institutions, and enterprises), each of which has, or is expected to have, an impact on one or more of three key business functions, i.e., finance, production and marketing.

Market-oriented policies, laws, and regulations: As a follow-up to last year's success in removing interest rate ceilings on bank lending to small and medium size enterprises (SMEs), the Job Opportunity and Business Support (JOBS) activity initiated a collaborative effort with other donors to reform existing laws related to secured financing. Such reforms would facilitate the flow of capital to small businesses by reducing the risk of lending to borrowers. Prospects for passage of a new secured finance law are good in light of the work that has been completed thus far, including the completion of work on draft legislation. In FY 2000, work also began in e-commerce, i.e., the use of internet technologies for the marketing, payment, and distribution of goods and services, which is becoming increasingly vital in 21st century commerce. This new policy initiative stems, in part, from the announcement (during the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S. in September 2000) of Bangladesh as an Internet for Economic Development partner country. Prospects in this area will largely depend on the willingness of the GOB to dismantle its vested interests in the telecommunications sector and undertake other needed policy and regulatory reforms.

Business support institutions: USAID is focusing on three key sets of institutions -- banks, trade associations, and agricultural research institutes. During FY 2000 the Mission, in collaboration with the Credit and Investment Office in G/EGAD, successfully negotiated two new loan portfolio guaranty programs in support of small business -- including agribusiness -- with local private banks. Application for a third bank is pending. Prospects in this area are excellent; not only have the two participating banks started to develop new business using the guaranties, but they are also actively collaborating with other USAID-funded programs within and outside the scope of SO5 in the search for new private sector clients. Under the agribusiness program, a new apex body of agribusiness trade associations was formed to pursue a better policy and institutional environment for agribusiness. Prospects for further strengthening of such trade groups is good in light of the innovative approaches outlined for the new agribusiness activity Agri-based Industries and Technology Development Program II (ATDP II). Using food aid-generated local currency, the Mission is supporting potentially far-reaching reforms of the Wheat and Horticulture Research Centers. These recently initiated reforms activities would give operational autonomy to the former and would strengthen the links of both with the private sector.

Improved performance of selected enterprises in targeted sectors: During FY 2000, USAID continued to provide information and know-how to individual entrepreneurs to help lower the risks and costs of

expansion. Approximately 240,000 enterprises, including small farms, fish ponds, nurseries, and home gardens, benefited from such programs. Of these, some 196,000 were owned and/or operated by women. The JOBS activity sponsored participants in at least seven international trade fairs that resulted in export orders of close to \$1 million. Several of these successful exporters then subcontracted with local micro-enterprise suppliers to fulfill their orders. In the case of the footwear sector, JOBS has helped organize such micro suppliers into “footwear clusters” that have created several thousand new jobs. The agribusiness program, ATDP I, worked with almost 28,000 market leaders in horticulture, seed, shrimp, and poultry to introduce new technologies or products, such as fresh water shrimp (which in addition to being in high commercial demand, are also more environment-friendly than brackish water production) and higher yielding, true potato seed. Under the low cost pond aquaculture program, data show that the actual yield per pond was almost double what had projected. Based on such encouraging results, ICLARM estimates that each of 7,000 new demonstrations there stimulate as many as five additional adopters, meaning up to 42,000 total ponds under improved techniques within a single year. During FY 2000, HKI added about 2,000 new nurseries and 90,000 households, resulting in several million dollars worth of new vegetable production. Prospects for continued success in expanding jobs and incomes by directly improving the performance of key enterprises are excellent given the mix of new and well-established ongoing activities, and the enthusiasm of Bangladeshi entrepreneurs to expand and diversify their products and markets.

Through the 2003 budget request year, the Mission anticipates that the equivalent of at least 30,000 new jobs will be created per year as a direct result of USAID support for policy reform, institutional strengthening, and labor-intensive, high growth enterprises. Also, a more positive investment climate, in which private financial institutions supported by USAID are playing an increasingly important role, should manifest itself in increased agribusiness and small business investment.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The run-up and immediate aftermath of the next parliamentary elections, which will take place during the current fiscal year, may have an appreciable impact on planned programs. However, it may be possible to subsequently move ahead with some significant new reform measures. We will be proceeding with the design of a new program related to small business development that will succeed JOBS and will begin in early FY 2002. In addition to the four indicators for which results are provided this year, two of which provide good measures of market access, the Mission plans to also add an indicator in next year’s report on the amount of capital leveraged from all sources for USAID-assisted enterprises.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID actively coordinates its programs with other donors through subcommittees of the Local Consultative Group (LCG). In agriculture, the World Bank chaired the donor coordination group through FY 2000. Principal donors in this sector include: The Asian Development Bank (ADB), which recently approved a \$46 million crop diversification program for Northwest Bangladesh; Denmark (DANIDA), which has a wide range of ongoing and planned programs in the crop and livestock areas; the FAO, with a \$6 million horticulture and nutrition program; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which focuses on integrated rural development programs in north central region and Chittagong Hill Tracts; the Netherlands, which funds crop diversification and seed certification activities; Germany (GTZ), with a seed development program; the United Kingdom (DFID), which is the lead donor in fisheries; and the World Bank, with programs in agricultural research and extension, plus support for the parastatal Hortex (horticultural product export) Foundation.

USAID chairs the donor coordination group which deals with issues related to small enterprise development. Active donors include Denmark (promotion of business partnerships), International Finance Corporation (recently announced a new business development facility), the South Asian Program for Enterprise Development (to complement its loan and equity investments), GTZ (Business Advisory Services in collaboration with the Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry), and the Swiss Development Corporation’s Business Development Services Program.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) for agribusiness promotion (ATDP I); University of Maryland Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) for enterprise promotion and policy reform; International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) for low-cost pond aquaculture; Helen Keller International (HKI) for home gardening and nutrition; Asian Vegetable Research & Development Center (AVRDC) for horticulture technology; and Prime Bank and National Bank Limited for loan portfolio guaranty programs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Growth of agribusiness and small business
Objective ID: 388-005-01
Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of agribusiness and small business
Indicator: 5.0.1 Growth in sales of assisted enterprises
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Millions of US\$

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	-	78
2000	86	72
2001	91	-
2002	96	-
2003	96	-

Source:
Contractors and recipients

Indicator/Description:
Growth in sales is a simple and readily available indicator of business growth, and is also a good proxy for measuring income growth. Sales growth is equal to the increase in all types of income (or value added) generated by assisted enterprises, including wages, rents, interest income, and profits, plus the increase in purchased material inputs required to generate that additional income. When such material inputs are purchased locally, the indicator also measures the increases in income in supplier companies, which are indirectly benefited by USAID assistance. Of course, to the extent that material inputs are not purchased locally, growth in sales overestimates the total increase in incomes generated directly and indirectly by USAID assistance.

Comments:
The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. In FY 2000, the growth is slightly lower than FY 1999 and the target for FY 2000 due to the gap between the first and second phases of the agribusiness program. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e., about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Growth of agribusiness and small business
Objective ID: 388-005-01
Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of agribusiness and small business
Indicator: 5.0.2 Growth in exports of assisted enterprises
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Millions of US\$

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	-	39
2000	42	35
2001	45	-
2002	48	-
2003	48	-

Source:
Contractors and recipients

Indicator/Description:
Growth in exports is a subset of the first SO5 indicator, Growth in sales. It is a good indicator of the extent to which assisted enterprises (i.e., enterprises receiving direct USAID-funded assistance) are successful in penetrating what should be more dynamic, i.e., higher growth, markets.

Comments:
The actual data reported for 1999 represent the baseline figure for this indicator. In FY 2000, the growth is slightly lower than FY 1999 and the target for FY 2000 due to the gap between the first and second phases of the agribusiness program. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e., about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Growth of agribusiness and small business
Objective ID: 388-005-01
Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of agribusiness and small business
Indicator: 5.0.3 Growth in number of jobs in assisted enterprises-male
Disaggregated By: Gender- male

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	-	20,691
2000	22,000	21,900
2001	23,000	-
2002	26,000	-
2003	26,000	-

Source:
Contractors and recipients

Indicator/Description:
The measurement of new jobs is a difficult undertaking, especially in a developing country, where many persons have multiple occupations and work on a part-time or seasonal basis. Nevertheless, the concept of new jobs as a measure of growth is easily understood and widely used, and data on jobs are more readily available than data on wages.

Comments:
The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. It includes only those programs that are expected to continue through the planning period. It excludes jobs that existed before a USAID-funded intervention, although such a job might become more productive as a result of USAID assistance. Such increases in productivity, or income, are however captured in Indicator 5.0.1 Growth in Sales. In FY 2000, the growth is slightly lower than FY 1999 and the target for FY 2000 due to the gap between the first and second phases of the agribusiness program. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e. about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Growth of agribusiness and small business
Objective ID: 388-005-01
Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of agribusiness and small business
Indicator: 5.0.3 Growth in number of jobs in assisted enterprises-female
Disaggregated By: Gender - Female

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	-	9,312
2000	10,000	7,332
2001	11,000	-
2002	11,000	-
2003	11,000	-

Source:
Contractors and recipients

Indicator/Description:
The measurement of new jobs is a difficult undertaking, especially in a developing country, where many persons have multiple occupations and work on a part-time or seasonal basis. Nevertheless, the concept of new jobs as a measure of growth is easily understood and widely used, and data on jobs are more readily available than data on wages.

Comments:
The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. It includes only those programs that are expected to continue through the planning period. It excludes jobs that existed before a USAID-funded intervention, although such a job might become more productive as a result of USAID assistance. Such increases in productivity, or income, are however captured in Indicator 5.0.1 Growth in Sales. In FY 2000, the growth is slightly lower than FY 1999 and the target for FY 2000 due to the gap between the first and second phases of the agribusiness program. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e. about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.

SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-006

Objective Name: Improved management of open water and tropical forest resources

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
25% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
75% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

Summary of the SO:

A lack of general environmental awareness, degradation of productive ecosystems as a result of poor resource management, along with the needs of an expanding population have all placed severe stress on the natural resources of Bangladesh. In a country where fish represent 50% of all animal protein consumed, the main source of those fish -- the freshwater capture fishery -- is believed to have declined by 40% or more in the past two decades. Reports indicate half of all forested land has been cleared in the past 30 years. The loss of these resources is adversely affecting the nutrition of all Bangladeshis and the income and employment of 13 million or more rural poor.

The objective of this SO is to demonstrate to Government and communities an adaptive model for improved, participatory management of aquatic and tropical forest resources. This approach will involve all resource users and will promote interventions that help nature do its job in providing diversity and a sustainable yield. IRs have been established in four areas: (1) improved floodplain resource management practices; (2) increased public awareness regarding environmental issues and approaches; (3) greater opportunity for supplemental income for those depending on open water and forest resources; and (4) improved conservation and management of tropical forest resources.

While the SO has been approved, an overall, integrated strategic framework has not yet been developed, and only one activity, "Management of Aquatic Ecosystems Through Community Husbandry (MACH)" is currently being implemented. MACH is a pilot program meant to develop and demonstrate a model for improved management of open water resources to communities and government. It commenced field activities in March 1999. For FY 2000, all nine of its physical targets were met or exceeded.

In FY 1999, \$2.275 million of CSD funds were obligated to MACH in view of its role in improving nutrition by increasing overall fish production and income-generating activities for the poor. As a result, fish sanctuaries were created that improved fish supply throughout the year for roughly 2000 beneficiaries, mostly poor fisherfolk, and income-generating activities in animal husbandry and home gardening – also with significant nutritional benefits -- were promoted. No additional CSD funds will be obligated under this SO.

During FY 2000 the USG and GOB negotiated and signed agreements involving debt exchange for tropical forest conservation, and began the process of developing a tropical forest conservation component under this SO. Preparatory work for the establishment of a Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (BTFCF) is in progress. During FY 2001, we anticipate developing an overall strategic framework for this SO that integrates the tropical forest conservation work.

Key Results:

Key results in 2000 include the establishment of local government and resource management committees (RMCs) for key resources at two sites, collective identification of needed physical interventions, and the completion of the baseline survey. One hundred and five community credit groups, for the purpose of generating supplemental income (IR-6.3.1), were formed by the end of CY 2000. The extremely high level of community interest is reflected in the figures for participation in awareness-raising meetings.

Improved resource management will improve nutrition and increase incomes of poor resource users who are most dependent on these common, open access resources. Surveys reveal that over half of the beneficiaries to date have been children and women of child-bearing age.

Signing of the Debt Exchange and Tropical Forest Conservation Agreements in September 2000 has set the stage for moving ahead with the forestry component of the SO.

Performance and Prospects:

In FY 2000, the performance of the MACH activity under SO6 continued to look very encouraging. Under IR 6.1, local government representatives continued to support program activities and participate actively in the planning and ownership. Thirteen Resource Management Committees were formed, and ten others are in the final stage of formation. Over twenty local-level management groups should be formed and operating by the end of FY 2001.

Watershed restoration activities on four streams in the Hail Haor site have begun and will continue through the life of the project. During 2001, a management plan for the entire Hail Haor watershed will be completed. In addition to 20 new fish sanctuaries, physical interventions planned for 2001 include wetland sanctuaries, roadside, wetland and riparian afforestation and re-excavation of selected khals (canal) and/or beels (portions of floodplain).

Public awareness and interest (IR 6.2) continues very high. Since inception, the project has conducted over 123 awareness-raising meetings and rallies attended by more than 6,100 concerned community members.

MACH continues to conduct user group planning and awareness sessions for government personnel, elected local government officials, wetland owners and lease holders, and farmers. Community members working with project field staff have identified basic environmental problems and possible solutions at all sites. Reduction of the juvenile fish catch and closed fishing seasons have already been imposed by the groups on themselves.

Performance under IR 6.3 has been above the planned target. Recognizing that the reduction of fishing pressure is a critical part of sustainable management of the resource, MACH has included supplemental income-generating activities for those directly dependent on wetlands products. In FY 2000 this involved the formation of 65 new community credit groups, bringing the total of such groups since activity inception to 105, with 2,019 members. A total of 338 individuals are receiving credit through these groups. Income for group members should be increased by 50% through these activities. Additionally, in cooperation with other USAID activities, demonstrations were initiated involving nearly 700 poor fisher folks/farmers in wheat farming, commercial and homestead vegetable growing, the use of granular fertilizer, cage culture and hybrid rice growing.

Near the end of FY 2000, MACH increased its activity sites from two to three, and is working to generate baseline information on biological, sociological, and environmental parameters at the new site. In 2001, MACH will concentrate on important floodplain management activities such as participatory community resource planning, sanctuary development tied to physical interventions, watershed and riverbank restoration and protection, and policy guideline development. Arrangements are being made to utilize food aid-generated local currency to undertake an enhanced program of physical works in the form of fish sanctuaries and watershed conservation measures.

In terms of forestry, the signing of the Debt Exchange and the Tropical Forest Conservation Agreements has set the stage for developing the tropical forest component of the SO. Short-term technical assistance was subsequently deployed to recommend legal, institutional, fiscal, and administrative options for implementing the agreements. A long-term, expatriate advisor has been engaged to help promote integration of the fisheries and forestry components of the SO.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The strategic framework will be revised during FY 2001 to integrate the tropical forestry component of the SO and spell out the objectives, implementation modalities and linkages. This may include the provision of limited support to the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (established under the terms of the USG-GOB Agreements) in institutional and policy issues, and will undoubtedly necessitate some change in the indicators and future reporting under this SO. It is not possible to provide further specificity at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

MACH and its partner organizations are founding members and active participants in the National Wetlands Network, which also includes GOB representatives, NGOs, and other wetlands-related projects. This network meets regularly, and has proved a useful forum for sharing problems and solutions and undertaking integrated policy initiatives.

The World Bank and GOB have signed an \$88 million agreement to support fish production, conservation and improved management on a countrywide basis. The British Department for International Development (DFID), Ford Foundation, UNDP, IFAD and other donors have also been providing support for various aspects of improved open water fisheries. Canadian CIDA is supporting a water management project that is utilizing many of the MACH approaches to community resource management. A number of these activities complement the USAID-supported efforts in fisheries and watershed areas.

In forestry, the Asian Development Bank has recently signed an \$80 million Sunderbans Biodiversity Project. Additionally, the World Bank-supported Forest Resources Master Plan (FRMP) and the ADB-supported Forestry Sector Project both support tropical forestry conservation efforts in the country. The Mission will maintain close coordination with the donor community in designing the tropical forest component of SO6.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Winrock International is currently the sole implementing partner under this SO. As the lead grantee for MACH, it has responsibility for financial and overall program management. Three local NGOs -- the Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS), responsible for policy advocacy, hydrology and GIS/Remote Sensing; the Center for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS), responsible for biological aspects of the field program; and CARITAS, responsible for community development and alternative income generating activities and credit – are engaged through Winrock, as is the long-term forestry advisor.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved management of open water and tropical forest resources
Objective ID: 388-006
Approved: September 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: IR 6.1 Improved floodplain resource management practices
Indicator: 6.1.1 Management groups established
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of groups (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	0	1
2000	13	13
2001	20	-
2002	30	-
2003	30	-

Source:
Grantee and Recipient Reports

Indicator/Description:
The key to the success of this program is the formation of active wetland resource management committees in each project site, made up of representatives from all resource users groups. With guidance from the project, they practice improved planning and management to ensure sustainable use of the floodplain resources of their area.

