

# **USAID/BANGLADESH**

**FY 2001**

**RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE**

**REQUEST**

**MARCH 1999**

The attached results information is from the FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for Bangladesh and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Bangladesh.

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## COVER LETTER TO USAID/BANGLADESH R4

Despite budget shortfalls and a disastrous flood, the Bangladesh Mission met performance expectations in economic growth and democracy, and exceeded targets in population and health this year. Relief and clean up efforts for the flood brought out the best in the American community as usual, with USAID and its partners leading the way in near heroic efforts that saved tens of thousands of lives. We managed relief resources valued at three times our annual budget without losing ground in our normal programs, which was no small feat. For all those in Washington and others who pitched in, we extend our heartfelt thanks. You made a difference.

Our biggest resource constraint continues to be program funds. Should future OYB levels remain at this year's level of approximately \$45 million, USAID/Bangladesh must maintain a threshold funding level of \$30 million in population and health, \$11 million in economic growth and environment, and \$4 million in democracy and governance. Within that rock bottom level, economic growth would remain the most funding-constrained sector. Although population and health is successfully managing higher funding levels, the marginal contribution of extra funding in economic growth would be much greater. The impact of any shortfall in funding from our threshold levels would be most devastating in democracy and governance.

The Bangladesh Mission has done an outstanding job this year in further integrating the USAID program with overall U.S. foreign policy objectives set out in the Mission Program Plan (MPP). This already has resulted in better integration of State Department regional ESF funding priorities with ours. Yet it would be a shallow victory to agree on top USG priorities in broad-based economic growth and democracy, only to face the reality that the U.S. just can't fund these programs any more.

The importance of a substantive democracy program in Bangladesh cannot be overstated. Whether it is responsive governance, human rights, child labor, women trafficking, or other concerns, democracy is constantly at the forefront of our foreign policy agenda here. From a development perspective, democracy is also essential. We will not see broad-based economic growth unless the poor of Bangladesh can better represent their own interests and protect their rights. We will not see sustainable health, education or other social services until there is a government which can both spur growth and raise public revenues with the people's confidence that the funds will be well-spent. Yet democracy is also the only sector we operate in which has virtually no funding protection, and is about to be squeezed out of existence. I do not consider this an unfortunate budgeting event. This is a foreign policy disaster.

The other MPP priority ranking atop the list is broad-based economic growth. Indeed all three of the Mission's strategic objectives are integrally bound within the over-arching goal of reducing poverty and broadening growth. For instance, you cannot successfully grow out of poverty if population growth eats up all the gains in GDP expansion.

Yet while population and health, and good governance, are both essential building blocks for human and economic development, the addition of direct assistance in economic growth is absolutely essential. Bangladesh increasingly sees the U.S. as its most important international partner, and more often than not wants to model itself after U.S. systems of economic management, governance and education. It is clearly in our mutual interest to help them achieve that goal. We have proven our capability to deliver in economic growth and agriculture, and for a modest investment, the returns will be very large indeed.

To improve performance and bolster our case for increased funding in democracy and economic growth, we are taking significant steps to strengthen both of these sectors. The Democracy SO and results framework have been adjusted for better performance monitoring and to accommodate future growth; and our world-class Democracy Partnership represents a tremendous grass-roots structure capable of taking on a broader geographic and national policy role.

In economic growth, we are well along in a substantial program restructuring process. We have already shifted the primary emphasis from food security to income growth, supported by our strong, well-integrated PL 480 Title II program. We are increasing program content in marketing and finance while reducing production assistance, both in agriculture and in enterprise development. These adjustments require only modest changes in our activities, but will require substantial modifications to the present SO and results framework. We will be working closely with Washington as we prepare the SO modification proposal this year.

We are taking a much more proactive role in environment under our economic growth and agriculture team. Most importantly, we are forging ahead with a new clean energy initiative in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy. Given the serious impact that global climate change will have on Bangladesh, and the strong mutual interest that the U.S. and Bangladesh have in developing clean, private energy resources in Bangladesh to spur economic growth, this new program has broad support from all parties. We are capable and committed to making this a showcase performer in the coming years.

We are also initiating a new community-based floodplain management program. This program had been subsumed under our fish production result target, but it is far more than a program to produce fish. This coordinated national effort is aimed at regaining control of land management that is critical for the fragile delta environment and economic health of rural Bangladesh. The community-based approach to these problems has the full blessing of the Government of Bangladesh, representing a major step toward empowerment of its rural citizens to participate in their own development and governance. As with energy, our partners are leaders in the field and poised to make this a very successful program.

