

USAID/Bangladesh
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Bangladesh is recognized for its considerable progress over the last 20 years in poverty reduction, family planning, agriculture, food security, increased gender equality in education, rural electrification and disaster response. Rates of economic growth have also been respectable, averaging 5% to 6% since the early 1990s. Nonetheless, Bangladesh remains one of the poorest, most crowded and disaster-prone countries in the world. Poverty remains widespread: approximately 67 million out of 133 million Bangladeshis live in poverty and more than 32 million live in extreme poverty. Problems related to governance, particularly with reference to the effectiveness and accountability of key public institutions, reduce the prospects for continued economic growth. Malnutrition levels are high, large numbers of people lack basic services, lawlessness and corruption are widespread, and human rights protections, especially for the poor, remain weak.

Lawlessness remains a severe problem in Bangladeshi society. Typically, the level of violence in Bangladeshi society follows election year cycles, and peaks just prior to elections. This past year, however, lawlessness did not decline after the October 2001 election. Instead, the situation continued to deteriorate and the Army was called out in October in an effort to restore order. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the Army has been successful in its initial efforts. However, there have been serious allegations of human rights violations and doubts remain about the long-term prospects of success. USAID recognizes the need to do more in the rule of law area, and has requested funds to assess political processes in Bangladesh aimed at generating new strategies to promote democratic reform.

USAID's program in Bangladesh seeks to reduce poverty through sustained economic growth and good governance. In pursuing these efforts, USAID pays particular attention to the needs of the poorest, most vulnerable members of Bangladeshi society. Performance under all of the Mission's strategic objectives met expectations this past year, and performance under one objective (population and health) exceeded expectations.

USAID's health objective seeks to reduce population growth and fertility while continuing to improve children's health and stopping the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The small enterprise/agribusiness objective promotes economic growth and combats poverty by expanding opportunities for agribusiness and small business in domestic and higher value export markets. Important natural resource management and biodiversity conservation problems are addressed under the environmental objective, which seeks to improve the management of open water resources and conserve remaining tropical forests. USAID's energy objective supports privatization and efficient development of Bangladesh's energy sector. Under its food security and disaster preparedness objective, USAID helps to ensure that those living in extreme poverty benefit from economic growth. (Activities under this objective also include financing for a new, three-year program to study the feasibility of tapping deep aquifers underlying most of Bangladesh for arsenic free water, as well as work on the epidemiology of arsenicosis.) USAID's democracy and governance objective seeks to build demand for good governance by focusing on local government and parliamentary efficacy as well as human rights, anti-trafficking efforts and protection of the rights of women and children. Activities under USAID's new education objective will promote school readiness and seek to introduce innovative learning opportunities in school, after school and at home that will improve basic education.

USAID activities in Bangladesh play a critical role in helping to set the development agenda and have been trendsetters in such fields as family planning, rural electrification, private enterprise development, information technology, and anti-trafficking. On numerous occasions, activities begun by USAID have attracted additional funds from other donors. Examples in the current portfolio include the Mission's polio eradication, nutrition surveillance, rural electrification and anti-trafficking initiatives. In addition, USAID's programs have had a tremendous impact on how other donors do business in Bangladesh, for example, in helping to encourage increased accountability with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and with local non-governmental organizations. USAID has also played a critical role in improving coordination among donors.

USAID's program in Bangladesh is distinguished by its efforts to reach out to all levels of Bangladeshi society. The Mission has developed an outreach program that attempts to show Bangladeshis how USAID's activities have a direct impact on the lives and well being of everyone, especially the poor. In telling USAID's story, generally in Bangla, staff and partners exchange ideas with the audience on family, community and broader society. While the encouraging results of these outreach activities are still preliminary, the Mission firmly believes that a fuller understanding of U.S. assistance among Bangladeshis serves not only USAID's development objectives but also broader American interests. USAID's program is also distinguished by the fact that, in contrast to other donors, its assistance is channeled principally through non-governmental organizations. Nonetheless, USAID works closely with Government of Bangladesh and other donors to plan and coordinate the delivery of development assistance.