Comments:
The data is provided by the contractor and verified by the USAID Activity Manager through site visits. The planned targets for 2001-2003 are reasonable and achievable. The efficacy of these groups will have to be addressed in a separate measure.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved management of open water and tropical forest resources

Objective ID: 388-006

Approved: September 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: IR 6.1 Improved floodplain resource management practices

Indicator: 6.1.2 Improved floodplain resource management established

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of fish sanctuaries (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	0	1
2000	20	16
2001	30	-
2002	40	-
2003	50	-

Source:

Contractor and Recipient Reports

Indicator/Description:

Establishment of sanctuaries for conservation of fish and other aquatic habitat is critical for the success of this pilot program. The sanctuaries provide safe habitat during the dry season so that holdover broodfish are available for repopulation of the floodplain as the rains come and basins fill in the summer. Sanctuary locating and planning is done by the community management groups (Resource Management Committees, or RMCs). It is planned for the bulk of the sanctuaries to be established in 2001 and 2002, by which time the RMCs should be able to provide adequate management.

Comments:

Due to the early rains in the spring of 2000 and the choice of the communities to wait till 2001, several sanctuaries planned for 2000 could not be established, particularly in the Hail Haor site. This should not affect the planned targets for 2001-2002, which remain achievable. Final decisions in regards to specific physical interventions will be made by the concerned communities based on actual needs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved management of open water and tropical forest resources
Objective ID: 388-006
Approved: September 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: IR 6.2 Increased public awareness
Indicator: 6.2.1 Community awareness of the need for renewable resource management
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of participants in meetings
(cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	300	4,900
2000	900	6,100
2001	1,800	-
2002	3,000	-
2003	4,500	-

Source:
Contractor and recipient reports

Indicator/Description:
There is insufficient awareness of the complex floodplain ecosystem management needs among community and other stakeholder groups. As members of the community become more and more aware of the problems facing their resources and livelihoods, planning for sustainable use becomes a matter of higher priority. Therefore, participation of people in the awareness raising meetings is important.

Comments:
The results for 1999 are far above the target, reflecting an initial underestimation of community interest. In addition to the 6100 individuals that have received the sustainable management message through awareness meetings and programs, there are a further 2,019 members or group beneficiaries that receive weekly awareness messages in their group meetings. The data was provided by the grantee and verified by the USAID Activity Manager through site visits. While the planned target for the end of the project has already been exceeded, these programs will continue in light of their importance and the degree of popular interest in the messages being conveyed. An upward revision in the targets for the remaining years will be considered.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved management of open water and tropical forest resources
Objective ID: 388-006
Approved: September 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: IR 6.3 Generate supplemental income
Indicator: 6.3.1 Community groups involved in alternative income generating activities
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of groups (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	40	44
2000	100	105
2001	100	-
2002	100	-
2003	100	-

Source:
Grantee and recipient reports

Indicator/Description:
With the growth in population, pressure on floodplain resources grows increasingly intense. Without the provision of alternative income-generating activities for resource users, it will be difficult to sustain limitations on resource use. This indicator quantifies the number of groups that are offering alternate income-generating activities, including provision of credit, to their members. Examples of such alternate income-generating activities include duck rearing, sustainable harvest of wetland reeds, fish cultivation in underutilized water bodies, rice fields, and cage and pen culture, alternative crop cultivation, handicraft development, and training and development of small business and trade skills. Within the group meeting format, awareness of better resource management is also emphasized.

Comments:
The actual data are supplied by the contractor and verified by the USAID Activity Manager. All of the targeted groups have been formed and are now active. Over 300 individual members are receiving credit and support.

SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-007

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

50% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
20% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
30% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective aims to improve the performance and efficiency of the energy sector, thus enabling and promoting overall economic development. An important aspect of this work is the development and usage of a clean energy source (natural gas), thereby reducing overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

While the Bangladesh Government continues to pursue a number of significant reforms in the energy sector, encompassing both power and gas, implementation has been slower than hoped. The goals, however, of open market policies and increased private sector investment remain unchanged. Within this context, the focus for USAID program activities continues to be the efficient use of energy and decrease in system loss, both of which can be achieved by enhancing institutional capacity and encouraging policies

that promote competition and the use of natural gas. Attention is also being given to encouraging cooperation and eventual trade in clean energy between Bangladesh and other South Asian nations.

Program (SO-level) impact indicators are: Increased usage of clean fuel in commercial energy mix, to meet overall energy supply need; increased per capita consumption of clean energy; and increased number of rural population with access to electricity. These are being addressed through the following IRs:

- IR-7.1: Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development;
- IR-7.2: improved enabling environment; and
- IR-7.3: Increased public support for energy sector reform.

The funding sources for this SO are Global Climate Change (GCC), Environment and Economic Growth.

Key Results:

The “unbundling” of the power sector continued, with the year’s target for transmission line transfer to the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) met. Similarly, the target for total rural electric connections, which is vital to economic growth in these areas, was slightly surpassed. (This indicator, although collected, was not reported in the previous R4, but is thought to be a better reflection of the overall status of rural electrification than the number of irrigation and commercial connections that was reported previously.) The target for rural power generation was not achieved, although all three 10 MW plants were in the commissioning phase by the end of the fiscal year. This is a commercial venture, with USAID playing a facilitating role, which is indicative of Bangladesh's increasing openness to private investment in the power sector.

Bangladesh has been slow in reaching consensus on how its natural gas resources can best be used to benefit the country. These delays have caused a slowdown in the pace of new investment in the natural gas and power sectors. To provide an objective analysis of the natural gas resource base, USAID promoted and funded a substantial joint Petrobangla/U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) effort to assess Bangladesh’s natural gas potential, and also funded or supported a variety of other seminars/workshops focusing on the experience of other countries in developing and maximizing the use of their natural gas resources. USAID also financed a study analyzing the financial and technical feasibility of natural gas-generated power exports to India and, through a PASA with USDOE, provided technical advice regarding proposed natural gas reform legislation.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID has been associated with the rural power sector since 1977, and mission support for rural electrification continued in FY 2000. USAID activities in the gas sector are underway with the negotiation of a SOAG and the initiation of a range of studies and training activities in the power and gas sectors.

The Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) activity and implementing partners continued strengthening the capacity of the Rural Electrification Board (REB) and the rural power cooperatives, enabling them to provide more reliable energy and better services to their rural customers through improved systems management and operation. USAID’s efforts in building capacity to provide rural power by expanding the number of connections and increased power generation will stimulate economic activity in the rural areas. However, funding for infrastructure development from bilateral, multilateral and GOB sources will be crucial to achievement of overall success. In terms of the broader power sector, efforts are underway to improve the performance of the national power generating and distributing system, including promotion of “unbundling” to ensure greater accountability and transparency and help reduce system losses.

With the discovery of significant gas fields, Bangladesh has the opportunity to use this resource to strengthen and expand its energy sector and to spur economic growth and development. Bangladesh currently produces about 270 billion cubic feet (BCF) of natural gas per year. A recently-completed assessment study carried out jointly by USGS and Petrobangla estimates a mean of 32 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of technically recoverable, undiscovered gas resources. This study provides Bangladesh with further assurance that it can significantly expand gas sector development and seriously consider gas export to spur

economic growth and development. USAID is providing, and will continue to provide, institutional capacity-building assistance to the entire energy sector. In FY 2001 this will include long-term technical assistance and training for GOB entities involved with the natural gas and electric power sectors. This should improve capacity to undertake the analyses necessary for sound energy policy planning and implementation.

Activities under IR 7.3 will augment the process and help to educate the public and the media about energy issues and development implications. Key activities will include establishing a transparent energy information system, support for studies regarding the country's energy resources, economic analysis of the downstream use potentials of energy resources, and seminars and workshops to disseminate the results of these studies to the GOB, press, labor force, professionals, and private sector. As an indicator of the improved enabling environment, we propose replacing the previously reported indicator -- number of personnel trained -- with the status of sector reform legislation. We consider this to be more representative of the IR, since passage of the Act will be a milestone achievement towards furthering the reform process (i.e., unbundling and establishment of a regulatory body) and creating a climate for private sector investment.

During FY 2001, USAID will select and field resident contractors who will undertake substantial long-term training and technical assistance, primarily in energy sector restructuring and regulatory reform. We will also be looking at possibilities for follow-up to the recent natural gas resources assessment. During FY 2001 further seminars and workshops on specific energy topics, many utilizing USG staff under our Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with USDOE, are planned. On the rural electrification front, planning and support for eight additional 10 MW generating plants is underway, along with planning for a follow-on to the current RPPR activity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

While the pace of power sector reform has picked up in the past year, it is unlikely that further new energy reforms will take place until after national elections to be held either in June or October. It is anticipated that the new Government, early in its term of office, will move ahead in energy sector reform and liberalization, including passage of the Power Sector and Natural Gas Reform Acts. These Acts should permit establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the power and gas sector, and should provide investors and the various stakeholders with additional confidence. Should reform efforts not be supported by the new Government, program adjustments will be necessary. As regards rural electrification, near the end of this FY we will address the issue of whether we should have a successor program to the current RPPR and, if so, the form it should take.

Other Donor Programs:

For years, multilateral donor agencies and many bilateral donors have funded various energy sector infrastructure projects. However, such capital funding has been shrinking in recent years. As is the case for the USG, other donors are now focussing more on the capacity building and reform process, with increasing emphasis on the efficient and pragmatic use of the natural and human resources for sustainable economic growth. Donors' efforts are coordinated through periodic meetings of energy sector donors and GOB officials. The Asian Development Bank normally organizes and chairs these meetings.

Presently, the World Bank and the GOB are negotiating a loan of \$100 million for Rural Electrification. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) recently approved a loan of \$300 million to upgrade distribution and transmission of power in Dhaka, conditioned on certain reform measures, and has several smaller assistance projects underway. Fourteen donors are currently funding electrical hardware supplies and other commodities for rural power infrastructure development. These donors' activities complement USAID's program to improve the institutional capacity and enabling environment for energy sector reform and, hence, improve the performance of the energy sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association (NRECA) is implementing the RPPR program. Through a USAID financed PASA with US Department of Energy (USDOE), a number of US agencies are providing technical assistance and training to GOB entities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Objective ID: 388-007-01

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 7.1 Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development

Indicator: 7.1.1 Progress in unbundling of transmission lines

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The unit of measure is kilometers of 230/132 KV power transmission line handed over to PGCB by BPDB (Bangladesh Power Development Board).

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	45.0	45.0
2000	61.5	61.5
2001	450.0	-
2002	600.0	-
2003	800.0	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Source:

PGCB, BPDB, Contractors

Indicator/Description:

The unbundling of the power sector includes the creation of the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh, which will take control of the national power transmission system and its operation. The extent of its jurisdiction is measured in terms of kilometers of transmission line handed over from the BPDB. Institutional development through TA and training as envisaged under the bilateral program will enable PGCB to take on an effective and expanding role as operator of the national power transmission system.

Numbers are cumulative.

Comments:

As PGCB takes over the bulk of the transmission system, it will ensure increased efficiency and transparency across the electricity chain. A large chunk of the transmission line is expected to be handed over to PGCB once the issue of the service continuity and pay benefits of the PDB personnel, who are expected to be transferred to PGCB, is resolved.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Objective ID: 388-007-01

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 7.1 Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development

Indicator: 7.1.2 Rural power generation increased

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The installed generation capacity from small power plants in rural areas measured in megawatts.

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	30	0
2001	30	-
2002	50	-
2003	70	-

Source:

REB, PDB, MEMR, IPPs, NRECA

Indicator/Description:

The indicator is another measure of institutional capacity building of the power sector insofar as the capacity to augment rural power generation is concerned. Current emphasis under RPPR, in view of problems in electric supply from the national grid, is on rural power generation. This will supplement PDB supply, ease acute power shortages and help overcome problems arising out of frequent power outages in the rural areas.

The 30 MW indicated in the table will be generated from gas-fired units located at three different places, each with a generating capacity of 10 MW. It is to be noted that 80 MW generated from a privately owned company in Mymensingh is not included, as this is not an exclusively REB initiative. However, USAID has actively supported private participation in the power sector and can claim partial credit for this undertaking.

Note that the R4 2002 used "Number of Plants" in operation as the indicator. Since each plant has the capacity of 10 MW, this year's indicator targets are expressed in megawatts, which will better express the amount of clean energy produced.

Numbers are cumulative.

Comments:

Installation of the three 10 MW gas generators commenced last year. However, as the generating units were not actually on stream during FY 2000, no actual achievement is shown for the reporting year. At the moment, one unit is on stream and the other two are under test.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Objective ID: 388-007-01

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 7.1 Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development

Indicator: 7.1.3 Total number of rural electric connections increased

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The number of electrical connections made to rural consumers in millions.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	2.5	2.501
2000	2.9	2.905
2001	3.3	-
2002	3.75	-
2003	4.2	-

Source:

REB-MIS, NRECA

Indicator/Description:

The indicator is another measure of institutional capacity building of the power sector insofar as the augmentation of rural power coverage is concerned. Numbers are cumulative.

Comments:

With human and institutional capacity-building, the REB will be better equipped to increase its network of electricity supply in rural areas resulting in increased connections to the different categories of rural consumers. Better performance of the energy sector will be reflected through increased domestic, commercial and agricultural (e.g., irrigation pumps) consumers. It is expected that that the yearly connection rate, which presently is 400,000, will increase to about 450,000 by FY 2003. Rural electrification will enable increased commercial activity that will help reduce poverty.

Note that this indicator was not used in the FY 2002 R4, but was used in prior years' R4s. This indicator is a more appropriate measure for this IR. It includes irrigation and consumer electrical connections.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Objective ID: 388-007-01

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 7.2 Improved enabling environment

Indicator: 7.2.1 Power sector reform act finalized and submitted to the Cabinet

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Milestone achievement - submitted to Cabinet

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	Draft	Draft prepared
2001	Submission	-
2002	-	-
2003	-	-

Source:

Mission, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Civil Societies, Contractors.

Indicator/Description:

Enactment and implementation of the power sector reform act is the key to reforming the current government-owned, vertically integrated and highly inefficient and unresponsive power sector.

Comments:

Enactment of legislation is subject to political uncertainties and unlikely before the new government is in place. Subsequent to Parliamentary approval reform, USAID will assist in formulating and effecting the implementation procedures for the regulatory body created by the legislation.

SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-008

Objective Name: Improved food security for vulnerable groups

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

25% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
35% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of the SO:

Food insecurity remains an ever-present problem for nearly half the 130 million Bangladeshi people living below the poverty line, of which over 30 million are “extremely poor, malnourished and vulnerable” with a daily diet of less than 1800 Kcal. Although the national-level foodgrain availability problems are lessening, acute household and individual level food insecurity is reflected in the country’s appalling malnutrition incidence. The purpose of this SO is to implement activities that improve food security of the most vulnerable groups (with an increased focus on women’s strategic interests), helping them to graduate to a more decent level of living. Three major program areas address this SO: food security policy, environmentally sound infrastructure, and disaster management, with the added element of food aid as both

a financial and commodity resource. Collectively, these components make up a complete approach to the food security problems confronting Bangladesh.

This SO is funded mostly by proceeds from PL 480 Title II resources. The GOB pays the equivalent value of the donated wheat into local currency accounts managed by Title II development partners. The donated grain goes into the "Food-for-Education" (FFE) program covering 2.3 million primary school students. The USAID partners (CARE and World Vision) then use the local currency, supplemented by dollar grants, to implement community infrastructure improvements: farm-to-market roads, water supply and sanitation, school construction and urban slum rehabilitation. The Food Management and Research Support (FMRSP) activity, implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) complements the Title II program, assisting the MOF to identify and implement more appropriate policies for managing food stocks and food safety net programs, ensuring food reaches the extreme poor. It also addresses food security policy issues and concerns across the other relevant GOB Ministries, including Agriculture and Health. The International Maize and Wheat Research Center (CIMMYT) supports food security in the form of production diversification (especially wheat and maize production).

The Mission's disaster management activities strengthen disaster preparedness and response/mitigation mechanisms at the community level. The Mission also promotes flood-proofing (raising individual homesteads, building multi-purpose community flood shelters, community place development, provision of water and sanitation facilities), and OFDA-supported flood forecasting and urban disaster mitigation efforts.

Key Results:

Improved public food management, including privatization of foodgrain trade, has been a main focus of the current food management activity. A milestone in this regard was achieved this year, when private sector commercial foodgrain imports (i.e., exclusive of food aid) accounted for fully 100 percent of the total. Thus, private foodgrain imports have substituted for GOB commercial food imports at no cost to the government and without affecting the interests of food producers and consumers.

Late in FY 2000, the Mission's disaster preparedness and management programs demonstrated their effectiveness in the timely response to the severe flash flooding in Southwest Bangladesh. This area of the country had not been specifically targeted by USAID disaster management efforts. The increased local NGO response capacity (developed over the years with USAID assistance), however, when combined with support from OFDA, allowed CARE and World Vision to make rapid assessments of the situation. They were then able to channel USG relief assistance worth about \$1.2 million, including safe drinking water and dry food rations, to over 100,000 families in the affected area.

Performance and Prospects:

Activities in FY 2000 continued to promote private grain markets, upgrade rural infrastructure, enhance disaster preparedness and provide grain for the GOB's Food for Education food safety-net program. Most program targets for the year were met.

USAID's DA-funded policy program not only made remarkable success in assisting the GOB to better manage and target its food resources to benefit the poor and needy, but has also helped further liberalization to promote private food markets. As a result of USAID/IFPRI's continuous policy research and advisory services, the GOB has reoriented its large Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) away from competition with the private sector, and more towards managing the PFDS as a food safety-net program for the poor. In distributing the public food to the targeted programs (FFE, FFW, etc.), the GOB has maintained the planned level envisaged for FY 2000 (85% of PFDS food).

The GOB imported no food in FY 2000. The privatization of food imports in past years has assisted the GOB to tackle adverse food situations of different sources; e.g., during FY 1999 (pre-and post-flood of 1998), the private sector brought in sufficient rice on a timely basis to maintain price stability. Government commercial imports of this magnitude -- roughly \$185 million equivalent -- were simply not feasible for logistical and budgetary reasons. It is envisioned that the share of private sector imports will again be 100 percent in FY 2001.