Finally, I want to emphasize that our largest program remains population and health, and for very good reason. Not only is success in stabilizing the population and improving family health of unquestioned importance to Bangladesh, but also the PH Team continues to produce remarkable results with unparalleled professionalism. The PH portfolio will remain our flagship program. We only seek better program balance.

My personal thanks to the staff and partners of USAID/Bangladesh for their dedication and a job well done.

Sincerely,

Gordon H. West  
Mission Director

# RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST R4 2001

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## Acronyms, Abbreviations and Foreign Words

ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
ANC	Antenatal Care
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
EGAD	Economic Growth and Agriculture Development, one of the Mission's three 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 small borrowers
IDI	International Development Intern, an entry level position in USAID
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Program
IR	Intermediate Result
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
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
PH	Population and Health, one of the Mission's three 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 and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

Bangladesh is the world's eighth most populous country, with 125 million people packed in a disaster-prone area the size of Wisconsin. Some 56 million Bangladeshis, 45 percent of the population, still live below the poverty line, consuming less than 2,000 calories per day. The major constraints to development are population pressures; a new and unstable democratic government; inadequate social services, infrastructure and public finances administered by a large and unmotivated civil service; and a poorly functioning market economy and agriculture sector, both hampered by the slow pace of reforming outdated economic policies and regulatory structures. Yet Bangladesh has made tremendous progress since its independence in 1971. The Bangladeshi people represent an outstanding human resource base for future development.

In response to development constraints, USAID programs in Bangladesh further U.S. interests by helping create more responsive governance, by lowering the population growth rate, by improving basic social services, and by fostering broad-based economic growth. We serve U.S. global interests by helping stabilize the population, protecting human health, and promoting environmentally responsible growth. Bangladesh is an important country for U.S. foreign assistance not only because of its size and need, but also because of its potential as a leader of the moderate Islamic world, and as a positive force for regional peace, stability and growth in South Asia. The USAID program is fully consistent with the U.S. Strategic Plan for International Affairs (SPIA), and strongly supports U.S. foreign policy interests in Bangladesh as set forth in the Mission Program Plan (MPP).

From July through October 1998, the country experienced the worst flood of the century in terms of duration, area inundated and damage. Of 64 districts in the country, 52 were categorized as severely affected. The inundation lasted up to three months in some areas, with more than 33 million citizens directly affected. The normal gap between foodgrain production and demand more than doubled to approximately 4.5 million metric tons.

The flood not only brought most of our development activities to a halt for several months, but also caused major setbacks. USAID-financed roads, fish ponds, and vegetable gardens were washed away, and microcredit default rates surged as rural households lost all they owned. USAID staff, together with OFDA, USDA, and our partners, diverted efforts from development to relief. Our Population and Health team and partners worked with the GOB to conduct emergency vaccination and vitamin A distribution campaigns and to set up special diarrheal units to treat the huge influx of patients. The Economic Growth and Agriculture Development team and partners diverted its staff to provide emergency food and medical relief; and our Responsive Government team and partners had to suspend program activities to deal with the more immediate issue of helping people survive.

Just over 1,000 people died as a result of the worst natural disaster of the century, a very small number relative to the major loss of life suffered during earlier floods and cyclones. In spite of huge flood losses, rehabilitation efforts are progressing faster than anyone expected.

USAID, in managing the largest bilateral response to the floods (the U.S. provided over \$133 million in food and development assistance, including USDA 416b wheat) can claim this as its biggest accomplishment this year.

Despite the flood's impact, USAID programs met or exceeded most performance targets in each of its three strategic objectives. Modifications of the food security and responsive governance objectives have been undertaken to better focus and define our performance expectations. Given adequate funding support, we are confident that USAID can continue to make a major impact in population and health, democracy, and economic growth.

### ***Strategic Objective 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved***

This past year USAID began to target more under-served populations, expand NGO services beyond family planning to include reproductive and child health, and further privatize the distribution of oral contraceptives and condoms. To achieve this, USAID greatly expanded the clinical capabilities of its private sector partners and enhanced both information and quality assurance activities. As a result, in 1998, there were important increases in the utilization of essential health services. Therefore, USAID expects lower fertility and infant mortality rates to be reflected in the 1999/2000 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey.