Areas of notable programmatic success this past year include the development of the model outreach program just referred to above, the substantial progress made in anti-trafficking efforts and a series of successes in our private enterprise program. The Mission has received comments from USAID/Washington suggesting that the outreach program is worthy of emulation by other missions. With regards to anti-trafficking, Bangladesh has emerged as a leader in this field during the past year. The USAID-funded anti-trafficking network has built a consensus among NGOs, government and donors on using one logo, one message and one set of materials for all anti-trafficking initiatives. This is a first in South Asia and serves as the foundation for a nationwide communications campaign.

USAID is recognized as the leading donor in efforts to promote agribusiness in Bangladesh and more broadly in private enterprise development. In FY 2002, total annual sales of USAID-assisted enterprises, which are attributable to USAID interventions, reached an estimated \$54.15 million, exceeding the target value of \$45 million. This compares with estimated sales of \$23.83 in FY 2001. USAID's small business development project extended its successful market linkage approaches both within currently targeted sectors (leather goods, footwear and home-textiles) and promising new sectors such as handmade paper products, personal protective equipment, electrical products, and information technology. Overall, project-assisted enterprises posted annual sales of \$19.6 million (\$12.4 million domestic and \$7.2 million export sales) in FY 2002, exceeding the target by over 100%. The export sales came primarily from the leather goods and footwear sectors, which export to Japan and Europe. Good progress was also made in several policy initiatives, including an Information Technology Law that will provide a legal framework for IT sector growth, a Secured Transactions Law that will improve credit access for small businesses, and the new Seal of Quality certification program for the shrimp industry, which has strong potential to improve the competitiveness of Bangladesh's second-leading export. During FY 2002 USAID continued to maintain its leading role in advising the GOB and other stakeholders on policies and practices related to information technology and e-commerce through conferences, training, and a pilot e-government activity with the Law Commission.

USAID has stepped up its efforts to promote trade and diversification of Bangladesh's export base. According to the World Bank, foreign direct investment (FDI) has declined by more than 75% from its peak of \$249 million in 1998. In terms of export earnings, the most common destination for FDI has been the garment industry, which has proven to be an important source of employment for poor women. Currently, the sector employs 1.5 million people, mostly women, and is Bangladesh's major source of foreign exchange earnings. By far the largest market for Bangladesh-produced garments is the United States. However, the end of country quotas for garments in 2005 means that the garment industry in Bangladesh will be exposed to the cold winds of worldwide competition and the industry is not expected to fare well. The Mission's Private Enterprise SO, working closely with other donors, has already embarked on a major effort to put Bangladesh's number two export, shrimp, on a more competitive footing. In addition, as noted above, USAID has also helped stimulate export growth in recent years in the footwear and home textiles sectors, and is actively exploring other sectors as alternative sources of employment and export earnings in which Bangladesh is likely to be able to compete in the global marketplace.

P.L. 480 Title II resources strengthen the impact of USAID's program in Bangladesh. These resources are fully integrated into the Mission's food security and disaster mitigation objective. Programs using P.L. 480 Title II funds touch the lives of hundreds of thousands of Bangladeshis each year. Some commodities are utilized in food-for-work programs, thereby directly providing food to the poor and vulnerable populations. Most of the commodities, however, are "monetized," with the proceeds used to fund such activities as developing farm-to-market roads, creating new income generation opportunities for poor farmers, protecting rural villages from flooding, strengthening disaster management capabilities in rural areas and improving infrastructure in poor areas of towns. In pursuing these goals, the P.L. 480 Title II programs seek to improve food security of vulnerable groups and to mitigate the affects of disaster, especially for vulnerable women and children.