While national-level foodgrain availability problems are lessening, continued work on food security policy across GOB line ministries (Food, Agriculture and Health) is critical. The new Food Security Policy Activity will revisit current programs of USAID, other donors, and GOB, help guide future food security policy program directions, and assist the GOB to identify and implement more appropriate food access and nutrition policies and programs.

Sustainable community infrastructure implemented by CARE and World Vision continues as a major thrust of USAID's program. In FY 2000, CARE constructed 225 kilometers of farm-to-market low-cost hardtop surface roads. The road improvement work created 726,356 person-days of seasonal employment of which 15 percent went for women. Over 260,000 trees were planted alongside the roads, helping to save the road slope from erosion, and providing income opportunities for local government and the destitute women caretakers. Over 11,600 person-months of employment have been created for the women caretakers.

Activities in FY 2000 under CARE's "Urban Slum Improvement" component included site selection, signing of memoranda of understanding with municipalities, development of agreements with local NGO partners, and initiation of action research by IFPRI. Of the total target beneficiary households (13,300), about 13 percent are female-headed.

Humanitarian support and disaster preparedness remain important components of this SO. CARE and its partner local NGOs' disaster preparedness efforts now cover the vulnerable population in 190 high disaster prone localities -- over 19 million people who have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of a disaster. This has substantially reduced their need for distress selling and for borrowing money for their physical survival. Performance in FY 2000 was cited under "key results" above.

Based on results from earlier pilot efforts, CARE's Flood Proofing program has developed methodologies for durable mitigating strategic measures in 75 remote villages in the flood-prone areas, as per FY 2000 targets. Nearly 1,500 homesteads were raised, 30 community centers and three roads were improved, two multi-purpose flood shelters and one market-cum-shelter were constructed, 350 tube-wells were installed or renovated, 236 latrines were constructed or repaired, and seven villages were provided with protective dikes. Results of this work include less damage to houses, less incidence of diarrhea, and increased access to potable water during floods in the target areas. Of the total 45,530 direct and indirect beneficiaries of the flood proofing activities, nearly half are women. Of the 3,343 persons trained in community based disaster management practice, 728 (22 percent) were women.

USAID will continue its Humanitarian Assistance leadership role, with a focus on enhanced community-based disaster management, in collaboration with CARE, World Vision, and OFDA.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Mission has no major planned adjustments to this SO. The CIMMYT program is being folded into the Food Security SO as the "technology arm" to encourage a policy shift by the GOB towards crop diversification as a major component in an overall Food Security Strategy. To facilitate this, CIMMYT is joining IFPRI to implement the next phase of our Food Security Policy program, which will begin in FY 2001. Two new indicators have been incorporated under the modified IR "Improved Food Security Policy" to capture this new agricultural policy emphasis on production diversification namely increased wheat and maize production. The Mission plans to look for ways to encourage its community-based disaster preparedness activities to effectively incorporate disaster information and communication technology developments where possible.

Other Donor Programs:

WFP, CIDA and the EU support food policy work and the construction or rehabilitation of rural roads. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank focus on major highways. UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) all contribute to disaster preparedness/response activities. In all of these activities, USAID's key role lies in its networking, through our development partners, with local NGOs, local government and think tanks to insure transparency and local ownership of interventions. USAID is an active participant in the Food Security and Nutrition local

consultative group. Continued excellent donor relations are leading to joint programs: flour fortification and school feeding with WFP, rural infrastructure maintenance with CIDA, and coordinated food security efforts with the EU under the "Trans-Atlantic Agenda."

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities in partnership with CARE, World Vision, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the International Maize and Wheat Research Center (CIMMYT). These institutions, in turn, work with local NGOs and other local institutions through sub-grants.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Objective ID: 388-008

Approved:

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 8.0 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Indicator: 8.0.3 Percent of people in target areas with access to emergency relief supplies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	-	7% (Baseline)
1995	10%	13%
1996	16%	25%
1997	22%	58%
1998	74%	58%
1999	74%	71%
2000	77%	75%
2001	84%	-
2002	93%	-
2003	95%	-
-	-	-

Source:

Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP) monitoring system records, CARE's Annual Results Report.

Indicator/Description:

Availability of, and access to the most basic life sustaining requirements becomes critical during times of crisis. USAID's program will judge its success by the capacity of GOB, donor, and NGOs to provide relief supplies such as ORS, water purification tablets, dry food, and survival kits (soap, utensils, rope, jerry cans, candles, matches, etc.) to targeted areas in an efficient and timely manner. The indicator is a measure of the anticipated capacity to respond as indicated by improved disaster management.

Comments:

40% of the total population of 265 high-risk thanas (nearly 58% of total 460 in the country) are vulnerable to disasters and represent relatively disadvantaged elements of the rural population. The baseline represents 7% of the total vulnerable population in a thana (baseline survey was conducted in 24 high-risk thanas in 1994) with access to emergency relief supplies. The new IFSP activity's target for 2004 seeks to ensure 100% of the vulnerable population in 265 high disaster-prone thanas have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of a disaster.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Objective ID: 388-008

Approved:

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: IR 8.1 Improved Food Security Policy

Indicator: 8.1.1 Percent Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) food going to targeted programs

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	-	39%
1993	57%	57%
1994	62%	61%
1995	62%	68%
1996	70%	65%
1997	65%	81%
1998	81%	76%
1999	81%	88%
2000	Maintain 85%	85%
2001	Maintain 85%	-
2002	Maintain 85%	-
2003	Maintain 85%	-

Source:

GOB, World Food Program (WFP) Monthly Reports, IFPRI/FMRSP Quarterly Reports

Indicator/Description:

The percentage of PFDS foodgrain distributed through programs targeted to the poor is an indicator of cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the PFDS. Targeted distribution shows both the GOB's and USAID's commitments to enhancing the food security and nutritional status of poor consumers lacking purchasing power (inability to access food), a key element for reducing the poverty level.

Comments:

This indicator has long been used by USAID. In 1997 the achievement level was 81%, far exceeding the planned target. It dropped to 76% in 1998 due to abnormally high distribution through a non-targeted channel (open market sale by GOB) caused by the bad harvest, but resumed its upward trend in 1999. The food safety-net programs include Food for Education, Food for Work, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF - a program greatly expanded to aid flood-affected households in 1998-99), and other food programs. Given the high level of poverty, GOB plans to maintain the percentage of public food distribution to the poorest at no less than 85%. USAID has continued to work with the MOF to maintain this percentage.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups
 Objective ID: 388-008
 Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
 Result Name: IR 8.1 Improved Food Security Policy
 Indicator: 8.1.2 Percent of foodgrains imported by private sector
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	-	50%
1997	-	68%
1998	-	64%
1999	-	82%
2000	100%	100%
2001	100%	-
2002	100%	-
2003	100%	-

Source:

GOB, World Food Program (WFP) Monthly Reports, IFPRI/FMRSP Quarterly Reports.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures percentage share of imports by private sector in total commercial foodgrain imports. Increasing the private sector's share of foodgrain imports is an indication of the degree of market orientation of food policy.

Comments:

USAID has continued promoting open market foodgrain policies. Government commercial imports are one alternative for price stabilization; but private sector imports under free trade are a less costly alternative. This indicator, relatively new, has been created to capture the extent of private open market food policy versus GOB commercial imports of foodgrain. As a result of USAID programs in the past few years, it is clear that moderate levels of food aid along with private sector imports can greatly substitute for GOB commercial imports without affecting producer price incentives. The share of private sector imports in total non-food aid commercial foodgrain imports was 100 per cent in FY 2000 and may again be 100 per cent in FY 2001. While there may be some GOB commercial imports in future years, we intend to keep the 100% private sector target.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Objective ID: 388-008

Approved: 000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Result Name: 8.2 Improved Environmentally Sound Infrastructure in Target Areas

Indicator: 8.2.1 Kilometers of farm to market roads upgraded for year round traffic

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Kilometer

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	350	225
2001	700	-
2002	1,000	-
2003	1,250	-
2004	1,250	-

Source:

IFSP project monitoring system records and CARE's Annual Results Report.

Indicator/Description:

Rehabilitated farm-to market roads provide access to markets and national road networks. Environmentally sound road improvement for year round traffic means roads with culverts, bridges facilitating free flow of water for fish movement and early recession of flood-water, and hardtop surfacing using low-cost technology. Road rehabilitation increases passenger and freight traffic, decreases transportation cost and increases the use of key agricultural inputs. It also facilitates movement of relief supplies during disasters.

Comments:

Last year the Mission reported on "environmentally sound earthen roads rehabilitated." The focus of this new IR Indicator is to rehabilitate roads, including low-cost paving. FY 2000 was the first year of this Road Rehabilitation Activity under IFSP. Achievement was short of target, as finalization of selection of alignments and their implementation procedures required more time than expected. Progress of work was delayed also because of unfavorable work conditions caused by an early monsoon. Rehabilitation work for the shortfall is currently progressing well, and we fully expect to make up the shortfall within the next two years of project implementation.

SO 388-009: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-009

Objective Name: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
25% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This is a new SO approved on October 4, 2000, with the Mission's Strategic Plan. This SO is built on the experience gathered and lessons learned from the previous SO3. Although indicators and targets are not scheduled to be established until October, 2001, implementation of this SO is already off to an excellent start. Several small but important initiatives are underway with ESF funding and the two major contract actions are fully scoped and soon to be competed.

Democratic institutions in Bangladesh do exist: parliament, a free and vigorous print media, the judiciary, political parties, competitive elections, and free speech. However, Bangladesh's formal structures of democracy have very little transparency or accountability and they are not open to public input. National politics is mostly about competition for power and resources among elites. Only rarely is the focus on national development issues which affect the citizens. Therefore, this SO is designed with a strong civil society orientation to help create effective advocacy and constituent input into national policy. It is a strategy sharply focused on three key institutions (local government, parliament, and human rights) where the risks are high, but their importance to the nation makes the effort worthwhile.

Key Results:

National Constituency for local government:

This program will stimulate the accumulation and expression of demand for strong and democratic local government. This will help lay the foundations for the longer-term goal of decentralization of resources and authority to local elected bodies. In the absence of political will, the program will apply an "Implementing Policy Change" approach engaging civil society and political and bureaucratic champions in advocacy and consensus-building activities aimed at legal, policy, and institutional reforms. Simultaneously, field-level activities will demonstrate improved governance in selected Union Councils.

Responsiveness of parliament:

There is very little interface between public interest groups and parliament. This IR focuses on increasing interaction through parliamentary committees, workshops, informal meetings, training, and the media. The emphasis is balanced between the supply side (parliamentary committees and party members) and the demand side (public knowledge of parliament, public capacity for policy advocacy in parliament, and improved media reporting). These activities will be orchestrated to increase parliament's responsiveness to citizen input.

Civil society advocacy of human rights:

This IR takes a dual approach, on the one hand developing leadership and advocacy skills broadly within human rights organizations and on the other hand supporting comprehensive programs to address specific human rights problems. Knowledge, skills, contacts, and leadership capacity of local and national leaders in the human rights movement will be enhanced. Simultaneously, civil society coalitions and human rights organizations will be supported to carry out programs on priority issues – especially those most seriously affecting women and children. Improved leadership and improved policy reform advocacy should move Bangladesh closer to the goal of protecting vulnerable groups from basic human rights violations.

Performance and Prospects:

IR 1: National constituency for strong local government developed:

Under SO3 efforts aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the local elected bodies and government institutions were confined to less than 300 out of a total of 4,500 unions. SO3 did not systematically address nationwide institutional development or policy reform. Under this new SO9, the prime contract for national constituency building has been fully scoped and will soon be competed. The scope includes activities to stimulate public policy debate on local government, feed the national debate with more grounded information on practical issues, and expose policy makers and potential supporters to stronger forms of local government found in other countries of the region. Simultaneously, more focused experimentation of best practices at Union Councils are being planned using both DA and local currency resources.

IR 2: Greater responsiveness of parliament to citizen input:

With the certainty of national parliamentary elections by October 2001, preparations have been intense including pre-election surveys, technical assessment, planning and procedures for domestic monitoring, and arrangements for international election observers. Other core activities under this IR are also in full swing. The long-term activities for increasing interaction between parliament and the public started up in September 2000 and already numerous small scale meetings and workshops have taken place. One emerging focus is on the parliamentary committees for education, environment, health, and employment, to encourage public input and policy dialogue process. Anti-corruption activities already completed include fact-finding studies on three watchdog agencies, the creation of two of six planned committees of

concerned citizens, and initial activities of an Advice and Information Center including a news scan database. (The NGO Development Success Story Annex contains more detail.) Media coverage of parliament will be included in the new contract for IR 3.

IR 3 More effective civil society advocacy of human rights:

The Anti-trafficking program has developed a comprehensive strategy and is playing an active role in donor and NGO coordination using several funding sources. (The Anti-Trafficking Success Story Annex contains more detail.) The prime contract for advocacy of human rights is now fully scoped and will soon be competed. Initially, this contract will focus on two areas displaying some of the worst human rights violations: violence against women and children and child labor. The Mission has also initiated an "equity in the classroom" program focused on girls' education and the principle of democracy in a classroom setting. This program will be expanded with FY 2001 basic education funding and integrated into the human rights objective. If sufficient funds are available, additional priority human rights topics such as torture in police custody and workers' rights may be added. The first step for each focus topic will be a situation analysis, followed by a mini-strategy, and then implementation through subcontractors and grantees. The SO3 program for Bangladesh's 1.5 million garment workers is doing well and will continue under SO9.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

This Strategic Objective is in its early start-up phase and is designed to make flexible use of multiple sources of funding including ESF and local currency. It includes some activities which will continue only if such funds are available. Most of the FY 2001 funds and some FY 2000 carryover funds will be obligated in the latter part of FY 2001 to the two new contracts mentioned above for IR1 and IR3. The structure of these contracts, with multiple sub-grants and sub-contracts, requires substantial funding to be obligated early. Therefore, it is inevitable that the SO9 pipeline will increase during FY 2002, but it should be reduced substantially in FY 2003.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors that address democracy, governance, and human rights include Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, EU, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, ADB, and the World Bank. Coordination with these donors occurs both through a broad donor consultative group on "governance" and smaller donor groups addressing specific topics, such as anti-corruption, anti-trafficking, and elections. The EU is funding a program through The Asia Foundation (TAF) which emphasizes legal awareness and alternative dispute resolution. UNDP projects in the areas of local government training, elections, and parliamentary development complement USAID's civil society program by working more directly with the central government. USAID will seek opportunities to encourage other donors to increase their contributions to strengthening institutions of democracy.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In the area of Local Government, USAID partners include CARE and IVS, plus other contractors and grantees to be selected.

For the Parliament, USAID's partners are the National Democratic Institute (NDI) for public-parliament interaction and elections, The Asia Foundation for domestic election monitoring, Transparency International Bangladesh for anti-corruption, IFES for the Public Opinion Survey and the World Bank for the Corruption Survey.

For human rights, USAID's partners are ACILS for garment workers, Red Barnet and the Bangladesh National Women's Lawyers Association for anti-trafficking, and other contractors and grantees to be selected.

Part III: Resource Request

Program Request Narrative

USAID/Bangladesh's FY 2002 and FY 2003 request is for \$57.6 million and \$58.4 million, respectively. For FY 2002, USAID has received a Congressional Presentation (CP) planning figure of \$53.8 million.

In FY 2001, USAID will operate with a DA and CSD budget of \$56.7 million. The Mission has just completed a major program development and revision phase culminating with an approved strategic plan for the FY 2000 to FY 2005 obligating period. With this new strategy, all the pieces should be in place for strong program achievements over the coming years.

In FY 2001, the Agency responded to earlier Mission requests for increased allocations in economic growth, agriculture, and democracy funding. This has provided a major boost to our economic growth and democracy portfolio. Nevertheless, there was a substantial decrease in environmental and global climate change funding, which could impair our ability to achieve projected results in SO6 (environment) and SO7 (energy). By stabilizing the USAID/Bangladesh DA/CS budget allocations at approximately \$57-60 million, the Mission should be able to adjust funding sources to maintain and optimize returns on staff and program investments in keeping with our SO and strategic plans.

From FY 1997 to FY 2001, USAID budget levels for PHN activities under SO1 have ranged from a low of around \$29 million to a high of \$45 million, with FY 2001 coming in at \$39.9 million. The years in which funding has exceeded our base budget of \$35 million have allowed the Mission to meet demands for greater emphasis on polio eradication and infectious childhood diseases, nutrition, and service delivery expansion. The present expenditure rates, as noted below in the pipeline analysis, demonstrate a substantial burn rate; however, steps are underway to gauge spending so that a stable budget of \$40 million through the request year would be sufficient. If additional funding above our request level becomes available, the PHN program and staff are in place to manage an expansion. However, we do not want to encourage any swaps of DG, EG or ENV funding to expand the PHN sector.

For economic growth and environment, the program now consists of four SOs in agribusiness and small business (SO5), open water and tropical forest management (SO6), clean energy (SO7), and food security (SO8). These four SOs are all in initial stages of implementation, although there are activities within each SO which have been ongoing under the earlier umbrella SO in Food Security. Our proposed FY 2003 budget levels for these four SOs is about \$5.7 million for agribusiness and small business; \$3.5 million for open water and tropical forest management; \$3.8 million for clean energy; and \$3.1 million for food security, for a total of \$16.1 million. These four SOs are key initiatives addressing the Mission's strategic goal of poverty alleviation and economic growth. We hope that in the coming years the requested levels for economic growth and environment programs can be maintained.