Specifically, contraceptive distribution in NGO areas rose steadily throughout the year from 1997 baseline levels, as did the sale of oral contraceptives by the USAID-supported Social Marketing Company (SMC). At the same time, USAID-supported NGOs dramatically increased delivery of both child health and reproductive health services: antenatal care visits increased fourfold, and treatment of childhood diarrheal cases increased nine-fold. SMC also sold a record 62 million sachets of oral rehydration salts. USAID efforts to reduce Vitamin A deficiency helped maintain the national night blindness rate among children below the threshold considered a public health concern. Quality of services was improved through the USAID-supported design of new technical standards and training curricula. New sustainability initiatives helped increase cost recovery for both NGOs and the SMC.

As a result of USAID's effective integrated health and family planning program, and with consistently high levels of USAID funding, this SO has met, and in most cases exceeded, its targets in FY 1998. Although the Mission is encouraging a modest shift of funding out of this sector into democracy and economic growth, we envision population and child survival funding to be fully adequate to accomplish our long term objectives. Both the health and population aspects of this SO address top priority global and country objectives as set forth in the MPP.

### ***Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition***

SO2 focuses on increasing household incomes and improving food-based nutrition in rural Bangladesh. Last year this SO was amalgamated under a food security umbrella. However, we have concluded that growth in household income is essential for both nutrition and

economic well-being and transcends the notion of food security. This has led to a proposed change in the SO title to better reflect program objectives: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition. The Mission also feels that part of this umbrella SO should be modified and others, broken apart with a new clean energy being created. The results of this Mission review will be presented to Washington in the near future.

SO accomplishments this past year included an increase of 180,000 households producing fish and vegetables; the completion of over 2000 km of environmentally sound farm-to-market roads; continued improvements in the management of public and private foodstocks which can take substantial credit for the low loss of life during the recent flooding; and a shift in agriculture focus toward a more market-led income generation approach, manifested in the expansion of high-value poultry, fruit and vegetable production. SO-level progress is not being reported, these indicators having been targeted for revision. Most IR-level targets, however, were met.

In FY 1998 SO2 received 29 percent of the Mission budget. The Ambassador subsequently sent in a cable citing the urgent need for additional economic growth funding to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives in Bangladesh. Yet in FY 1999, our OYB dropped 20 percent, with only 11 percent being available for SO2 given the large percentage of funds earmarked for population and health. Effectively the SO2 budget decrease from FY 1998 to FY 1999 is 59 percent. The SO2 resource request in this R4 and in the FY 2000 Congressional Presentation are at the actual level funded in FY 1998. If funding is reduced to that of FY 1999 with no change in earmarks, the result would be a severe cutback of nutrition and agriculture, inability to support the priority energy and environment program, and scrapping economic reform initiatives. We would not meet high priority MPP objectives in energy and broad-based economic growth.

***Strategic Objective 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations***

In 1998, SO3 documented its impact through a series of customer confidence surveys comparing areas where SO3 activities have occurred with non-project control areas. There has been a marked increase in citizens' confidence in their local elected representatives' responsiveness to them—57 percent compared with 30 percent in the control group. The number of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) cases assisted more than tripled from last year, and surveys show that confidence in local justice processes is 13 percent higher in unions with ADR programs than in the control sample. Finally, the Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers Union expanded its total membership in 1998 by 47 percent.

This SO has successfully demonstrated its capacity to expand beyond its initial demonstration areas to have national level policy impact. However, because of the inability to access sufficient democracy funding for FY 1999 and the uncertainty of receiving the request level in FY 2000, grant modifications are in process to scale back the program. It is truly unfortunate that at a time when our 28 NGO partners are mobilized and trained to improve

local governance and women's rights, funds are insufficient to support even their existing programs. This will have an adverse impact on the achievement of results throughout the period covered in this planning document. SO3 requires a doubling of its annual budget to be effective in carrying out its program. If the Mission's FY 2000 democracy budget remains at the level of FY 1999, this SO will be curtailed or deleted from the program. SO3 directly supports one of the two highest priorities in the Mission's MPP, support for democracy and human rights.

### **Crosscutting Themes and Program Synergies**

Crosscutting themes and synergies create strong linkages among the three strategic objectives of the USAID/Bangladesh portfolio. The most important linkages are in women's and children's rights, including reproductive rights; nutrition; and decentralized local governance. In addition, the broad-based implementation of our program through local NGOs provides a major impetus to the development of civil society in Bangladesh.