USAID's programs in Bangladesh make special efforts to reach out to women. Women lag behind in Bangladesh's development efforts and women-headed households are disproportionately represented among the poor. The level of violence against, and abuse of, women is extremely high. In Bangladesh, women have lower rates of literacy, lower nutritional intake (88% of men's), lower wage rates (40% compared to men) and even lower life expectancy - a rare phenomenon globally. USAID seeks to overcome obstacles faced by women in Bangladeshi society by specifically reaching out to women in all its programs. In support of these efforts an International Women in Development advisor is being brought to post for a year to help the SO teams improve their efforts.

USAID's programs also share a common interest in improving governance in Bangladesh. As noted elsewhere in this report, problems related to governance impose substantial constraints on future growth and development across a wide variety of sectors. Recognizing the importance of this issue, a number of SOs address governance issues in the course of their activities. For example, the Mission's health SO devotes considerable resources to strengthening the ability of NGOs to provide important public services; the small enterprise/agribusiness SO, working with the Bangladesh Law Commission, has launched a pioneering initiative in e-governance to improve transparency and has initiated a program aimed at promoting self-regulation within specific industries (e.g., shrimp production); the environmental SO is actively involved in creating new community-based organizations that seek to protect the environment and alter traditional "top-down" approaches to resource management; the food security and disaster mitigation SO has been instrumental in developing sustainable community-based disaster management organizations; and efforts to promote more participatory behaviors are a cornerstone of the Mission's new education SO. And finally, the democracy and governance SO itself seeks to improve governance in many ways including advocating for transparent local governance, and increased parliamentary responsiveness to citizens. It is also involved in anti-corruption activities and supports efforts by local NGOs that are targeted, in part, at reducing abuses of power.

Environmental Compliance: The following is a list of new or continuing USAID/Bangladesh activities that may need new or amended Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Assessments, followed by the timeframe under which the Mission will seek approval.

ACTIVITY: ATDP II - New, SO5. PLANNED COMPLETION: 1/31/03

ACTIVITY: Small Business Project - New, SO5. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: ICT Project - New, SO5. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: Agribusiness Management Project - New, SO5. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: MACH Extension, SO6. PLANNED COMPLETION: 3/31/03.

ACTIVITY: Rural Power for Poverty Reduction II - Amendment, - SO7. PLANNED COMPLETION: 1/31/03.

ACTIVITY: Technical Assistance and Training - New, SO7. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: Comprehensive Food Security Policy - New, SO8. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: Food Security Performance Monitoring - New, SO8. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: Democracy Assessment - New, SO9. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

ACTIVITY: Basic Education Activity - New, SO10. PLANNED COMPLETION: 7/15/03.

Once these actions are completed, all USAID/Bangladesh strategic objectives and related activities will be in compliance with Reg. 216 approved Initial Environmental Examinations, Categorical Exclusions, or Environmental Assessments.

Country Closeout & Graduation: With the concurrence of the ANE Bureau, USAID/Bangladesh will submit a Close Out Report for SO3: "Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor" by February 14, 2003.

D. Results Framework

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved

- IR 1.1 An expanded and improved package of health and family planning services available from NGOs
- IR 1.2 Changed behaviors related to high-priority health problems
- IR 1.3 Increased contraceptive prevalence and contraceptive security

Discussion:

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

Discussion:

388-005 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

Discussion:

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

- IR 6.1 Effective community based resource management mechanisms implemented
- IR 6.2 Select habitats and ecosystems improved
- IR 6.3 Select policies implemented that support IR 6.1 and IR 6.2
- IR 6.4 Public awareness of key issues increased
- IR 6.5 Improved institutional capacity

Discussion:

388-007 Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

- IR 7.1 Increased institutional capacity through reform
- IR 7.2 Improved enabling environment
- IR 7.3 Improved infrastructure

Discussion: The private sector, other donors and the GOB are materially responsible for the achievement of IR 7.3. USAID's efforts are expected to make the achievement of this IR more likely.