The food security SO8 is a long-standing program that can adequately operate within the budget request level, and is likely to not require additional funding. Monetized Title II resources provide funding for environmentally sound farm-to-market paved road improvements, disaster preparedness activities, and support for locally elected bodies. A follow-on five-year Title II program under CARE and the new World Vision program began implementation in FY 2000. We request that our Title II level be straight-lined at \$40.0 million per year through FY 2003. Approximately \$1.5 million annually is required from the SO8 DA budget for the dollar costs of CARE's Title II program. The balance of the DA funding is needed for the IFPRI grant on food policy, and for food-based nutrition. The Mission assumes that 202(e) funding at/or exceeding the FY 2000 level will continue to be available for the dollar costs of the World Vision Title II program.

The new SO9, Strengthened Institutions of Democracy, supports the Agency's democracy and governance goal. For FYs 2002 and 2003 the Mission's request is \$3.0 million. With the new democracy SO already under implementation, the Mission is confident of its ability to meet performance objectives in this critical

sector. The Mission has successfully garnered State Department support for funding of parliamentary and human rights programs to augment the modest DA budget level request. We continue to expect significant ESF funds from State's South Asia Regional Democracy fund.

**USAID/Bangladesh Pipeline Analysis
(Bilateral Funds Only Expressed in \$ millions)**

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Burn Rate	Estimated Expenditure \$	Bilateral NOA \$	Pipeline at End of FY \$	Months of Forward Funding at the End of FY ¹
FY 2000	2.79	33.5 (actual)	-	48.36	12.7
FY 2001	3.80	45.7	36.26	38.92	10.1
FY 2002	3.87	46.5	38.58	31.00	7.7
FY 2003	4.04	48.5	39.77	22.27	6.2

¹Derived by dividing year-end pipeline with average monthly burn rate of next FY.

The above table shows the anticipated pipeline situation should we receive the request level of \$57.6 and \$58.4 million for the next two years. The FY 2001 projected pipeline of \$38.92 million is 10.1 months forward funding, which is well within Agency mandates. Being in a complete implementation mode in all sectors, we are confident that request levels can be managed effectively and performance targets achieved.

Relationship of Program to Staff/OE levels

With the FY 2001 budget of approximately \$56.7 million in DA/CS and \$40 million in Title II resources, our directly controlled funds totaled \$96.7 million. With an on-board current USDH level of 16, this represents \$6.0 million in program funding responsibility per USDH. This compares favorably with most mission portfolios. With FY 2001 OE of \$4.07 million, including trust funds, OE represents 4.2% of our annual program. We believe an overhead of below 5% is most reasonable. It should be noted that USAID/Bangladesh also manages ESF funding for democracy and 416(b) local currency funding for USDA, which this year will total over \$37.4 million [\$36 million in 416(b) and \$1.4 million in ESF]. In addition, the Mission provides several regional support functions and receives modest funding from ANE's SARI regional program.

Operating Expense Narrative

Impact of OE Targets on Workforce and Program

USAID's approved OE level of \$4.07 million (inclusive of trust funds) will sustain the workforce and program requirements for FY 2001. The OE-funded workforce level comprises 16 USDHs (including two NEPs - one in the Program Office and one new position in the RCO office) and 47 FSNs. The program-funded workforce includes six USPSCs (two offshore and four resident hires), one TAACS advisor, one AAAS Fellow, and 23 FSNs. The USDH level includes the Regional Legal Advisor (who supports Bangladesh, India and Nepal) and the Regional Contracting Officer (who supports Bangladesh and Nepal). In FY 2001, we plan to move one USDH position from the Population, Health and Nutrition SO Team to the Regional Contracting Office (to be filled initially by a NEP), to assist in processing the increasing volume of assistance/acquisition instruments. The Mission has effectively absorbed two USDH position reductions by shifting a prior IDI slot into our USDH count and by deleting one USDH Project Development Officer position. The Mission's total staffing is expected to remain stable at a level of 94 through FY 2003. We are presently recruiting to fill several FSN vacancies, all of which are within the

total noted above. Also in FY 2001, we hired two OE-funded short-term contractors to complete the contract/grant data entry into the Agency's Mission Information Capture System (MPICS), and one program-funded short-term contractor to assist the DG team with new SO activity documentation preparation.

USDH benefits and related transportation costs are anticipated to increase significantly in FY 2002 due to the scheduled rotation of seven USDH personnel. For the FSN staff, post plans to implement a new FSN health plan (self-insured) in mid-2001. We also provided for possible FSN salary increases through 2003. The post most recently implemented in January 2001 the remaining portion of a recommended salary increase not fully adopted from 1999.

ICASS

The projected USAID share of the overall FY 2001 mid-year ICASS budget is 30 percent, which includes charges to Operating Expenses, Development Assistance, and Child Survival Diseases funds. The OE portion of \$1.01 million is slightly higher (0.8 percent) than last year's but is 7.5 percent higher than the initial FY 2001 budget. The latter increase is due to an overall increase in the Embassy ICASS target for the year, plus the projected three-percent salary increase for the American staff. Post anticipates further ICASS budget adjustments as the service provider, in coordination with the inter-agency working group, continues to scrutinize post's performance standards and the related workload counts. At this point, it is difficult to predict whether the adjustments would result in an increase or decrease in the USAID share. For budgeting purposes, the FY 2001 ICASS budget is straight-lined through FYs 2002 and 2003.

Training and Staff Development

Staff training remains a mission imperative and an unflagging commitment. This year the Mission considerably strengthened its training committee and completed a training needs assessment and team training plans. A significant number of mission-wide and targeted programmatic training sessions have been conducted to improve our capability to manage programs under the new ADS systems, to meet performance measurement and program management needs, and to maintain professional standards in contracting, finance, administration and information technology. Whenever possible we have sponsored training workshops in Dhaka to enable larger participation by Mission staff, while we have also sent more staff to overseas training this year. The Mission will continue to place a high priority on training for all staff, and especially looks forward to new management and program training opportunities offered by the Agency. During FY 2001, the mission funded a number of USAID/Washington site visits to enable technical staff to become familiar with our program and to help defend our budget proposals. Budgeted levels for training and USAID/Washington site visits for FYs 2002 and 2003 are constant at the FY 2001 levels.

Capital Investment

As regards our internal infrastructure, we have made substantial progress in capital investment objectives of meeting urgent and unplanned requirements (Y2K and emergency residential generators), largely with the support of the Bureau. In information technology, M/IRM will assist with some of the additional funding required for the FY 2001 planned upgrades for server hardware and operating system and application software for both LAN servers and desktops. The mission is studying the feasibility of procuring a VSAT system dedicated to internet access since the present agency VSAT system does not meet our requirements and is expected to revert to its original purpose in the future. If at all possible, this procurement will occur in FY 2001.

The Mission's perspective on future capital investment has evolved over the past year. The new outlook is defined by the confluence of concerns for fire-life safety, the moderate to high potential for earthquakes, and the constant emphasis on both personal and physical security. These are priority cross-cutting concerns for all agencies at post. The common denominator of these issues is the post's inventory of short-term and long-term leased residential, and certain functional space properties. The direct impact on USAID is with residential properties since USAID does not lease any functional space, nor does USAID own any real

property in Bangladesh. An indirect impact relates to the American Recreation Association (ARA) a.k.a., the "Club", the community facility used by USAID staff and partners and embassy staff.

A consensus is crystallizing amongst all agencies at post that the most effective, practical and cost-efficient manner of addressing the above issues is by constructing USG-funded facilities, whether offices, a residential compound, a club, or an Ambassador's residence. The cost implications are substantial. Likewise, the near-and-long-term benefits and cost savings are very significant. Quantifiable cost savings would be realized in guard services and security upgrades and improvements. Critically important yet difficult-to-quantify benefits would be realized in staff recruitment, retention, morale and overall quality of life.

A planned FBO earthquake assessment visit in early May 2001 will be the precursor of any future, substantive action proposal. The mission wishes the Bureau to be advised of this potential development and will facilitate and coordinate with ANE and M/AS management as appropriate.

Trust Fund

The FY 2001 local Trust Fund (TF) level of \$237,800 represents the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) contribution to Mission operating costs, in accordance with the terms of the 1974 trust account agreement between the GOB and the USG. The GOB TF contribution is calculated at 10 percent of the following projected expenses: local currency expenditures for the support of USDH staff, such as residential lease; FSN salaries; and local costs associated with expatriate personnel of USAID recipients. The projected TF level for FYs 2002 and 2003 is \$251,800.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources	1,900,000		760,000			1,140,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	1,500,000	600,000		750,000	150,000	
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,400,000	600,000	760,000	750,000	150,000	1,140,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources	2,000,000		800,000			1,200,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	3,650,000	1,460,000		1,825,000	365,000	
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,650,000	1,460,000	800,000	1,825,000	365,000	1,200,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources	2,000,000		800,000			1,200,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	3,650,000	1,460,000		1,825,000	365,000	
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,650,000	1,460,000	800,000	1,825,000	365,000	1,200,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources	3,500,000	700,000	1,400,000			1,400,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	3,772,000	1,508,800		1,886,000	377,200	
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,272,000	2,208,800	1,400,000	1,886,000	377,200	1,400,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved									
CSD	13,909,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,000,000	0		
Other	0								
	13,909,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,000,000	0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	13,909,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	13,909,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved									
CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000			
Other	0								
	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000	0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved									
CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000			
Other	0								
	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000	0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: Bangladesh									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved									
CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000			
Other	0								
	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907			3,481,000	0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	14,390,000	9,347,093	1,561,907	0	0	3,481,000	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro-Enterprise	Children's Basic Education (*)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ w/GCC & Biodiversity	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved															
Bilateral	26,164,365	20,218,566					11,644,566	8,099,000	0	475,000				28,822,203	17,560,728
Field Spt	22,909,000	19,690,434					14,355,434	2,810,000	0	2,525,000				22,909,000	19,690,434
	49,073,365	39,909,000	0	0	0	0	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,000,000		0	0	51,731,203	37,251,162
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor															
Bilateral	1,452,851	0											0	1,225,000	227,851
Field Spt	70,000	0											0	70,000	0
	1,522,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295,000	227,851
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness & Small Business															
Bilateral	7,569,764	5,000,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,000,000									5,512,208	7,057,556
Field Spt	0	700,000	0	0	700,000									0	700,000
	7,569,764	5,700,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,208	7,757,556
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources															
Bilateral	2,316,678	1,900,000		300,000								1,600,000		1,755,000	2,461,678
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	2,316,678	1,900,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,000	0	1,755,000	2,461,678
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
Bilateral	7,316,519	1,500,000		500,000								1,000,000		4,929,682	3,886,837
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	7,316,519	1,500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	4,929,682	3,886,837
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
Bilateral	3,325,093	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000										3,278,860	3,246,233
Field Spt	100,000	0	0	0										100,000	0
	3,425,093	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,378,860	3,246,233
SO 388-009: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy															
Bilateral	216,296	4,440,000				1,500,000							2,940,000	240,000	4,416,296
Field Spt	62,100	60,000											60,000	62,100	60,000
	278,396	4,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	302,100	4,476,296
Total Bilateral	48,361,566	36,258,566	2,200,000	5,800,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	11,644,566	8,099,000	0	475,000		2,600,000	2,940,000	45,762,953	38,857,179
Total Field Support	23,141,100	20,450,434	0	0	700,000	0	14,355,434	2,810,000	0	2,525,000		0	60,000	23,141,100	20,450,434
TOTAL PROGRAM	71,502,666	56,709,000	2,200,000	5,800,000	1,700,000	1,500,000	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,000,000		2,600,000	3,000,000	68,904,053	59,307,613

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,700,000
Democracy	3,000,000
HCD	1,500,000
PHN	39,909,000
Environment	2,600,000
GCC (from all Goals)	1,000,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	41,300,000
CSD Program Total	15,409,000
TOTAL	56,709,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro-Enterprise	Children's Basic Education (*)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ w/GCC & Biodiversity	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved															
Bilateral	17,560,728	20,218,566					11,644,566	8,099,000		475,000				27,000,000	10,779,294
Field Spt	19,690,434	20,171,434					14,355,434	2,810,000		3,006,000				19,690,434	20,171,434
	37,251,162	40,390,000	0	0	0	0	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000		0	0	46,690,434	30,950,728
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor															
Bilateral	227,851	0											0	227,851	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	227,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,851	0
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness & Small Business															
Bilateral	7,057,556	6,010,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	1,810,000									5,642,110	7,425,446
Field Spt	700,000	390,000		0	390,000									700,000	390,000
	7,757,556	6,400,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,342,110	7,815,446
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources															
Bilateral	2,461,678	2,000,000		500,000								1,500,000		1,943,678	2,518,000
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	2,461,678	2,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,500,000	0	1,943,678	2,518,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
Bilateral	3,886,837	3,650,000		800,000								2,850,000		5,259,937	2,276,900
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	3,886,837	3,650,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,850,000	0	5,259,937	2,276,900
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
Bilateral	3,246,233	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000										3,880,000	2,566,233
Field Spt	0	0	0	0										0	0
	3,246,233	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,880,000	2,566,233
SO 388-009: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy															
Bilateral	4,416,296	3,500,000				500,000							3,000,000	2,600,000	5,316,296
Field Spt	60,000	0											0	60,000	0
	4,476,296	3,500,000	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	2,660,000	5,316,296
Total Bilateral	38,857,179	38,578,566	2,800,000	5,900,000	1,810,000	500,000	11,644,566	8,099,000	0	475,000		4,350,000	3,000,000	46,553,576	30,882,169
Total Field Support	20,450,434	20,561,434	0	0	390,000	0	14,355,434	2,810,000	0	3,006,000		0	0	20,450,434	20,561,434
TOTAL PROGRAM	59,307,613	59,140,000	2,800,000	5,900,000	2,200,000	500,000	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000		4,350,000	3,000,000	67,004,010	51,443,603

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,900,000
Democracy	3,000,000
HCD	500,000
PHN	40,390,000
Environment	4,350,000
GCC (from all Goals)	2,350,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	44,250,000
CSD Program Total	14,890,000
TOTAL	59,140,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro-Enterprise	Children's Basic Education (*)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ w/GCC & Biodiversity	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved															
Bilateral	17,560,728	19,328,566					10,754,566	8,099,000		475,000				27,000,000	9,889,294
Field Spt	19,690,434	20,171,434					14,355,434	2,810,000		3,006,000				19,690,434	20,171,434
	37,251,162	39,500,000	0	0	0	0	25,110,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000		0	0	46,690,434	30,060,728
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and Rural Poor															
Bilateral	227,851	0											0	227,851	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	227,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,851	0
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness & Small Business															
Bilateral	7,057,556	6,178,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	1,978,000									5,642,110	7,593,446
Field Spt	700,000	390,000	0		390,000									700,000	390,000
	7,757,556	6,568,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,368,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,342,110	7,983,446
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources															
Bilateral	2,461,678	2,500,000		500,000								2,000,000		1,943,678	3,018,000
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	2,461,678	2,500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	1,943,678	3,018,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
Bilateral	3,886,837	3,650,000		800,000								2,850,000		5,259,937	2,276,900
Field Spt	0	0		0								0		0	0
	3,886,837	3,650,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,850,000	0	5,259,937	2,276,900
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
Bilateral	3,246,233	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000										3,880,000	2,566,233
Field Spt	0	0	0	0										0	0
	3,246,233	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,880,000	2,566,233
SO 388-009: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy															
Bilateral	4,416,296	3,500,000				500,000							3,000,000	2,600,000	5,316,296
Field Spt	60,000	0											0	60,000	0
	4,476,296	3,500,000	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	2,660,000	5,316,296
Total Bilateral	38,857,179	38,356,566	2,800,000	5,900,000	1,978,000	500,000	10,754,566	8,099,000	0	475,000	0	4,850,000	3,000,000	46,553,576	30,660,169
Total Field Support	20,450,434	20,561,434	0	0	390,000	0	14,355,434	2,810,000	0	3,006,000	0	0	0	20,450,434	20,561,434
TOTAL PROGRAM	59,307,613	58,918,000	2,800,000	5,900,000	2,368,000	500,000	25,110,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000	0	4,850,000	3,000,000	67,004,010	51,221,603

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	11,068,000
Democracy	3,000,000
HCD	500,000
PHN	39,500,000
Environment	4,850,000
GCC (from all Goals)	2,350,000

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	44,028,000
CSD Program Total	14,890,000
TOTAL	58,918,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro-Enterprise	Children's Basic Education (*)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ w/GCC & Biodiversity	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced & Family Health Improved															
Bilateral	10,779,294	20,218,566					11,644,566	8,099,000		475,000				27,000,000	3,997,860
Field Spt	20,171,434	20,171,434					14,355,434	2,810,000		3,006,000				20,171,434	20,171,434
	30,950,728	40,390,000	0	0	0	0	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000		0	0	47,171,434	24,169,294
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness & Small Business															
Bilateral	7,425,446	5,678,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,178,000									5,315,000	7,788,446
Field Spt	390,000	0												390,000	0
	7,815,446	5,678,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,178,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,705,000	7,788,446
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources															
Bilateral	2,518,000	3,500,000		700,000	300,000							2,500,000		5,130,000	888,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,518,000	3,500,000	0	700,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	5,130,000	888,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
Bilateral	2,276,900	3,772,000		522,000								3,250,000		3,719,575	2,329,325
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,276,900	3,772,000	0	522,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,250,000	0	3,719,575	2,329,325
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
Bilateral	2,566,233	3,100,000	1,800,000	1,300,000										3,448,000	2,218,233
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,566,233	3,100,000	1,800,000	1,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,448,000	2,218,233
SO 388-009: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy															
Bilateral	5,316,296	3,500,000				500,000							3,000,000	3,855,000	4,961,296
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	5,316,296	3,500,000	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,855,000	4,961,296
Total Bilateral	30,882,169	39,768,566	2,800,000	5,022,000	2,478,000	500,000	11,644,566	8,099,000	0	475,000		5,750,000	3,000,000	48,467,575	22,183,160
Total Field Support	20,561,434	20,171,434	0	0	0	0	14,355,434	2,810,000	0	3,006,000		0	0	20,561,434	20,171,434
TOTAL PROGRAM	51,443,603	59,940,000	2,800,000	5,022,000	2,478,000	500,000	26,000,000	10,909,000	0	3,481,000		5,750,000	3,000,000	69,029,009	42,354,594