Virtually all sectors of the Mission's operations have a strong women's rights and participation emphasis. Target beneficiaries for all three SOs are predominantly poor women. On women's rights, USAID has begun implementing innovative reproductive rights activities across SO1 and SO3 to enhance the impact of the overall Mission program. In 1998, the Responsive Government (RG) Team implemented a pilot program to integrate reproductive health information and messages into the activities of democracy NGOs in three sub-districts. Pending a positive evaluation, this program could be replicated by other USAID-funded democracy NGOs. In May 1999, the Population and Health (PH) Team will be designing a major new maternal mortality reduction and reproductive rights initiative which will include key themes from the RG Team's Legal Awareness Program.

Women's rights are also a common theme between our economic growth and democracy programs. Our Title II program funds local governance development programs which in concert with SO3 are designed to increase the voice and role of women in Union *Parishads*, or councils. Most of SO2 nutrition and microfinance programs likewise focus primarily on enhancing the empowerment and income generation capabilities of rural women. To combat trafficking of women and children, the Mission is cooperating both in country and with the ANE Bureau regional activity to coalesce a broad range of interest groups needed to combat such abuses. These groups include AIDS awareness groups, women's and legal rights groups, community organizers, and girls' education groups, among others. Likewise, our successful child labor program is combining USAID-managed Title I proceeds for girls' education along with efforts under our democracy program with garment workers unions and human rights NGOs.

Through our integrated nutrition programming in 1998, the combination of the SO2-funded home gardening activities and the PH Team Vitamin A capsule distribution program resulted in sustained, low rates of night blindness. In 1999, the PH and Economic Growth Teams will begin implementing the Mission's Expanded Vitamin A program which will further develop

this multi-sectoral approach to reduce Vitamin A deficiency. The revisions to our SO2 Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition program will build on these sectoral linkages to boost food-based nutrition and improve nutrition education and research capabilities.

Strengthening local governance is of critical importance to the future of Bangladesh, both to better meet the needs of communities and to provide a potential counterbalance to the otherwise unchecked power of central government. While this is a primary focus of our democracy program, it is also a key component of our Title II program, where development of the Local Government and Rural Development programs is predicated on strengthening capabilities of the Union *Parishads* (councils). We anticipate CARE's role in this process to expand in the future. Likewise we are working through the USAID Regional Urban Development Office in Delhi to strengthen the municipal government in Khulna to develop its own environmental mitigation plans. This is the first municipality in the country to take on its own responsibilities for such actions. Under our PH program, we are helping municipal governments to obtain the needed authority to hire medical officers. This will allow local governments to manage their own health services directly. This is proceeding well, and will provide strong impetus for decentralization of governmental functions.

Lastly, in the area of civil society, we note that the NGO community in Bangladesh is both USAID's strongest implementing partner and a formidable force for reform in economic growth, poverty alleviation, social service delivery, and good governance. Our democracy partnership offers a clear indication of the potential for civil society to play an increasingly important role in Bangladesh. With the partnership helping to mobilize a large number of volunteer women and groups interested in improving women's rights and economic status, these NGOs are dynamic and effective. In economic growth, our partnerships with NGOs demonstrate their leadership in promoting private sector-led answers to agriculture, in espousing sound financial parameters for microfinance, and in creating social safety nets that don't rely on government largesse. And the NGO community not only represents a core partner implementing our PH programs, but also represents one of the largest, most effective change agents in Bangladesh society. An outstanding example of this is the lead role that organizations such as Concerned Women for Family Planning has had on the development of civil society and Bangladesh as a whole.

## **Part II: Results Review by Strategic Objective**

### **Strategic Objective 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved**

**Summary:** This SO helps stabilize population growth and improve family health. USAID, through the National Integrated Population and Health Program (1997-2004), expects the total fertility rate (TFR) to decline from 3.3 (baseline) to 2.8 live births per woman and the infant mortality rate to fall from 82 to 70 deaths per thousand live births. Principal beneficiaries will be the estimated 20-25 million persons served by NGOs (20 percent of the population), and families nationwide reached by the USAID-supported logistics, information/communication, social marketing and immunization programs.

To further reduce fertility and under-five mortality, in 1998 USAID made a major shift in its NGO programs to progressively target more under-served populations and low coverage areas, to expand NGO services beyond family planning (FP) to include reproductive and child health (RH/CH), and to further privatize the distribution of oral contraceptives (OCs) and condoms. To achieve this, USAID greatly expanded the clinical capacities of NGOs and the efforts of the Social Marketing Company (SMC). As a result, NGOs quadrupled the number of monthly community "satellite" clinics, increased by 30 percent the number of daily clinics, and hired almost 400 new paramedics. Clinical services were complemented by over 7,000 community agents. Despite 1998 being a year of new NGO investment and expansion, the proportion of operating costs of these NGOs covered by revenues increased from 6 percent in 1997 to 7 in 1998, almost reaching our target.