388-008 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

- IR 8.1 Improved food security policy
- IR 8.2 Improved environmentally sound infrastructure in target areas
- IR 8.3 Improved disaster preparedness in target areas
- IR 8.4 Enhanced diversity in agriculture production in target areas

Discussion:

388-009 Strengthened Institutions of Democracy

- IR 9.1 Active constituency for strong elected local government created
- IR 9.2 Greater responsiveness of parliament to citizen input
- IR 9.3 More effective civil society advocacy of human rights

Discussion: New IR 9.1, effective October 2002.

388-010 Improved Performance at the Early and Primary Levels Through Innovative Learning Models

- IR 10.1 Effective Early Learning Opportunities Increased
- IR 10.2 Innovative Learning Tools for Children and Teachers Developed and Used
- IR 10.3 Capacity of Selected Institutions to Foster Education Systems Change Increased

Discussion: This SO was approved by the ANE Bureau on December 12, 2002.

Selected Performance Measures - Bangladesh

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)			N/A.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?			N/A.
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			N/A.
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
388-005 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business	Yes	<p>The focus on small business and agribusiness development within targeted subsectors remain central to Bangladesh's efforts to stimulate economic growth. Total annual sales of USAID-assisted enterprizes exceeded the target value of \$45 million. Within the agribusiness sector, notable success in domestic sales was achieved in the poultry and grains subsectors. The rural-based home gardening and pond aquaculture projects continued to demonstrate and extend the economic and nutritional benefits of their activities to tens of thousands of farm households. Good progress was made in several policy initiatives, including an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Law that will provide a legal framework for IT sector growth, a Secured Transactions Law that will improve access to credit for small businesses, and a new Seal of Quality certification program for the shrimp industry that has the potential of improving the competitiveness of Bangladesh's second-leading export.</p>	<p>With the finalization of the PMP, FY2001-02 become baseline for a number of SO & IR level indicators. A formal data quality assessment was conducted by the Mission in March 2002, and corrective measures taken based on the recommendations.</p>
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

388-008 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups	Yes		<p>The Mission's program to improve food security for vulnerable groups and to mitigate effects of disaster includes: technical assistance and training for capacity building to improve food security policy; environmentally-sound infrastructure; disaster preparedness; and efforts to enhance diversity in agriculture production. As of FY2002, the CARE program has constructed 940 kilometers of low-cost hard surface farm-to-market roads, and the World Vision program has rehabilitated 323 kilometers of earthen village roads. In addition, both programs combinedly created 8.6 million person-days of seasonal employment. The road upgrades also resulted in a 62 percent reduction in staple food transport cost. Under the community-based disaster management program, contingency plans now ensure that 25 million vulnerable people in 271 high disaster prone areas have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of a disaster. Also, 74,125 persons, of whom 30 percent are women, have been trained in community-based disaster management practice. CARE and WV programs have also provi</p>	<p>Assessment is based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis, partners' reports, and extensive field monitoring by the partners, and directly by the Mission SO Team. Data quality factors varies for each indicator, but are satisfactory.</p>
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-005 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business	Yes		<p>USAID/Bangladesh's SO 388-005 contributes to Agency Objectives 1 and 3 under Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Pillar Bureau, and are closely linked. FY 2002 contrubutions have been described under objective 1 above.</p>
388-008 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups	Yes		<p>USAID/Bangladesh's SO 388-008 contributes to Agency Objectives 2 and 3 under Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Pillar Bureau, and are closely linked. FY 2002 contrubutions have been described under objective 2 above.</p>