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,300,000
Democracy	3,000,000
HCD	500,000
PHN	40,390,000
Environment	5,750,000
GCC (from all Goals)	2,250,000

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	45,050,000
CSD Program Total	14,890,000
TOTAL	59,940,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: ESF N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: ESF N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: ESF N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: ESF N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: FSA N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEED N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEEB N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEED N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEEB N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEED N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Bangladesh
 Approp: AEEB N/A
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org BANGLADESH End of year On-Board	PHN	ED	ENV	ENR	F&D	DG		DIR	FM	EXO	RCO	RLA	PRO		
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	Total SO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	4	1	0	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	0	3	2	1	10	1	10	11	3	0	2	27	37
Subtotal	8	2	1	4	4	2	21	3	11	16	6	1	5	42	63
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	2	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
FSNs/TCNs	8	5	2	3	2	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Subtotal	10	5	2	4	2	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	29
Total Direct Workforce	18	7	3	8	6	7	49	3	11	16	6	1	6	43	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	19	7	3	8	7	7	51	3	11	16	6	1	6	43	94

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org BANGLADESH End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	PHN SO 1	ED SO 5	ENV SO 6	ENR SO 7	F&D SO 8	DG SO 9	Total SO	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt	EXO Admin. Mgmt	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PRO All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	0	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	0	3	2	1	10	1	10	11	3	0	2	27	37
Subtotal	7	2	1	4	4	2	20	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	63
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	2	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSNs/TCNs	8	5	2	3	2	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Subtotal	10	5	2	4	3	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Total Direct Workforce	17	7	3	8	7	7	49	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	7	3	8	8	7	51	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	94

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org BANGLADESH End of year On-Board	PHN	ED	ENV	ENR	F&D	DG	Total SO Staff	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt	EXO Admin. Mgmt	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PRO All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9									
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	0	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	0	3	2	1	10	1	10	11	3	0	2	27	37
Subtotal	7	2	1	4	4	2	20	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	63
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	2	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSNs/TCNs	8	5	2	3	2	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Subtotal	10	5	2	4	3	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Total Direct Workforce	17	7	3	8	7	7	49	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	7	3	8	8	7	51	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	94

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org BANGLADESH End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	PHN	ED	ENV	ENR	F&D	DG	Total SO Staff	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt	EXO Admin. Mgmt	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PRO All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9									
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	0	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	0	3	2	1	10	1	10	11	3	0	2	27	37
Subtotal	7	2	1	4	4	2	20	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	63
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	2	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSNs/TCNs	8	5	2	3	2	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Subtotal	10	5	2	4	3	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Total Direct Workforce	17	7	3	8	7	7	49	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	7	3	8	8	7	51	3	11	16	7	1	5	43	94

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: BANGLADESH

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	2	2	2	2
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	2	2	2
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	0	0	0	0
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	0	0	0	0
Health/Pop. - 50	4	3	3	3
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
Total	16	16	16	16

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
remaining IDIs: list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	96.4		96.4	97.7		97.7	107.9		107.9	107.9		107.9
	Subtotal OC 11.1	96.4	0.0	96.4	97.7	0.0	97.7	107.9	0.0	107.9	107.9	0.0	107.9
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	1.1		1.1	0.8		0.8	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	69.5		69.5	80.0		80.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	483.5		483.5	502.9		502.9	511.4		511.4	511.4		511.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	553.0	0.0	553.0	582.9	0.0	582.9	601.4	0.0	601.4	601.4	0.0	601.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	240.0		240.0	350.0		350.0	365.0		365.0	365.0		365.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	21.6		21.6	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	93.7		93.7	94.5		94.5	103.6		103.6	103.6		103.6
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0		0.0	41.7		41.7	24.2		24.2	24.2		24.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	353.7	0.0	353.7	527.8	0.0	527.8	523.8	0.0	523.8	523.8	0.0	523.8
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	205.0		205.0	205.0		205.0	205.0		205.0	205.0		205.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 388		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	53.0		53.0	75.0		75.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	60.0		60.0	75.0		75.0	95.0		95.0	95.0		95.0
21.0	R & R Travel	47.0		47.0	50.0		50.0	70.0		70.0	70.0		70.0
21.0	Education Travel	27.5		27.5	38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	86.0		86.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	768.5	0.0	768.5	763.0	0.0	763.0	763.0	0.0	763.0	763.0	0.0	763.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	121.0		121.0	175.0		175.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	25.0		25.0	31.0		31.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	66.0		66.0	30.5		30.5	50.2		50.2	50.2		50.2
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	26.5		26.5	26.5		26.5	26.5		26.5
	Subtotal OC 22.0	212.0	0.0	212.0	263.0	0.0	263.0	166.7	0.0	166.7	166.7	0.0	166.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	95.6	237.8	333.4	100.0	251.8	351.8	118.6	251.8	370.4	118.6	251.8	370.4
	Subtotal OC 23.2	95.6	237.8	333.4	100.0	251.8	351.8	118.6	251.8	370.4	118.6	251.8	370.4
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	122.0		122.0	140.0		140.0	153.0		153.0	153.0		153.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	16.0		16.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	153.0	0.0	153.0	170.0	0.0	170.0	183.0	0.0	183.0	183.0	0.0	183.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	85.0		85.0	100.0		100.0	115.0		115.0	115.0		115.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	136.1	0.0	136.1	151.1	0.0	151.1	166.3	0.0	166.3	166.3	0.0	166.3
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	1,011.6		1,011.6	1,011.6		1,011.6	1,011.6		1,011.6	1,011.6		1,011.6
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	1,011.6	0.0	1,011.6	1,011.6	0.0	1,011.6	1,011.6	0.0	1,011.6	1,011.6	0.0	1,011.6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Subtotal OC 25.4	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
25.6 Medical Care	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7.5		7.5	10.0		10.0	11.4		11.4	11.4		11.4
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	7.5		7.5	17.5		17.5	35.5		35.5	35.5		35.5
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20.0		20.0	32.1		32.1	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	35.0	0.0	35.0	59.6	0.0	59.6	61.9	0.0	61.9	61.9	0.0	61.9
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH												
Org. No: 388												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	50.0		50.0	60.0		60.0	59.8		59.8	59.8		59.8
Subtotal OC 26.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	59.8	0.0	59.8	59.8	0.0	59.8
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	75.0		75.0	80.0		80.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	130.0		130.0	0.0		0.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	20.0		20.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles	15.0		15.0	0.0		0.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	100.0		100.0	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
31.0 IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	347.5	0.0	347.5	192.5	0.0	192.5	215.0	0.0	215.0	215.0	0.0	215.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	3,833.5	237.8	4,071.3	4,000.0	251.8	4,251.8	4,000.0	251.8	4,251.8	4,000.0	251.8	4,251.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>1,140.1</u>			<u>1,279.4</u>			<u>1,336.8</u>					
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>54.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>	54.0	<u>54.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>		<u>54.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>				

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 63.3 35.2

Organization: USAID/BANGLADESH

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	16.8	16.8	63.3	33.9	97.2	35.2	4.9	40.1
Withdrawals	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	307.6	251.8	251.8	251.8
Deposits	237.8	251.8	251.8	251.8
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 54.0 54.0 54.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH													
Org. No: 388													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	145.4		145.4	161.0		161.0	164.0		164.0	164.0		164.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	185.4	0.0	185.4	201.0	0.0	201.0	209.0	0.0	209.0	209.0	0.0	209.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0		0.0	24.5		24.5	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0		0.0	16.5		16.5	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	44.0	0.0	44.0	35.4	0.0	35.4	35.4	0.0	35.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 388		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	14.0		14.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	10.0		10.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0	2.5		2.5	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	R & R Travel	2.0		2.0	0.0		0.0	8.1		8.1	8.1		8.1
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2.0		2.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.0		5.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	1.0		1.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	46.5	0.0	46.5	62.1	0.0	62.1	62.1	0.0	62.1
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	25.0		25.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	1.3		1.3	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	15.0		15.0	22.2		22.2	24.4		24.4	24.4		24.4

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	15.0	0.0	15.0	22.2	0.0	22.2	24.4	0.0	24.4	24.4	0.0	24.4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	7.0		7.0	8.3		8.3	9.3		9.3	9.3		9.3
23.3 Telephone Costs	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	9.0	0.0	9.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	11.3	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	11.3
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	5.2		5.2	6.5		6.5	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	5.2	0.0	5.2	9.5	0.0	9.5	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.4

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 388		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	97.0		97.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	97.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	4.5		4.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		342.1	0.0	342.1	466.8	0.0	466.8	455.6	0.0	455.6	455.6	0.0	455.6

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>177.9</u>	<u>232.3</u>	<u>226.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>54.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	16.5	8.4
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Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO 388-001	Contraceptives, 936-3057	High	1.5 years		10,000		10,000
SO 388-001	Deliver, 936-3089.01	High	1.5 years		2,500		2,500
SO 388-001	PRIME II, 936-3093.01	High	1.5 years		225.43		225.43
SO 388-001	AVSC (surgical contraception), 936-3093.01	High	1.5 years		700		700
SO 388-001	TACS Advisor (Matt), 936-5970.03	High	1.5 years		250		250
SO 388-001	FHI/IMPACT, 936-3090.02	High	1.5 years		3,006		3,006
SO 388-001	Measure/Evaluation, 936-3083.02	High	1.5 years		315		315
SO 388-001	Measure/DHS (Mat. Mort. Survey), 936-3083.01	High	1.5 years		700		700
SO 388-001	IEC/PCS (maternal mortality - UNICEF), 936-3052.02	High	1.5 years		1,000		1,000
SO 388-001	Policy II, 936-3078.02	High	1.5 years		450		450
SO 388-001	FOCUS II - TBD	High	1.5 years		300		300
SO 388-001	MOST, 936-3094.02	High	1.5 years		365		365
SO 388-001	Michigan Fellow, 936-3093.02	High	1.5 years		100		100
SO 388-001	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II, 936-5992.02	High	1.5 years		260		260
GRAND TOTAL.....					20,171.43		20,171.43

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

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____
 Org. No: _____
 OC

FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____
Org. No: _____
OC

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5 FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____
Org. No: _____
OC

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6 Medical Care												
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits
Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: <input type="text"/>		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2003
OC	Object Class Code Title	Estimate	Target	Target	Request
11.8	Special personal services payments				
	U.S. PSCs				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits				
	U.S. PSCs - Benefits				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits				
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Training Travel				
	Operational Travel				
	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				
	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				
	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				
	Assessment Travel				
	Impact Evaluation Travel				
	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				
	Recruitment Travel				
	Other Operational Travel				
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charge:				
	Commercial Time Sharing				
	Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges				
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction				
	Subscriptions & Publications				
	Other Printing and Reproduction				
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				
	Management & Professional Support Services				
	Engineering & Technical Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services				
	Non-Federal Audits				
	Grievances/Investigations				
	Manpower Contracts				
	Staff training contracts				
	Other Miscellaneous Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts				
	DCAA Audits				
	HHS Audits				
	All Other Federal Audits				
	Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts				
	All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies				
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment				
	IT Software Purchases				
	IT Hardware Purchases				
	Other Equipment Purchases				
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE): The Mission is implementing a new strategic plan, FY2000 – FY2005 and a number of new activities. Under the Office of Economic Growth, Food and Environment (EGFE), four new Strategic Objectives (SO) have been set, restructuring the old EGAD Team with three SOs. The new Energy (SO7) and Environment (SO6) Teams have new programmatic focus and require IEEs. A Strategic Objective Grant Agreement (SOAG) has been signed with the GOB for energy. While the SO7 is developing new work plans, the SO6 is broadening its program strategy aiming at signing a SOAG with the GOB. The SO7 includes and is built on the Mission's success in rural electrification and small power generation. The new SO, concentrating on the energy/environment interface to ensure clean energy development, will focus on achieving results in three major areas: institutional capacity building for making decisions in energy sector reform, creating an enabling environment, and increased public support for energy sector reform. The Mission will develop a separate clean energy results package under the SO. The SO6 includes the existing MACH activity and the on-going TFCA process for establishing the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (BTFCF), aiming at developing an integrated open water/tropical forestry activity. This will require revisiting the current results structure. The IEEs for both the SOs are in progress.

This year, the Mission approved several environmental monitoring plans under PL-480 Title II programs, namely, CARE's IFSP and World Vision's Food Security Enhancement Initiative.

The IEE for the new DG programs (SO9) has been completed and submitted for the BEO's review.

Notional Timeframe for new IEEs

Activity	Initiate IEE	Target Completion
SO9 Strengthening Institutions of Democracy	Submitted	March 2001
SO6 Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources	Initiated	August 2001
SO7 Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	Initiated	August 2001

Environmental Compliance: Under Title II, both CARE and World Vision are implementing program components that require installation of shallow-depth hand-pumps for supplying drinking water to the target communities. In some areas, prevalence of arsenic at concentrations above the admissible limit has been diagnosed, resulting in suspension of implementation of those components. The MEO is working with CARE and World Vision (and in conjunction with UNICEF, DPHE and other actors) to identify appropriate measures to this effect. USAID/Bangladesh has no other issues related to the implementation of the requirements under 22 CFR 216.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

Clean Energy Program: USAID/Bangladesh's core GCC program is implemented under the Mission's Strategic Objective (SO) 7, *Improved Performance of the Energy Sector*, which concentrates on the energy/GCC interface. This strategic objective aims to improve the performance and efficiency of the energy sector, thus enabling and promoting overall economic development. An important aspect of this work is the development and usage of a clean energy source (natural gas), thereby reducing overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

While the Bangladesh Government continues to pursue a number of significant reforms in the energy sector, encompassing both power and gas, implementation has been slower than hoped. The goals, however, of open market policies and increased private sector investment remain unchanged. Within this context, the focus for USAID program activities continues to be the efficient use of energy and decrease in system loss, both of which can be achieved by enhancing institutional capacity and encouraging policies that promote competition and the use of natural gas. Attention is also being given to encouraging cooperation and eventual trade in clean energy between Bangladesh and other South Asian nations.

Program (SO-level) impact indicators have been revisited this year and the new indicators are: Increased usage of clean fuel in commercial energy mix, to meet overall energy supply need; increased per capita consumption of clean energy; and increased number of rural population with access to electricity. These are being addressed through the following three IRs: Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development; improved enabling environment; and increased public support for energy sector reform.

The "unbundling" of the power sector continued, with the year's target for transmission line transfer to the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) met. Similarly, the target for total rural electric connections, which is vital to economic growth in these areas, was slightly surpassed. The target for rural power generation was not achieved, although all three 10 MW plants were in the commissioning phase by the end of the fiscal year. This is a commercial venture, with USAID playing a facilitating role, which is indicative of Bangladesh's increasing openness to private investment in the power sector.

Bangladesh has been slow in reaching consensus on how its natural gas resources can best be used to benefit the country. These delays have caused a slowdown in the pace of new investment in the natural gas and power sectors. To provide an objective analysis of the natural gas resource base, USAID promoted and funded a substantial joint Petrobangla/U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) effort to assess Bangladesh's natural gas potential, and also funded or supported a variety of other seminars/workshops focusing on the experience of other countries in developing and maximizing the use of their natural gas resources. USAID also financed a study analyzing the financial and technical feasibility of natural gas generated power exports to India and, through a PASA with USDOE, provided technical advice regarding proposed natural gas reform legislation.

In FY 2000, the Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) activity and implementing partners continued strengthening the capacity of the Rural Electrification Board (REB) and the rural power cooperatives, enabling them to provide more reliable energy and better services to their rural customers through improved systems management and operation. Activities through the RPPR program help reduce biomass fuel use as well as increase economic activities in the rural areas. USAID's efforts in building capacity to provide rural power through greater connections and increased power generation will stimulate economic activity in the rural areas. However, funding for infrastructure development from bilateral, multilateral and GOB sources will be crucial to achievement of overall success. In terms of broader power sector work, efforts got underway to improve the performance of the national power generating and distributing system, including promotion of "unbundling" to ensure greater accountability and transparency and help reduce system losses.

With the discovery of significant gas fields, Bangladesh has the opportunity to use this resource to strengthen and expand its energy sector and to spur economic growth and development. Bangladesh currently produces about 270 billion cubic feet (BCF) of natural gas per year. A recently-completed

assessment study carried out jointly by USGS and Petrobangla estimates a mean of 32 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of technically recoverable, undiscovered gas resources. This study provides Bangladesh with further assurance that it can significantly expand gas sector development and seriously consider gas export to spur economic growth and development. USAID assistance in FY 2001 will include long-term technical assistance and training for GOB entities involved with the natural gas and electric power sectors. This should improve capacity to undertake the analyses necessary for sound energy policy planning and implementation.

Activities under will continue to educate the public and the media about energy issues and development implications. Key activities will include establishing a transparent energy information system, support for studies regarding the country's energy resources, economic analysis of the downstream use potentials of energy resources, and seminars and workshops to disseminate the results of these studies to the GOB, press, labor force, professionals, and private sector.