Except for NGO sustainability, USAID's indicators for this SO are measured every three-years (1993/4, 1996/7, 1999/00) through the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). Although nationwide impact data are unavailable, we can infer, based on FY 1998 increases in the utilization of essential services, that we will meet our SO targets. After 18 months of implementation, IR level results indicate this major program is exceeding performance expectations.

**Key Results:** (1) service delivery: increased use of high impact family health services; (2) information: increased capabilities of individuals, families and communities to protect and provide for their own health; (3) quality: improved quality of information, services, and products; (4) institutional and systems support: strengthened local service delivery organizations and support systems for high impact family health services; and (5) sustainability: improved sustainability of family health services.

#### **Performance and Prospects:**

##### ***Intermediate Result 1.1: Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased***

Family Planning: Despite the start-up of new programs in low coverage areas, contraceptive distribution in NGO areas rose steadily throughout the year from relatively low 1997 baseline

levels. For example, injectable use increased roughly 5 percent per month, reaching about 40,000 injections by the end of 1998. The USAID-supported SMC reported that sales of OCs rose to over 12 million in FY 1998, a 52 percent increase from FY 1997, greatly exceeding our target of 9.2 million. SMC condom sales fell 9 percent from 1997, reflecting price increases and restricted border sales designed to reduce system loss. SMC also began marketing injectable contraceptives through private doctors. In addition, the MOHFW's service statistics, although not comparable to the BDHS, reported a 3 percent increase in FP users during FY 1998. The impact of these FP activities indicates increased national contraceptive use during 1998 which USAID expects to be reflected in the 1999/00 BDHS.

**Child Health:** In 1998, to help address high infant and child mortality, USAID supported the design of a child health service delivery standard, training curriculum, and new communications materials. These actions and upgraded clinic capability resulted in marked increases in the treatment of both childhood diarrhea (a nine-fold rise) and pneumonia (a three-fold rise) from the 1996 baseline level. In 1998, the SMC sold an all-time high of 62 million sachets of oral rehydration salts, a 26 percent increase over 1997 sales.

In 1998, USAID co-sponsored a national review of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), integrated EPI services in more than 3,000 satellite clinics, and conducted immunization campaigns in slums. Greater focus on EPI helped USAID-supported NGOs to triple the number of vaccinations they administered in 1998. National EPI coverage rates increased modestly (e.g., fully vaccinated children increased from 51 to 54 percent). For the fourth consecutive year, with USAID, Japan, and other donors' support, the GOB conducted two successful National Immunization Days (NIDs) which covered over 80 percent of targeted children with polio vaccine and Vitamin A capsules (VACs). USAID's efforts to reduce Vitamin A deficiency through NIDs, Vitamin A weeks, EPI, and the nation's largest home gardening program, helped maintain the national night blindness rate among children (0.5 percent in June 1998) below the threshold considered a public health concern. As a result of these and other child survival activities, USAID anticipates that the 1999/00 BDHS will show further declines in infant and child mortality.

**Maternal Health:** To help address high maternal mortality and morbidity, and consistent with the recommendations of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, USAID is supporting a broad range of RH services. In 1998, USAID's partners developed RH technical standards and a training curriculum, trained trainers, and began training service providers. By late 1998, on a monthly basis, USAID NGOs were providing about four-times the number of antenatal care (ANC) visits, 70 percent more post-natal care (PNC) services, and were treating over twice the cases of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted diseases (RTI/STDs) compared to the 1996 baseline. Based on successful operations research (OR), USAID's OR partner designed technical standards for Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) and is helping the GOB to expand comprehensive EOC services to 5 new sub-district hospitals. Finally, USAID's partners designed a training curriculum to establish high quality community midwifery services throughout Bangladesh.

***Intermediate Result 1.2: Capabilities of Individuals, Families, and Communities to Protect and Provide for their own Health Increased***

In 1998, USAID significantly expanded information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to attract and retain clients for its expanded package of services. USAID prepared tailored IEC plans for each of its 45 NGOs, and designed and distributed a range of new print materials such as pamphlets, flip charts, and calendars. In addition, USAID's partners aired TV and radio spots promoting NGO services. A media survey indicated that the highly acclaimed USAID-supported 13-episode TV serial drama on FP reached approximately 15 million viewers and that the USAID-designed "Green Umbrella" primary health care logo was recognized by 52 percent of people nationwide. All of these IEC efforts have helped to increase the total number of monthly contacts at USAID NGO service sites from roughly 100,000 in October 1997 to over 400,000 in October 1998.