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-006 Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources	Yes			<p>The Mission's program to improve the management of open water and tropical forest resources includes technical assistance and training to: establish community-based resource management systems; restore selected aquatic and tropical forest habitats and ecosystems; heighten awareness among stakeholders, local governments and national level policy-makers regarding the need to sustainably manage natural resources; and improve public and non-governmental organizations' natural resource management capacity. As a result of program outcome, a population of over 500,000 benefitted from ecosystem and biodiversity preservation, as well as, increased fish population and improved nutrition and incomes. An area of 9,366 hectares of floodplain are now being sustainably managed. Well exceeding planned targets, 64 community-managed fish sanctuaries have been established. In addition, 185,000 native trees, which will help to restore wetland and riparian ecosystems, have been planted at two project sites. USAID is also assisting a multi-donor fisheries sector reviews, and stimulate policy reforms. Mission's tropical fore</p>	<p>Assessment is based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis, partners' reports, and extensive field monitoring by the partners, and directly by the Mission SO Team.</p>
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	9366				<p>Assessment is based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis, partners' reports, and extensive field monitoring by the partners, and directly by the Mission SO Team.</p>
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	15000				N/A. (Target)

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	Yes			<p>This is one of the IR-level indicators of Mission's SO 388-001. Contraceptive use has been increasing due to USAID funded Social Marketing Company (SMC) and NGO programs.</p>	<p>DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04. However, this indicator data is available and reported in the Bangladesh Meternal Mortality Survey (BMMS) 2001.</p>
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	43.8%				<p>DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04. However, this indicator data is available and reported in the Bangladesh Meternal Mortality Survey (BMMS) 2001.</p>

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	N/A			N/A.	DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Data are not available.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Data are not available.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				Based on media and partners' reports.

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	No			Apparently, no change observed since 1999-2000.	DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	11.8%				DHS data are not available, since the survey is conducted every 3/4 years. The next DHS is planned for 2003/04.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	Yes			Mission funded Social Marketing Company's (SMC) annual sales of contraceptives increased by ten percent.	Data are restricted to SMC sales only.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	16200000				Data are restricted to SMC sales only.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	17300000				N/A. (Target)
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				N/A.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					N/A.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				N/A.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics	903908				Source: Monthly reports of UFHP, RSDP, NSDP and FHI.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	348				USAID assisted 348 static STI clinics. The assisted number of satellite STI clinics was 13,817.
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support					N/A.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					N/A.
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children					N/A.
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services					N/A.
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months					N/A.
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.					N/A.
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)					N/A.
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months					N/A.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs					N/A.
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers					N/A.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance					N/A.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					N/A.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					N/A.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.

a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A				N/A.
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A				N/A.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					N/A.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					N/A.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%				N/A.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%				N/A.

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-009 Strengthened Institutions of Democracy	Yes			<p>The Mission's democracy and governance program promotes awareness and advocacy for transparent local governance, parliamentary responsiveness to citizens, and protection of human rights. In 2002, this SO achieved significant results in anti-trafficking initiatives. USAID assistance helped to effect the return of 58 women and children from internal and external trafficking, and helped the police to arrest 78 traffickers, of whom 29 or 37 percent of the total, were conviction. The USAID-funded anti-trafficking association built a consensus among NGOs, government and donors on using one logo, one message and one set of materials for all anti-trafficking initiatives -- a first in South Asia.</p>	<p>Assessment is based on qualitative and quantitative data analysis, partners' reports, and extensive field monitoring by the partners, and directly by the Mission SO Team.</p>
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

388-009 Strengthened Institutions of Democracy	Yes			<p>The Mission's democracy and governance program promotes awareness and advocacy for transparent local governance, parliamentary responsiveness to citizens, and protection of human rights. In 2002, this SO achieved significant results in the development of politically active civil society. USAID-funded partner, Transparency International - Bangladesh, conducted and disseminated widespread media coverage of studies of the Bureau of Anti-corruption, the National Parliament's Public Accounts Committee, and the Auditor General's Office.</p>	<p>Assessment is based on partners' reports and extensive field monitoring by the Mission SO Team.</p>
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A.
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries					N/A.
Crude mortality rates	%				N/A.
Child malnutrition rates	%				N/A.
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A				N/A.

Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)

0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
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N/A.

Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)

0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
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N/A.