During FY 2001, USAID will also be looking at possibilities for follow-up to the recent natural gas resources assessment. Further seminars and workshops on specific energy topics, many utilizing USG staff under our PASA with USDOE are planned. On the rural electrification front, planning and support for eight additional 10 MW generating plants is underway, along with planning for a follow-on to the current RPPR activity.

The National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association (NRECA) is implementing the RPPR program. Through a USAID financed Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with US Department of Energy (USDOE), a number of US agencies are providing technical assistance and training to GOB entities.

Renewable Energy: USAID/Bangladesh, using 416(b) local currency resources equivalent to US\$4.0 million, is working with Grameen Shakti, a subsidiary of the Grameen Bank, to develop photovoltaic energy in the remotest sections of the country where conventional grid electricity will not reach in the foreseeable future. Development of renewable energy capacity has results to track under GCC.

Conservation and Improved Management of Tropical Forest Resources: Bangladesh, as announced by President Clinton during his March 20, 2000, visit to Bangladesh, is the first country to benefit under the debt rescheduling process of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) 1998. Negotiations have been completed between the Government of Bangladesh and the USG and two agreements, namely, the Debt Exchange Agreement and the Tropical Forest Agreement, have been signed. We are now working towards establishing the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (BTFCF) – an independent not-for-profit entity established under Bangladesh law – which will make grants to eligible implementers (mostly NGOs) for tropical forest conservation. USAID/Bangladesh is planning a long-term programmatic involvement with the BTFCF process. In addition, USAID/Bangladesh's current natural resources management activity, Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH), has habitat restoration components that include afforestation and reforestation of riparian habitats. The Mission is now designing the program concept for the Environment SO, Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources, which will focus on integrated management of both wetland and tropical forest resources, in conjunction with and complementing the strategy for tropical forest conservation under the BTFCF initiatives. The habitat restoration process and conservation of tropical forests will have results to track under GCC.

Strategic Plan for GCC Results Tracking: The Mission has initiated work to develop a strategic plan to track GCC results under the above mentioned programs. Formal reporting will begin from the next R4 period. The results will be reported under the following categories:

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector
Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resources Management
Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change (probable, from the disaster assistance efforts of the Mission)

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet! ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use! ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion			3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J								2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J					2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733			T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):						0	

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

Polio in Bangladesh: On the Brink of Eradication



Her name is Dolly. She is the only child of 22-year-old Mosammat Khatun, second wife of 55-year-old Abdul Jalil, owner of a small grocery shop. With the \$60 he earns each month, Jalil supports his new family, his first wife, and three of her children as well. Dolly and her parents live in a Dhaka slum called Damalkote. At age four-and-a-half months, Dolly received her third DPT vaccination and oral polio vaccine. Three days later, she became feverish. Thinking it a reaction to the vaccines, her mother assumed the fever would pass. But five days later Dolly could not move her left leg and became generally weak. Two weeks later, she was admitted to Dhaka Children's Hospital with acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), a clinical manifestation of several diseases, including polio. Stool specimens were tested at the Bangladesh National Polio Laboratory and at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. The tests were positive for wild poliovirus.

Polio is catastrophic for the individual and heartbreaking for the family. Until the GOB began its polio eradication efforts in 1995, thousands of children like Dolly were crippled each year. But polio is becoming a thing of the past in Bangladesh. Down from hundreds of cases in previous years, the number of laboratory-confirmed polio cases declined to 29 in 1999 and 1 in 2000 -- Dolly. No cases have been found so far in 2001.

Only time will tell if Dolly is the last child to be crippled by polio in Bangladesh. But given the significant improvements in Bangladesh's polio program over the past three years, there's reason to be optimistic. The polio surveillance system has improved to the extent that the measured non-polio AFP rate exceeds the WHO target of 1/100,000 children under 15 (viz. 1.78 in 2000). This indicates that the system is increasingly capable of finding polio cases. Over 90% of AFP cases are investigated within 48 hours of notification, and two stool specimens are collected within 14 days for 70% of them, up from 59% in 1998, and approaching the target of 80%. Frontline health workers throughout the country, including traditional healers, are being instructed and motivated to report AFP cases immediately. If the timeliness of case notification continues to improve and the non-polio AFP rate is maintained at greater than 1 in all districts with no wild poliovirus isolation during the next three years, polio eradication in Bangladesh will be confirmed.

Smallpox was eradicated from Bangladesh in October 1975. (The leader of USAID/ Bangladesh's Population, Health and Nutrition Team, Jay Anderson, and the head of USAID's Immunization and Other Child Health (IOCH) Project, Dr. Pierre Claquin, both participated in that historic effort.) Now Bangladesh is on the threshold of eradicating polio. This has been possible thanks to the hard work of GOB and NGO health staff, and to the 600,000 volunteers who contribute time and effort several times a year for National Immunization Days and Child-to-Child search activities to find unvaccinated children. USAID, through IOCH, funds 18 Operations and Surveillance Officers, 4 Field Support Coordinators and 100 Polio Eradication Facilitators. USAID also funds 32 WHO Surveillance Medical Officers. This team provides technical expertise and assists government staff and volunteers to plan and implement national immunization campaigns and to improve AFP surveillance. USAID is a partner with WHO, UNICEF, DFID, JICA, and Rotary International in providing financial and technical support for polio eradication in excess of \$12 million per year.

Food and Agriculture in Bangladesh: A Success Story

Bangladesh's accomplishments in agriculture and food security in the 30 years since independence have been a major development success story. From Henry Kissinger's "basket case" of the early 70's -- a nation with chronic, major food deficits that was sustained in large measure by food aid -- Bangladesh is now essentially self-sufficient in rice, its basic cereal, and is emerging as a significant exporter of high value agricultural products.

In rice, overall production has increased from 11.7 million MTs in 1974, to 19.9 million MTs in 1999, an average annual increase of 2.14 percent. Wheat production has gone from 0.11 million MT in 1974 to 1.9 million MTs in 1999 and the trade in both key cereals has been opened up to private dealers. The net result is that the country has gone from a situation of chronic deficit to near self-sufficiency. Cereal prices are low and stable, and production continues to increase. At the same time the agricultural economy is diversifying rapidly. Livestock (especially poultry) has been going through a major transformation, with the poultry industry expanding at an annual average rate of 5-6 percent. This, in turn, is leading to further production diversification (expansion of maize production) and expansion of supporting industries (baby chicks, feed mills).

USAID has been actively engaged in the development of Bangladesh's agriculture sector virtually since independence. We have played a major role in the development of the agricultural research system and the institutions of higher agricultural education, in the liberalization of the agricultural input industry and agricultural trade, and in development of rural infrastructure, including rural roads and electrification networks. Following are some examples of program impact.

Rural works: During 1995-2000, the Title II program rehabilitated over 15,000 km. of farm-to-market roads, creating jobs and improving year-round access to markets and basic human development services. Documented benefits include lower travel costs and associated 94 percent increase in freight traffic. Further, the construction to environmentally sound standards has facilitated improved water flow, leading to quicker recession of flood waters and, as a consequence, a 16 percent increase in agricultural production (by value) in the project area. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of Title II rural road program was 29 percent, more than double the accepted international norm.

Food aid management and targeting: USAID-led policy dialogue has led to the GOB's reorienting its large Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) away from mass distribution in favor of a targeted food "safety net" program for the poor, and from entirely public sector administration toward allowing the private sector to play a key food security role. In FY 2000, the MOF distributed 85 percent of the public food to targeted programs (Food for Education, Food for Work, etc.) for the poor, an increase of about 46 percent since 1992. An increased share food grain imports is now undertaken by the private sector under free trade, starting from zero in 1991 to 50 percent (of total commercial imports) in 1996, to 100 percent in 2000. This transition has helped the GOB deal with adverse food situations arising out of the hidden drought of 1997 and the devastating flood of 1998. During the GOB's FY 1999 (pre- and post- 1998 flood), private sector imports, mainly from India, reached 2.26 million MTs. Government imports and subsidized sales of this magnitude were simply not feasible. Had the GOB imported this grain itself, the total fiscal cost would have been about \$185 million.

Rural Electrification: USAID was the original donor to support the Rural Electrification (RE) program beginning in 1977. During 1977-2000, nearly 2.42 million domestic connections have been provided and over 80,000 irrigation pumps and 400,000 commercial businesses have been electrified. The 57 local electric cooperatives now reach over 20 million rural people. The economic impact has been pronounced: crop yields are up in electrified villages, as are both the number of agricultural jobs and the wages received by agricultural labor. Further, as a result of sound management and local control, the RE system is profitable, with a 95+% collection rate (versus 60% nationwide) and total system losses of less than half that of the national utility.

Agribusiness: In more recent years, USAID has been actively promoting commercial agribusiness development, both for meeting the growing domestic consumer demand for diversified and higher value products (spurred by increasing per capita incomes) and for export. Agricultural exports (bulk and high value/processed) have grown by 4.7 percent over the past five years. In 2000, the value of shrimp exports alone was \$296.3 million. And unlike the case of the garment industry, where the bulk of the export earnings go back out of the country to pay for imported raw materials and machinery, with agribusiness the value-added stays in the country.

There have been impressive successes, and it is clear that agriculture and agribusiness are going to remain the bedrock of Bangladesh's economy for the coming years. At the same time, important challenges remain. There is still much too much hunger, associated more with lack of economic alternatives than with overall food production, and nutritional standards are generally abysmal. Strong and effective efforts are needed to expand jobs and incomes, increase value added in production and processing, and improve nutrition through more diversified agricultural production and development of the fisheries and livestock sectors.

By virtue of USAID's historical role in the development of Bangladesh agriculture and our on-going agribusiness, food security policy (including Title II) and natural resource management activities we are looked to as a food and agriculture sector leader by other donors, and as a key development partner by the GOB. The USAID Mission intends to live up to these expectations.

Groundwork for Collaborative Action in Anti-Trafficking: A Success Story

In the past year, USAID Bangladesh has articulated and put in place a focused strategy to address trafficking of women and children. Both implementing partners (BNWLA and the ATSEC coalition) are already stronger for it and we believe this strategy will influence how other donors and NGOs approach the trafficking problem. We know that this will take years and we do not yet even know how to measure the impact the program will have. But the groundwork has successfully been laid for cooperative action.

In Bangladesh, the trafficking problem is acute. It is estimated that 10-20,000 persons (30 - 50 per day) are trafficked per year to major cities in India, Pakistan, and the Middle East. The ages of the women and girls trafficked range from 7 to 24, with a mean age of around 15. As for boys, their age ranges from 4 to 12. Most of the women and girls are trafficked for the sex trade and domestic work, while the boys are recruited to act as camel jockeys and beggars. This trade, which results in unimaginable suffering, violates countless human rights, resulting in a form of modern day slavery. Likewise, it also violates a full range of international laws (rape, torture, abduction, murder, etc.).

Beginning in 1998, USAID funded two anti-trafficking activities: a research study carried out by the Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) to identify the factors responsible for trafficking and to assess various mechanisms and modes of procuring trafficking victims (18-month period); and support to the National Network (ATSEC) to help this forum to better develop training materials/curriculum related to child trafficking (for a one-year period).

In January 1998, USAID representatives participated in a review of the trafficking situation throughout Bangladesh. This needs-assessment identified that while many anti-trafficking activities were already underway, more could be done to better “package” these interventions under a single umbrella. It was felt that this would help to more systematically address the problem.

Based on this information, USAID worked closely with interested donors and NGOs to develop a systematic anti-trafficking strategy. The resulting program, which is implemented through three funding mechanisms with both BNWLA and ATSEC/Bangladesh, is based upon five pillars:

- Appropriate, targeted research;
- Strengthening Bangladesh’s anti-trafficking network (ATSEC);
- Supporting NGO/CBO capacity building;
- Prosecution and protection (rehabilitation); and
- Development and implementation of targeted anti-trafficking prevention efforts.

Since these pillars address nearly all of the major categories of support needed to combat this problem, USAID and our NGO partners (14 core NGOs and 40 associated NGOs) are in a unique position to help guide the overall direction of this sector. This includes leveraging other donor support and working, coordinating with other partners to maintain a combined front, and networking with anti-trafficking efforts in other countries in the region.

NGO Development in the Area of Anti-Corruption: A Success Story

A modest investment from USAID has already assisted Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) to become registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau, develop its management and accounting systems, and start-up a movement against corruption.

Corruption is widespread in Bangladesh, taking many forms and having a major impact on all aspects of social and economic life. TIB conducted a corruption perception survey in 1997, identifying the most common types of corruption in Bangladesh. This survey resonated with the public, the press, and donors, and is still frequently quoted.

TIB's prominent Board of Trustees has a vision to structure the program locally to provide increased transparency to the delivery of government services and nationally to provide the analysis to inform the public on the costs and nature of corruption. TIB ultimately aims to have a network of local level "Committees of Concerned Citizens," local level watchdog groups addressing the lack of transparency in public services such as education and health care. Regional Advice and Information Centers (AICs) will receive and manage information gathered by CCCs and serve as a resource for a wide range of concerned citizens groups and individuals.

In 1998, regional ESF funding was received specifically for anti-corruption activities. USAID indicated its receptiveness to a much smaller proposal from TIB than was being discussed with the larger donor consortium. This would allow TIB to begin to establish and experiment with its proposed program and organizational components on a small scale while addressing issues raised by donors.

During this first year, TIB was able to hire a core staff, set up a headquarters office, and establish its first two CCCs in the greater Mymensingh District, two hours north of Dhaka. USAID DG Team members visiting in December found the leaders of this CCC to be "an impressive, prominent, and enthusiastic group." Systematic data collection has already begun on the performance of a sizable sample of schools and health clinics in the area. The CCC organized a half-day public workshop in January on corruption and transparency to introduce their program.

In addition to helping organize CCCs, the national headquarters have undertaken several programs. Most prominent is a major fact-finding exercise, an investigation of the workings of three key government watchdog agencies: the Bureau of Anti-Corruption, the Comptroller and Auditor General Office, and the Public Accounts Committee. A sophisticated news scan database designed to collect and analyze news articles is actively being used for data on 96 different sectors in Bangladesh. It was the basis for a major TIB report released in September on the impact of corruption in the education sector.

As one measure of success, donor confidence in TIB has grown and a consortium of donors (British DFID, the Norwegians, and Danish Danida) is planning a combined grant of \$5 million for expanded anti-corruption advocacy and social marketing.

The Democracy Partnership: A Success Story

Throughout the decades since independence, many NGOs developed strong roots in the community, but NGO activities did not engage local government. Due to the lack of transparency, community members did not know much about local elected body (LEB) activities and did not participate in local decision making. Given perceptions of an entrenched power structure, most community members did not feel they could have any influence on allocation of resources or governance at the local level. In addition, most citizens did not know they had a right to run in local elections and others were deterred by election violence, as roughly 200 people had been killed in the previous election.

Over the last five years USAID funded a Democracy Partnership through The Asia Foundation involving a total of 105 NGOs conducting democracy activities in approximately 1200 of the country's 4000 Unions. This was the first donor-funded package democracy program in Bangladesh and it introduced numerous NGOs to democracy issues in such areas as elections, improving local elected bodies, and alternative dispute resolution.

Recently The Asia Foundation conducted a series of interviews with senior executives of NGO partners, who were asked about the long term impacts of their participation in Democracy Partnership programs. Interviews were held with leaders of Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha, CARE Bangladesh, International Voluntary Services, RDRS Bangladesh, and Samata. These leaders report that The Democracy Partnership has had significant and lasting impacts on the way many NGOs in Bangladesh approach their grassroots work. The previous pessimism has been replaced by confidence and they now consider local governance to be an integral and essential part of their program.

As a result of DP interventions, citizens are more aware of their rights, better able to articulate their demands, and more confident about interacting with local government officials. Citizens are equipped with better information about women's rights and discrimination. Success in securing rights, services, and seats on union councils has shown people that working together can be a new source of power. At least two NGOs interviewed (RDRS and CARE) report that citizen groups are now working more closely with LEBs. Union Parishad members are invited to community meetings to share information and learn more about community priorities. Constituents are motivated to continue their pursuit of rights, government services, and participation in local decision making, and NGOs have developed new strategies for improving local governance.

All NGOs interviewed believe that the number of seats contested and won by the underprivileged will increase dramatically in the next election. The large number of seats won by NGO-supported candidates in the 1997 election has encouraged more people to think about running in the next election and has convinced others to support and vote for one of their own to represent them in local office. Running for local elected office required candidates to expand their networks and solicit broad support from the constituency by taking on leadership positions in community organizations, and identifying and championing issues of importance to the local community. Simultaneously, the program has inspired several democracy coalitions/networks and has advanced techniques used locally in several areas of governance and human rights. All of these new trends will persist, with continued support from NGOs and will provide a fertile ground for the expanded and more focused efforts planned under the new SO 9 Strengthened Institutions of Democracy.

Improved Performance of the Energy Sector: A Success Story

USAID is working to improve the performance of the energy sector this includes providing efficient, clean energy to meet the current demand as well as future energy requirements. Included in the goals of USAID are institutional capacity-building within the energy sector and creating an enabling environment. In addition to working with the government to transform the energy sector, USAID supports expanded access to electricity in rural Bangladesh, thus changing the lives of many.

The members of Mrs. Rokeya Sultana's family have seen their lives change. Mrs. Sultana has been able to increase her household income because she now has access to electricity. Mrs. and Mr. Sultana have three children and were previously surviving on her husband's salary from the army. Since his retirement, the family has been faced with economic hardships.

Mrs. Sultana completed a training course in tailoring and began a home-based business sewing clothes. With the help of electric lighting, she can work later in the evening, increasing her earning potential.

Generally, in the rural areas, women do not participate in economic activities. Their traditional role is to take care of the children and household. In the case of Mrs. Sultana, however, she is an important contributor to the family income. Her earnings increase her family's income by US\$.75 to US\$.86 per day. This compares with the average daily income in Bangladesh of approximately US\$.95. Mrs. Sultana's economic activity significantly augments her husband's earnings.