HIV/AIDS: USAID helped to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through condom promotion, peer education of high risk populations, targeted research, IEC, and increased provision of RTI/STD services. In 1998, SMC expanded its peer education program from six to 12 commercial sex areas. SMC trained over 500 pharmacists on STD/AIDS and condom promotion. Also, USAID supported the completion of background work, including a study of the high risk behavior in the large port city of Chittagong, needed for the design of a national HIV/AIDS IEC Strategy. According to an SMC survey, reported condom use in all sexual acts in sampled brothels increased from 42 percent in 1995 to 68.

***Intermediate Result 1.3: Quality of Information, Services, and Products Enhanced and Customer Satisfaction Improved:***

In 1998, USAID supported the design of new technical standards and curricula for child survival, maternal health, and the treatment of RTI/STDs. In total, USAID supported the training of 166 NGO service providers in child health, 370 in FP, and 600 in EPI. USAID partners further upgraded NGO services by establishing six quality assurance teams that visited 55 clinics, and by helping NGOs conduct self-assessments in 114 service sites. To improve drug supply and treatment, a quality shortcoming repeatedly cited in customer surveys, USAID designed a rational drug use program and trained an initial 66 providers in standard treatment guidelines. By improving the quality of and access to clinical services, USAID expects FP discontinuation rates and clinical contraception use to improve.

***Intermediate Result 1.4: Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved***

In 1998, USAID designed, and NGOs began implementing, a new management information system which the GOB is now adapting for nationwide use. USAID continued to improve the capabilities of municipalities to manage their own health services by training 85 staff in public health and by encouraging two additional municipalities to hire medical officers.

The development of a polio/acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance system is essential to polio eradication and is a major step in establishing a viable disease surveillance program. In 1998, USAID trained 1,200 persons in disease surveillance and provided other support which helped to increase the sensitivity and completeness of non-polio AFP surveillance from 0.10 in 1997 to 0.30 in 1998. USAID's ongoing support to the national FP logistic system (serving over 10 million users) helped 70 percent of sub-district contraceptive stores maintain optimal (2-4 month) stock pipelines compared to 50 percent in 1997. Finally, in 1998, USAID began supporting a diarrheal disease surveillance and antimicrobial resistance program as part of our new, comprehensive, infectious disease initiative.

***Intermediate Result 1.5: Sustainability of Family Health Services and Support Systems Improved***

In 1998, all 91 USAID-assisted municipalities were able to fund the operating costs of vaccination activities, compared to 84 of 88 in 1997 and only 28 out of 88 in 1995. In addition, SMC's self-financing rate (excluding donated commodities) rose from 70 percent in 1997 to approximately 85 in FY 1998, reflecting increased commodity sales.

Policy: Effective collaboration among donors, NGOs and the GOB resulted in important progress in policy reform in 1998. USAID assisted the GOB in building consensus for and finalizing its new National Health Policy. This progressive policy, which endorses integrated delivery of health and FP services and cost sharing, is awaiting Cabinet approval. With USAID support, the GOB authorized the SMC to test market over-the-counter sales of OCs with appropriate safeguards. When proven feasible and scaled up, this policy will have the potential to dramatically increase the use of OCs. With USAID support, the GOB also issued a new Vitamin A supplementation policy which will promote greater use of VACs for sick children. In addition, USAID and other donors supported the World Bank in its successful effort to obtain formal GOB authorization to integrate health and FP services at the district level and below. In 1998, USAID's efforts in furthering the successful Common Agenda initiative with the Japanese resulted in two successful NIDs and support for over 2.4 million FP users under the co-funded Local Initiatives Program. New Common Agenda commitments were also made in support of FP training and EPI.

**Future Prospects:** By 2001, increased contraceptive prevalence to about 55 percent and reduced discontinuation will result in the TFR dropping to at least 3.0. Downward trends in infant and child mortality are expected to continue as routine EPI and VAC coverage rises and case management for childhood diarrhea and pneumonia improves. With increased use of high quality ANC, both maternal and neonatal health should improve. Polio eradication will be close to complete with NIDs replaced by targeted "mop-up" campaigns.