Before Eid (a Muslim religious festival), Mrs. Sultana faced an increased demand for tailored goods from her customers. Electric lighting allowed her to meet the needs of her customers by working late into the night. Without electric lighting, she would have lost this seasonal opportunity for additional income, and would not have been able to increase her client base.

Perhaps as a result of contributing to the household income, Mrs. Sultana has developed a modern attitude with the respect to female education and decision making. She intends to provide her daughter with a higher education. She plans to vote in the next elections, and says that her vote is her own decision.

Mrs. and Mr. Sultana believe that rural electrification has greatly contributed to the economic solvency and happiness of their family.

Information Annex Topic: Close Out Report 388-002

Food Security for the Poor Improved

Food Security is a primary constraint to development in Bangladesh where nearly half of the population is undernourished. This SO focused on improving food security by increasing the availability of food, the ability to access that food and the nutritional value of that food for the poor. Activities concentrated primarily on increasing agricultural productivity and household incomes and enhancing the quality of diets.

Approval Date and Performance Period

Following discussions with USAID/ Washington in 1997 about ways the Mission could improve management and tighten its strategic focus, a consolidation was undertaken across the Mission's portfolio and its eight strategic objectives were reconfigured into three. SO2: Food Security for the Poor Improved is the continuation and follow-on of the strategic focus of three previous SOs:

- SO4: Improved Diets of the Poor
- SO5: Increased Agricultural Productivity per Hectare
- SO6: Real Household Incomes Increased

The substance of these earlier SOs, focusing on household nutrition and incomes, was maintained and no implementing agreements were modified. However, the formulation linking the activities to address food security, incomes and nutrition was restructured for reporting purposes. According to the June 1998 USAID/Washington R4 Review cable, "the consolidation of food security SOs will not modify the strategic focus of the Mission's activities, but will improve Mission management of its food security programs and tighten the strategic focus of those programs."

USAID/Bangladesh's consolidated Food Security Strategic Objective, Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved, was approved on February 10, 1998. It included two Intermediate Results: (IR1) Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households in Target Areas Increased; and (IR2) Household Incomes in Target Areas Increased. The five-year planned performance period for SO2 was cut to just two years (FY 1998-1999) owing to the development of a new Mission Strategic Plan that was approved October 4, 2000.

Changes in Strategic Framework

Based on implementation experience during the first year, 1998, the SO2 team determined that greater emphasis was needed on income growth. Thus in March 1999, SO2 was renamed Enhanced Household Incomes and Food-based Nutrition to better reflect program objectives. Adjustments were made in the indicators, as detailed in the Performance Indicator section (below). In addition, the initial SO indicators were proving to be beyond the Mission's manageable interest.

By CY 1999, the second year of implementation, it was apparent that a further revision of SO 2 was required. SO2 continued most of activities of three former Food Security SOs, but potential needs for enhancement had emerged. New P.L. 480 Title II programs would be possible beginning in 2000. Constraints to enterprise development in the financial system and policy environment that were not being addressed under SO2 were proving to be significant obstacles to private sector growth and job creation. SO2 was successfully linking poverty and environmental degradation in floodplain fisheries management through the Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH) program that began in 1998. However expansion was contemplated as the GOB and other donors became increasingly concerned with natural resource management. Finally, given the need for reform of the power sector and global warming concerns, something beyond rural electrification and small power generation was required in the energy sector.

The new Strategic Plan for Bangladesh for FY2000-2005, which was prepared in late CY1999 and early CY2000, divided SO2 into four distinct SOs. The decision to create four separate SOs was to:

- distinguish between poverty alleviation/relief efforts and economic growth objectives;
- have clearer, lower level indicators that can be realistically tracked and reported on;
- better define the portfolio target beneficiaries;
- introduce a new, augmented energy portfolio;
- highlight and strengthen environmental programs;
- foster synergy between agribusiness and small business; and
- shift the nutrition components of the program to PHN and improved nutrition performance.

Follow-on Strategic Objectives

In late FY 2000, USAID/Bangladesh's new Strategic Plan for FY2000-FY2005 was approved. It established four new strategic objectives that continued many of SO2 activities. The rural electrification program was subsumed under a new and more substantial energy objective. The food security program and Title II activities were continued under a separate food security for vulnerable groups objective. Environmental initiatives are to be expanded under a new SO designed to address the management of open water and tropical forest resources. The small enterprise and agriculture development related activities are continued under an agribusiness and small business SO that includes microenterprise development and aquaculture. The four resulting SOs are:

- SO5 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business
- SO6 Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources
- SO7 Improved Performance of the Energy Sector
- SO8 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Financial Data on SO 2 FY 1998 Through 1999

TOTAL COST: \$29.5 million and \$39.7 million in FYs 98 and 99 respectively

Obligations: <i>in US\$ thousands</i>	Expenditure: <i>in US\$ thousands</i>	Unliquidated Balance: * <i>in US\$ thousands</i>
DA 28,340	DA 11,381	DA 16,959
CSD 4,475	CSD 1,309	CSD 3,166
TOTAL 32,815	TOTAL 12,690	TOTAL 20,125

* Unliquidated balances were transferred to the four new SOs

Activities and Partners

The following activities concentrated on Food Production and Availability:

Agricultural Technology Transfer Activity, a Title II funded local currency program, followed-on a previous agricultural technology transfer activity and aimed to increase agricultural productivity by improving the development and transfer of applied research through a program of grants. These grants to agricultural research institutes, educational institutions, NGOs and private entities facilitated the generation and dissemination of low-cost technologies adapted to agricultural production and income generation needs of the poor. The principal implementing partner was the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council. Other local partners included the Ministry of Agriculture, GOB Technology Transfer Agencies. The World Bank, Canada and the Dutch are other active donors in the agriculture sector.

Food for Development is an ongoing P.L. 480, Title III program under a multi-year agreement with the GOB (with limited Title III local currency reserves). The GOB and USG jointly programmed local currency generated through wheat sales for food security activities. Recipients included: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation, Non-formal & Adult Literacy Program; Agriculture & Technology Transfer Activity and Rural Electrification. Local cooperating agencies included the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, Economic Relations Division, Directorate of Non-formal Education and Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council.

Integrated Food Security Program is designed to promote and protect food and livelihood security of vulnerable groups in underdeveloped, high-risk rural and urban areas. It was funded primarily through Title II commodity monetization, supplemented by USD grants. The program was approved by the GOB in 1999 and initial commodities were monetized, but activities did not begin during the performance period. CARE and local NGOs implemented the program, partnering with the Local Government Engineering Department under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and the Disaster Management Bureau of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Other key donors in disaster assistance include WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, EU, DFID/Britain and CIDA/Canada.

Food Management and Research Support Project began in 1997 to facilitate GOB Food Security policy reform by promoting a broader open market food grain operation and to enhance food security for the poor through targeting. Results include enhanced decision-making on food policy based upon sound research and analysis; an assessment of the impact of USAID's food-based nutrition programs; improved GOB management of public food stocks; improved targeting of public food distribution system; and food grain procurement from private traders through open tender process which promotes local food production. The International Food Policy Research Institute was the major implementing partner. The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Food as well as the EU and WFP were key local partners.

Integrated Food for Development Project a Title II and DA funded activity that began in 1993. The purpose was to provide the poor of Bangladesh with improved year-round market access and basic human development services. Results included the environmentally sound rehabilitation of rural roads, disaster relief, improved rural land management and employment generation (Food for Work). CARE and local

NGOs implemented the project and partnered with the GOBs Local Government Engineering Department under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.

NGO Gardening Project began in 1992 to increase the year-round production and consumption of vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables among poor families with children. Results included the development of self-sustaining village and central nurseries and home garden plots. Helen Keller International (HKI) partnered with 21 NGO partners and the GOB to implement this project.

Asian Vegetable Research Development Center Vegetable Production Program was begun in 1991 to improve household nutrition through increased production and consumption of nutritious vegetables by poor households and to increase household incomes through household gardening. Results include the introduction of appropriate technologies for improved vegetable production, more nutritious vegetable varieties introduced, increased vegetable production, income generation and diets of the poor improved. The Asian Vegetable Research Development Center is implementing this project in cooperation with local agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council and NGOs. The World Bank, Canada/CIDA, the Dutch, UNICEF, WFP and the private sector are also important partners in agriculture and nutrition.

Whole Family Wheat Production Training Program began in 1997 to improve the quality and quantity of wheat production and consumption by training marginal farmers. Results included a survey of technology adoption, training in improved techniques of wheat production, consumption, seed preservation and mitigation of post harvest losses. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center is the implementing partner and worked with local counterparts including the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, the Wheat Research Center and NGOs.

Research and Development of Sustainable Aquaculture Practices began in 1993 to increase production and consumption of fish by poor households. Results include the introduction of appropriate technologies for low-input fish farming by poor families, technology dissemination, training in integrated rice and fish farming, income generation for rural women, increased production and improvement of household nutrition. This project is being implemented by the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management. Other important partners include the Ministry of Food and the Danish government.

Management of Aquatic EcoSystems through Community Husbandry (MACH) began in 1998 to increase fish production in open water areas and reverse the decline in indigenous fish species in order to reduce poverty and improve nutrition. Planned results include the organization and development of community and local resource management committees, alternative income generation and the conservation of indigenous fish species. Winrock International is partnering with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Fisheries, the Ministry of Land and NGOs to implement this project. The World Bank and several other donors work in fisheries.

Integrated Pest Management Program under Collaborative Research Support Program, began in 1998 to increase the use of integrated pest management to increase yields and reduce the use of pesticides in vegetable production by developing and disseminating IMP techniques and training. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University worked with local agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, and Agricultural Research Institutes for the implementation of this program.

Rural Power for Poverty Reduction was a follow-on activity to reduce rural poverty by improving rural infrastructure. The project enhanced the capacity of the PBSs (rural electric societies) to provide efficient, user-owned, electric service for domestic, agricultural and commercial needs of poor, rural customers. A study of rural groundwater contamination was also completed. The implementers include National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association in cooperation with the Rural Electrification Board under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, OECF-Japan, CIDA, the Netherlands and the Kuwait Fund are other donors in rural energy.

The following enterprise development and agribusiness activities concentrated on Food Access by increasing capacity to purchase food:

Agro-based Industries & Technology Development Project began in 1995 to increase productive employment in agriculture and related sectors through the creation of competitive markets for agricultural and agribusiness inputs, outputs and technologies. Results included agribusiness and employment generation information and technology transfer, increased agribusiness investments and improved agricultural policies. The International Fertilizer Development Cooperative is the principal implementing partner. Other partners included the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry, NGOs, trade associations, the Export Promotion Bureau and Chambers of Commerce and Industries. The World Bank, Canada and the Dutch are other active donors in the agriculture sector.

Business Advisory Service Center was created as part of the Industrial Promotion Project under a previous SO and then operated under SO2 until it closed out at the end of FY 1998. BASC promoted private enterprise development by providing business advisory services and offering training, technology and market information to small and medium enterprises with support from executive volunteers. The Business Advisory Service Center implemented this program with the Ministry of Industry acting as the local cooperating agency.

Job Opportunities and Business Support was initiated in 1997 to stimulate micro and small and medium enterprise (SME) business development and generate employment opportunities. Results include the development of new markets for microenterprises and small businesses, employment generation and input into legal, regulatory and administrative constraints to enterprise growth and development. The University of Maryland's IRIS Center is the key implementing partner and is working with local partners including the Ministry of Industry, NGO Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Finance External Relations Division (ERD), Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and the National Association of Small and Cottage Industries.

Women Enterprise Development Project began in 1992 and closed in 1997. Its purpose was to increase women's participation in and benefits from viable business in the informal sector. Results included the creation and expansion of women-owned and managed micro and small enterprises, income generation, and increased credit. This project used local partners including the Ministry of Industry and Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation for implementation.

TRPII/Tech Resources II began under an agreement with the GOB in 1988 and will continue until 2003. This government support program was continued under SO2 to assist in the development of clean energy policies and an action plan for the energy sector that supports privatization, corporate restructuring and regulation of the natural gas and the power sectors. The key GOB implementing partner is the Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance.

WIND Energy began in 1998 to enable microentrepreneurs in coastal, nonelectrified areas to take advantage of renewable energy resources for the benefit of microenterprises and quality of life through a simplified grant program to the Grameen Bank.

The following Food and Nutrition Activities concentrated on Improving Food Utilization:

Nutrition Education and Surveillance Project began in 1992 for the purpose of minimizing the incidence of nutritional deficiencies, night blindness, protein-energy malnutrition, morbidity and mortality among Bangladeshi children through year-round production and consumption of vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables. Data on child health and nutrition status is collected and analyzed with periodic monitoring and reporting on the nutritional and socio-economic status of the rural and urban poor in 28 sentinel sites and a nation-wide nutritional surveillance system was established. Results included: the reduction in stunting among children 6-59 months; the reduction of night blindness among children 24 to 69 months; and wide use of nutritional data by other donors and the GOB in health nutrition, rural and agricultural development and disaster management. This is now the most reliable and current source of information on nutrition and

food security in Bangladesh. Helen Keller International (HKI), 21 NGO partners and GOB are the implementers of this project.

Rickets Control and Prevention under Soil Management Collaborative Research Support Program, began in 1998 to develop and implement solutions to calcium deficiency and defective bone growth associated with the lack of vitamin D afflicting children in the Chakaria region, using farm demonstrations, improved soil management and education. The key USAID partner is Cornell University. Other partners include UNICEF and SARPV, a local NGO.

The following Environmental initiatives were also managed under SO2:

For Sustainable Urban Environmental Management, between 1997 and 1999 funds were contributed to a G/ENV and RUDO project to develop methodology for identifying and prioritizing key environmental problems in urban areas and to select pilot initiatives to assist with municipal solid waste management in Dhaka city. Results included environmental mapping, comparative environmental risk assessment and a small-scale community-based solid waste management project. The Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies and the Waste Concern, two Dhaka-based NGOs, were the key implementing partners. They worked in cooperation with various municipalities and city corporations, academic institutes, the Local Government Engineering Department, the Department of Public Health Engineering and other NGOs.

Sustainable Industrial Environmental Management began in 1995 to introduce clean industrial technology in the industrial sector. An US-AEP Advisory Committee collaborates with the GOB, NGOs and the private sector to conduct the effort. Results include environmental appraisals in fertilizer, tannery and pulp and paper industries, the facilitation of NGO-business partnerships to improve environmental management, training, exchange and participation in trade shows in the US and other Asian countries and the training of environmental journalists. Local partners include NGOs, the private sector, U.S. universities and business groups and GOB agencies.

Impact

In many ways, SO2 can best be described as a “transitional” SO. Many SO2 activities were continued from the three previous SOs and many activities are continuing beyond the life of SO2. For instance, both rural infrastructure and disaster mitigation and relief are longstanding mission-supported activities; horticulture and aquaculture activities began in 1992 and will continue under SO5. Thus the impact and results of SO2 represent only a brief snapshot of deeper outcomes and longer-term achievements.

The SO-level indicator, average stunting among children 6-59 months, was 60.3% in 1996, 59.3% in 1997 and 54.7% in 1998, meeting the 1996 and 1997 targets and exceeding the target for 1998. This downward trend reflects positive changes in nutrition patterns as overall incomes and diet diversity were improved during the performance period. Increased vegetable and fish consumption by children in the target areas contributed to these favorable results. However, it is still important to note that prevalence rates for all indicators of malnutrition in Bangladesh exceed the World Health Organization’s criteria for “very high.”

IR1: Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households in Target Areas:

Production increases were achieved during the performance period. R4 data show that fish production increased from 12,116 metric tons (MT) in 1996 to 14,000 MT in 1997 and 19,500 MT in 1998. The productivity of USAID-supported fishponds was double the national average. Important gains were made on the numbers of households benefiting from home gardening, from 765,000 households in 1996 to 934,500 households in 1997, and 1.25 million households in 1998. The growth in participation resulted in increased vegetable production for both commercial and household use. Vegetable production in the target areas went from 156,584 MT in 1996 to 202,200 MT in 1997 to 232,000 MT in 1998. The final result for the period was slightly short of the target. While activities were successful overall in increasing agricultural productivity, the development of sustainable market channels progressed more slowly.

An indicator measuring the cumulative number of hectares under improved land management that had been devised and maintained under a previous SO, was reported for FY98. Initial progress met or exceeded targets: in 1995, 332,700 hectares (ha.) (against 260,800 target) and in 1996, 570,800 ha. (against 521,600 target); progress was only slightly less than anticipated in 1997, 776,300 ha. (against 782,400 target). The targets were revised to focus on natural resources management under a new open water fisheries activity and new Title II activities that began in 1999. The number of farmers utilizing more productive, environmentally sound technologies was only tracked for the period 1996 to 1997. In 1996, 570,800 hectares of land were under improved management against a target of 521,600. In 1997, the actual cumulative hectares under improved land management were 776,300. Although this represents an increase of more than 278,000 farmers, it falls short of the 782,400 target. Targets for this indicator were to be revised under a new open water fishery project beginning in 1999.

Improvements in rural infrastructure are reflected in the increased number of kilometers of environmentally sound, farm-to-market roads rehabilitated, from 5,708 kilometers (km.) in 1996 to 7,763 km. in 1997 to 9,828 km. in 1998. The rate of expansion was slower than planned but did succeed in reaching 97% of the target. Results included cost savings for passenger and goods transport as well as improved access to education and health services in rural areas. The number of small rural businesses using electricity increased from 217,100 commercial and industrial connections in 1996 to 248,300 in 1997, and to 287,000 in 1998. This result is significant, because electrified businesses hire more employees, at 50% higher salaries, than in non-electrified villages and because electrification and mechanization help to lessen the burden on rural women.

Electrical irrigation use increased from 56,100 irrigation pumps in 1996 to 62,200 in 1997 and to 66,000 in 1998. The project exceeded the initial target but fell short the second year. The shortfall was due to systemic constraints in the power sector that were making the grid so unreliable during peak irrigation season that farmers who were able were increasingly relying upon diesel-powered pumps. To address this problem, the Mission's new energy SO is working with independent generation cooperatives and renewable energy in remote areas as well as overall sector reform.

Because a key element in poverty reduction is the government's demonstrated commitment to enhancing the nutritional status of poor consumers, food policy assistance was also provided under SO2 in order to increase the effectiveness of targeting to needy populations. In 1996, 65% of public food distributed was effectively targeted. However, by 1997, as a result of USAID efforts, improved donor coordination and dialogue with the GOB, the figure increased to 81%, far exceeding the target. It was subsequently determined that additional progress was unlikely and the indicator was dropped. However, the Mission's new Food Security SO continues to monitor targeting and effectiveness of government managed food assistance.

IR2: Household Incomes in Target Areas Increased:

Two of the IR2 indicators exceeded expectations. In 1997, household income had increased 15-20% and even reached a 33% increase in household vegetable gardening. About 75% of household garden plots and 60% of the fishponds were owned or managed by women in 1996-97; actual data for 1998 is not available. Income increases in target areas are reflected in a job generation rate of approximately 18,000 per year according to 1997 data, an increase of 180,000 jobs from 1996 to 1997. Agribusiness technology helped to create 30,000 new jobs in 1997.

Micro-credit programs from a previous SO, including training and business advice, continued under SO2 with a focus on increasing employment and income for poor households, especially women. The number of micro-credit borrowers in one Title II supported program increased from 442,000 to 672,000 between 1996 and 1997. Based upon FY97 data, the indicator was revised in 1998 to reflect the expansion and creation of small as well as micro-enterprises in order to capture the economic activity and employment generation capacity of companies with total investments of about \$2,000 to \$600,000 and employing more than 10 persons. Over 31,000 small and micro enterprises benefited from increased access to credit through USAID-funded programs and more than 36,000 new SME jobs were created in 1998. In 1998, non-farm incomes benefited from the creation or expansion of 664 SMEs and more than 130,000 microenterprises,

exceeding the target and demonstrating an increased demand for technical assistance to SMEs. However, the proportion of women entrepreneurs assisted was disappointing, only 8%, which reflects the small proportion of women who own or operate SMEs.

Assistance provided in livestock, rice, maize, wheat, poultry, horticulture and oil seeds, agricultural inputs, food processing, dehydration, agricultural machinery and technology buttressed production gains, increased jobs in agribusiness and was successful in leveraging both government support, private bank capital and equity investments. Agribusiness investment data show an increase of \$53 million in 1997 (from \$15 to \$68 million) which derived from both agricultural credit and private investment sources. The number of investments exceeded targets.

Title II resources also increased incomes by providing temporary and seasonal jobs to supplement family income during the dry season when other job opportunities are not available, and thus contributed to food security during leaner months. An indicator that attempted to verify the number of people with access to disaster relief in high disaster prone thanas was tracked from 1995 under the previous SO. An increase is shown from 1996 to 1997, from 6,000,000 to 14,027,500 people covered. This represents nearly three times the target which had already been revised upward to cover population in additional areas. The result was that 40% of the population in disaster prone areas had access to emergency relief supplies, thus reducing the inevitability of distress selling of assets for survival. This indicator was not tracked after 1998 because it did not capture the developmental focus of the SO.

Sustainability

The arguably more comprehensive approach to food security through increased incomes and improved diets represented by SO2 seemed to take a step in the direction of sustainability. SO2 aimed to address the building blocks of a better-nourished, higher income population. However, the consolidated nature of SO2 necessarily diluted the concentration of effort required to ultimately achieve sustainability. Persistent and concentrated support is essential to establish policies, develop institutional and financial capacities, and train human resources.

Under the four new Strategic Objectives, the various sectors contributing to overall food and income security are differentiated. This differentiation will facilitate the programming and monitoring of distinct aspects of each sector - policies, capacities and institutions. Sustainability is addressed, but by different means in each case. For instance, SO5 addresses it through private agribusiness and enterprise development that require market-oriented policies, strong business support and financial intermediary institutions as well as increased access to capital and improved market linkages. In contrast, the new food security SO emphasizes food management policy, targeting, and disaster mitigation capacity as well as infrastructure. The new SO structure allows for a more distinct and customized approach to address the sustainability features required by the different sectors and, thus offers better prospects to achieve sustainability.

Performance Indicators

SO Indicators: The following indicators were initially presented with SO2 and reported on in the FY 2000 R4 with actual data from 1997 and planned targets for 1998-2001.

- Average Stunting Among Children 6-59 months (% children)
- Fish Production from Ponds & Open Water (in MT)
- Vegetable Production from Home Gardening Plots (in MT)
- Children 6-24 months Consuming Fish at least 4x/week (% children)
- Children 6-24 months Consuming Green Leafy Vegetables at least 4x/week (%children)
- Jobs Created (cumulative #)

The following year, however, SO2 was revised to focus more strongly on income generation. It had also become clear by the second year of implementation that several SO-level indicators were beyond USAID's manageable interest. Indeed six indicators at the SO-level seemed overly ambitious and probably more than

necessary. Although the diversity of SO level indicators initially devised does offer a richer representation of the objective and points of intervention, the percentage of stunting among children probably offers the best and simplest account at the SO level. Vegetable and fish production and income generation continued to be tracked at the IR-level.

IR1: Increase in the Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households:

Initially eleven indicators were devised (below) and eight were reported on in the FY 2000 R4 (indicated by *). R4 2001 guidance limited the number of IR indicators to be reported to two (indicated by *italics* below). Most data was collected for target regions and was gender disaggregated.

- Number of poor households producing fish and vegetables*
- Number of farmers using more productive, environmentally sound technologies*
- Percent of public food distribution system food going to effectively targeted programs*
- *Increase in environmentally sound roads rehabilitated* (cumulative kilometers)*
- Electrical connections increased:
- Number of small rural businesses using electricity*
- Use of electricity for irrigation (number of pumps)*
- Population with access to disaster relief*
- Land under improved management (cumulative number of hectares)*
- Hectares using IPM techniques
- Fish Species Increased
- *Vegetable Production from Home Gardening Plots* (in thousand MT)

IR2: Household Incomes in Targeted Regions Increased

Six indicators were initially devised (below) with three reported in FY2000 R4 (indicated by*). R4 2001 guidance limited the number of IR indicators to be reported to two (indicated by *italics* below).

- *Increase in SMEs*: SMEs assisted to create a more efficient and larger workforce*
- New or expanded microenterprises*
- Businesses adopting improved technology
- Increased number of agribusiness investments*
- *Household producing/selling vegetables/fish*
- Decreased tariffs

After the first year of implementation and the revision in SO2's focus, IR-level indicators were modified to capture the emphasis on incomes. In addition, it was determined that several indicators were not entirely within the Mission's manageable interest. Thus during the second year of the performance period, Mission reporting focused on indicators that could be more realistically tracked and reported.

The adjustment of IR indicators in the second year obviously resulted in a diminished ability to compare data within the SO2 performance period, and there were some gaps in the data during the final year. Further, as indicated in the SO summary in the FY2001 R4, the Mission was in the process of revising its overall SO structure for AID/W approval and this may have taken priority over data collection in the final year.

The Mission made an ambitious attempt to devise indicators that would clearly demonstrate the impact of a diversity of interventions under this hybrid SOs. But it is clear that this actually served to complicate data collection and reporting under SO2. Unfortunately, the effort to simplify and clarify reporting in the second year of the performance period resulted in weaker performance measurement. Momentum to refine indicators and collect data was somewhat diminished as attention was given to reformulation of Mission's Strategic Framework. However probably of greater significance is the fact that during the period August 1998 into early 1999, Bangladesh faced its worst floods in the nation's history. Thus Mission attention was diverted to the management of 45% of all bilateral donor resources for flood relief and rehabilitation when

staff would otherwise have been gathering and analyzing FY98 results for the final year of the performance period.

Lessons Learned

The lessons learned under SO2 are largely management lessons. This should not be surprising since the creation of SO2 was a management-oriented decision and was not justified on the basis of development concerns. The establishment of a consolidated SO, based on what was clearly a repackaging of three SOs, did not change the content of activities nor the objectives the Mission was managing. It is also important to note that the SO consolidation occurred in conjunction with a downsizing of Mission staff. From a theoretical perspective, the consolidated SO may have represented a more comprehensive approach to Food Security based upon enhanced nutrition *and* increased employment. However, from a practical point of view, the reconfiguration was not successful in simplifying or improving management or in facilitating improved reporting.

The lessons learned under SO2 are best captured in the Mission's Strategic Plan for FY2000-2005, approved in 2000. The return to a disaggregated SO structure under the new Strategic Plan, with distinct SOs and separating food security from agribusiness and enterprise development, is quite similar to the pre-SO2 configuration. For one thing, the new strategic framework helps to distinguish the differing sustainability requirements of food security and income growth. At the same time, the complementarities -- e.g., between food security and agribusinesses and enterprise development around the issue of income -- are not lost by the separation. Improving nutrition, which was emphasized under SO2, is still relevant to food security but is better managed and monitored, from an agency perspective, in the health SO. Also reflected in the new strategy is the fact that USAID's increasingly important support to environmental and energy concerns could no longer be managed under a consolidated SO. The essential cross-sectoral linkages between environmental and energy issues, agricultural and enterprise development, nutrition and food security are also strongly recognized in the new Mission strategy.

There is little evidence to prove or disprove that the structure of the consolidated SO enhanced either policy dialogue or donor coordination. Because of the breadth of activity under the consolidated SO, actual policy impact is diffuse and difficult to measure. In addition, a key variable to advance both policy dialogue and donor coordination is the availability of staff and time to dedicate to it. However, with downsizing, the Mission was operating with fewer staff during the SO2 performance period.

Related Studies and Assessments

- *Rural Electrification in Bangladesh: Final Report*, prepared by Bechtel Corporation, February, 1996
- *A Socioeconomic Impact Evaluation of the Rural Electrification Program in Bangladesh*, Dr. Atiur Rahman, Unnayan Shamannay in association with Development Design Consultants, February, 1996
- *NGO Gardening and Nutrition Education and Surveillance Project: Mid-Term Review*, Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, 1997
- *NGO Gardening and Nutrition Education and Surveillance Project: 1997 to 1999*, ICDDR, 2000
- CDIE Evaluation: *U.S. Food Aid and Sustainable Development: Forty Years of Experience*, November 1998
- *Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh: Report of the Task Force on "Comprehensive Food Security Policy for Bangladesh," July 2000*
- *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 1999-2000*, National Institute for Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Mitra and Associates & Macro International, Inc.
- *Bangladesh: Responding to the Challenge of Poverty*, Asia Development Bank Country Operational Strategy, August, 1999
- *Bangladesh, Country Strategy Paper*, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, November 1998
- *Food Aid Reduces Poverty*, World Food Programme, Bangladesh, 1997

- *Audit of USAID/Bangladesh's Child Survival Activities*, USAID Office of Inspector General, Audit Report No.5-388-01-P, December 22, 2000

Close-out Reporting Instruments

Although most SO2 activities are being continued under one of the four new SOs in the new Strategic Plan, the following SO2 activities were closed out during the FY98-99 performance period.

Integrated Food for Development was a five-year, Title II-funded activity that closed out December 30, 1999. A Final Evaluation was completed by Associates in Rural Development, Inc., in December 1999.

Business Advisory Service Center was created under the Industrial Promotion Project and subsequently managed under a separate Cooperative Agreement from 1994 to 1996 and then under a no-cost extension until it was closed out September 30, 1998.

Women's Enterprise Development Project performance period was August 1, 1992 to August 31, 1997. A Project Assistance Completion Report is on file at the Mission.

Rural Electrification III closed in 1997 and was followed by *Rural Power for Poverty Reduction*. The Project Assistance Completion Report is pending final resolution of administrative issues. Related evaluations are noted above.

NGO Gardening and Nutrition Education and Surveillance Project ended in 1999. The implementer's Final Report has been submitted. Helen Keller International is now implementing a follow-on grant for home gardening and a separately managed follow-on grant for nutritional surveillance.

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Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework.

USAID/Bangladesh's Results Framework.

SO 1: Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

IR 1.1: Increased use of high-impact elements of an "Essential Service Package" among target populations, especially in low-performing areas

IR 1.2: Increased knowledge and changed behaviors related to high-priority health problems, especially in low-performing areas

IR 1.3: Improved quality of services at NIPHP facilities

IR 1.4: Improved management of NIPHP service-delivery organizations

IR 1.5: Increased sustainability of NIPHP service-delivery organizations

SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor

IR 3.1: Responsiveness of locally elected bodies (LEBs) and government institutions increased.

IR 3.2: Quality of elections enhanced

IR 3.3: Access to justice improved

IR 3.4: Independent garment workers' unions strengthened

SO 5: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business

IR 5.1: More market-oriented policies, laws and regulations.

IR 5.2: Stronger business support institutions.

IR 5.3: Improved performance of selected enterprises in targeted sectors.

SO 6: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources

IR 6.1: Improved Floodplain Resource Management Practices

IR 6.2: Increase Public Awareness

IR 6.3: Generate Supplemental Income

IR 6.4: Improved Conservation and Management of Tropical Forest Resources
IR is currently under design; hence there are no indicators.

SO 7: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

IR 7.1: Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development.

IR 7.2: Improved enabling environment

IR 7.3: Increased public support for energy sector reform.

SO 8: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

IR 8.1: Improved public food management policy

IR 8.2: Improved environmentally sound infrastructure in target areas.

IR 8.3: Improved disaster preparedness in target areas

SO 9: Strengthened Institutions of Democracy

IR 9.1: National constituency for strong local government developed

IR 9.2: Greater responsiveness of parliament to citizen input

IR 9.3: More effective civil society advocacy of human rights

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

**This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator Level: IR 1.1

Current Indicator Name Total fertility rate (SO indicator)

Proposed Indicator Name Sales of oral contraceptives by the Social Marketing Company (millions of cycles sold)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	9.2	
Target 2002		23
Target 2003		25

SO Name Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator Level: IR 1.1

Current Indicator Name Infant mortality rate (SO indicator)

Proposed Indicator Name Sales of ORS packets by the Social Marketing Company (millions of packets sold)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	48	
Target 2002		80
Target 2003		84

SO Name Reduced Fertility and Improved Family Health

Indicator Level: IR 1.4

Current Indicator Name Child mortality rate (SO indicator)

Proposed Indicator Name Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance rate (rate of non-polio AFP cases per 100,000 children under 15 years of age)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	.25	
Target 2002		1.0
Target 2003		1.0

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

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Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	SO 388-001	IR 1.3	Improved quality of services at NIPHP facilities	Percent of NIPHP clinics with at least "acceptable" compliance with service delivery standards			Y
Y	SO 388-001	IR 1.4	Improved management of NIPHP service delivery organizations	Percent of facilities with satisfactory revolving drug funds			Y
Y	SO 388-001	IR 1.5	Increased sustainability of NIPHP service delivery organizations	fees/year			Y
Y	SO 388-005	IR 5.1	More market-oriented policies, laws and regulations	Number of new market-oriented policies, laws, regulations and practices adopted by GOB	Y		
Y	SO 388-005	IR 5.2	Stronger business support institutions	Value of capital provided by USAID-assisted financial intermediaries; Private business support organizations strengthened		Y	
Y	SO 388-005	IR 5.3	Improved performance of selected enterprises in target sectors	Number of enterprises that: enter new markets; develop new products/services; improve quality; reduce costs; raise external capital		Y	
Y	SO 388-006	IR 6.1	Improved Floodplain Resource Management Practices	Floodplain Management Organizations established			
Y	SO 388-006	IR 6.4	Improved conservation and management of Tropical Forest Resources	Tropical forest resources conservation foundation formed and active			
Y	SO 388-007	IR 7.1	Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development	Progress in unbundling transmission; Increased FDI in power sector for clean energy	Y		
Y	SO 388-007	IR 7.2	Improved enabling environment	Natural Gas Act and Power Sector Reform Acts finalized and submitted to cabinet; Independent Regulatory Authority operational	Y		
Y	SO 388-008	IR 8.1	Improved Food Security Policy	Percent of public food distribution system going to targeted programs; Percent of food grains imported by private sector	Y		
Y	SO 388-008	IR 8.3	Improved Disaster Preparedness in target areas	Percent of target area covered by NGO/Village community contingency plans			
Y	SO 388-009	IR 9.2	Greater Responsiveness of Parliament to Citizen Input	TBD			
Y	SO 388-009	IR 9.3	More effective civil society advocacy of human rights	TBD			
X	SO 388-003	IR 3.1	Responsiveness of local elected bodies & GOB institutions increased	Percent of local elected bodies using best practices	Y		
X	SO 388-003	IR 3.2	Quality of elections improved	Customer confidence in the electoral process increased	Y		Y
X	SO 388-003	IR 3.3	Access to justice improved	Number of clients served in dispute resolution cases	Y		Y
X	SO 388-003	IR 3.4	Independent Garment Workers' Unions Strengthened	Number of BIGUF members benefitting from full application of labor laws increased			Y

			INSERT ADDITIONAL IRs INDICATORS AS NEEDED				
Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
Verification							
<p>Codes:</p> <p>Y - IR falls within the definition</p> <p>N - IR does not fall with the definition</p> <p>X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.</p>							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Code							
s:							
Y -							
Yes							
N -							
No							