By the year 2001, USAID expects that USAID NGOs will be even more focused in low performing areas, including slums and border areas, targeting non-users and those who discontinue use. More families will be proactive in obtaining their health services from the private sector including SMC. Implementation of USAID's quality improvement initiatives

will increase use of clinical FP methods. All NGOs will be implementing Strategic Plans and will have cost recovery rates over 12 percent. USAID's HIV/AIDS programs will further expand to 19 high risk sites, will test ANC syphilis screening, and will increase access to RTI/STD services. There will be national IEC strategies for both primary health care and HIV/AIDS. Results of OR on services to young adults, reduced contraceptive discontinuation, and alternative service delivery models will be replicated. In addition, USAID will be implementing a new reproductive rights program and an Expanded Vitamin A Initiative. Finally, under its infectious disease program, USAID will be supporting surveillance and antimicrobial resistance testing for a range of key infectious diseases.

**Possible Adjustment to Plans:** After a year and a half of implementation, monitoring of service delivery shows rapidly improving coverage and quality. At this time there is no need to adjust any major components of the program.

**Host Country and Other Donors Contributions:** The GOB provides approximately \$400 million annually of PH funding to support a national infrastructure of facilities and personnel. The World Bank and its consortium of nine bilateral and five multilateral donors support the delivery of health and FP services primarily through the government sector, with targeted interventions in nutrition, communicable disease control, and GOB training. Annual expenditures approach \$80 million. UNICEF provides approximately \$8 million of annual support for public sector child survival and maternal health activities. Since 1995, under the Common Agenda initiative, the Japanese Government has provided or committed over \$15 million for the EPI program (primarily vaccines) and the expansion of FP/MCH services. After the World Bank and its partner consortium, USAID is the second largest donor in the PH sector focusing principally on the private sector. Overall, USAID funding has a major impact in the areas of FP, EPI, HIV/AIDS and diarrheal disease control. By 2001, as a result of new initiatives, USAID expects to also have a major impact in the areas of IEC, safe motherhood, and preventing Vitamin A deficiency.

**Major Contractors and Recipients:** USAID implements activities through U.S. and local private firms, universities and NGOs. The major partners are the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh, for OR; the Partnership for Child Health Care for child survival activities; AVSC International for quality improvement activities; John Snow Incorporated for FP logistics and urban FP/RH/CH service delivery; Pathfinder International for rural FP/RH/CH service delivery; and the SMC.

**Performance Data Table**

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 02/May/1997 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
<b>INDICATOR 1.0.1: Percent of Operating Costs Funded by NGOs</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of aggregate operating costs of USAID-supported NGOs covered by program generated revenues	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> CAs Reports	1991		3%
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Numerator is all NGOs' cost recovery fees collected and community contributions for clinic locations, based on a standardized calculation. Denominator is total value of USAID NGO grant funds excluding one-time capital equipment and the numerator.  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Based on the 1997 performance, USAID has adjusted the benchmarks for this indicator to reflect a more gradual increase over time. This adjustment reflects that NGOs underwent major programmatic shifts in 1997 which resulted in some extra start-up costs and lower than expected cost recovery rates. USAID believes that the rate of increase will continue to grow and that the overall cost recovery rate will achieve the original 2004 target of 20 percent. USAID conducted several field visits to verify selected NGO data and found them to be accurate and reliable. Please note that prior to 1998, the rates were based on denominators which only included the value of USAID NGO grants (i.e., they did not also include the NGOs' cost recovery fees and community contributions). As a result, the one percentage point difference between 1997 and 1998 reflected in the chart is a slight underestimation of the real increase during this period.	1993		4
	1996		6
	1997		6
	1998	8	7
	1999	10	
	2000	12	
	2004	20	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 02/May/1997 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 1.1.1: Sales of Oral Contraceptives (OCs) by the Social Marketing Company (SMC)</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Millions of cycles sold	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> SMC reports	1996		10.9
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> No. of cycles of OCs sold by the SMC during FY 1998	1997		8.0
	1998	9.2	12.1
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator has been revised to reflect annual OC sales rather than OC market share which can only be reported by the BDHS every three years. USAID conducted visits to the SMC home office and one regional office to verify the validity of the reported data and found them to be accurate and reliable.	1999	13.5	
	2000	15.0	
	2001	16.5	
	2002	17.5	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>			
<b>APPROVED: 02/May/1997    COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Bangladesh</b>			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 1.1.2: Sales of ORS Packets by the SMC</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Millions of packets sold	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> SMC reports	1996		44
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> No. of packets of ORS sold by the SMC in FY 1998	1997	48	53
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The 1998 actual includes about 5 million packets sold during the flood period. Even without the flood-associated sales, this indicator reached an all time high in 1998, and exceeded planned levels. USAID conducted visits to the SMC home office and one regional office to verify the validity of the reported data and found them to be accurate and reliable.	1998	55	62
	1999	58	
	2000	62	
	2001	70	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 02/May/1997 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 1.1.3: Fully Vaccinated Children</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of children fully vaccinated by age 12 months with recommended EPI antigens	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> National Coverage Evaluation Survey	1997		51
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Percent of children nationwide who by the age of 12 months have received the following: a vaccination against tuberculosis; 3 doses of a combined vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; 3 doses of polio vaccine; and a vaccination against measles.	1998	54	54
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator was added to measure vaccination coverage in those years in which the BDHS is not conducted. The increase in vaccination coverage between 1997-1998 is not statistically significant. Confidence interval is $\pm 8\%$ . The coverage rates from the National Coverage Evaluation survey and the BDHS are not statistically comparable due to differences in survey methodology. USAID staff reviewed the survey methodology and found it to be sound.	1999	57	
	2000	60	

**Performance Data Table**

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 02/May/1997 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.4:</b> Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved			
<b>INDICATOR 1.4.1:</b> Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Surveillance			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Non-polio AFP case identification rate per 100,000 children under 15 yrs of age	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> WHO surveillance reports	1996		.004
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This measures the sensitivity/completeness of the AFP surveillance system, a critical support system for the national polio eradication program.	1997		.10
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Expected non-polio AFP cases are 505/yr. A non-polio AFP rate of 1.00 indicates a fully sensitive surveillance system for polio. This is a revised indicator. USAID provides about 50% of the total funding for this program. Mission staff reviewed the AFP data reported by WHO and found them to be reliable and accurate.	1998	.25	.30
	1999	.50	
	2000	.75	

## **Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition**

**Summary:** This Strategic Objective (SO) focuses on increasing household incomes and improving food-based nutrition in rural Bangladesh. Last year this SO was amalgamated under a food security umbrella. Based on initial implementation experience, the Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (EGAD) Team felt there was a need for greater emphasis on income growth essential for program success. This has led to the change in the SO title to better reflect program objectives. Program changes will necessitate a modification of the results framework. For example, several of the SO-level indicators appear to be beyond USAID's manageable interest, and others have yet to capture the increased focus on incomes. We are therefore not reporting on SO-level indicators for this SO this year. Although we intend to request approval for a revised SO structure in the near future, results are reported in this R4 in accordance with the SO structure approved last year.

Despite flood damage to crops and infrastructure, many SO activities achieved impressive results at the IR level, and represent a strong core for a continuing, well-focused food-based income and nutrition program. USAID-supported fish and vegetable production both showed increasing yields as well as numbers of household producers. There was a major expansion of farm-to-market roads which meet environmental standards; improvements in the management of public and private foodstocks which can take substantial credit for the relatively low loss of life during the recent flooding; and a marked shift in agriculture focus toward a more market-led income generation approach, manifest in the expansion of high-value fish, poultry and vegetable production.

**Key Results:** There are two major Intermediate Results (IRs) under this SO: (1) an increase in the availability of nutritious food for poor households; and (2) an increase in household incomes. Note that these will be revised based on the on-going SO review.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

#### ***Intermediate Result 2.1: Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households in Target Areas Increased***

This Intermediate Result aims to increase household-level production of fish and vegetables, improvements in rural infrastructure to enhance access to markets and increased production, improvements in the management of public food resources, and enhanced capacity to manage and mitigate the impact of frequent disasters.

Home-based vegetable gardening and fish culture activities assisted by USAID's partners through different NGOs are facilitating 1.25 million households (over 70 percent of which are women managed) to produce, consume and sell more nutritious foods that are rich in protein and vital micronutrients. These efforts are contributing to improvements in the quality and diversity of food consumed by the rural poor. USAID-supported fish farmers increased fish production from 14,000 MT in 1997 to 19,500 MT in 1998, a 40 percent increase. The more

important number and the one we will focus on as an indicator is the productivity of these fish ponds as compared with the national average. For 1998, the productivity for USAID-supported ponds is 1,950 kilograms of fish per hectare, which is almost double the national average. The number of beneficiaries producing fish and vegetable has increased from 4.4 million persons in 1997 to 5.4 million in 1998, most of whom are women and children.

USAID has made significant contributions to the improvement of the rural road and electrification networks of Bangladesh. This year 2,065 kilometers of farm-to-market rural roads in Bangladesh have been rehabilitated through CARE Title II programs, creating jobs and greater access to markets and services. This was 97 percent of target despite the floods. The introduction of environmentally sound road standards has facilitated improved water flow, allowing open water fish breeding and early recession of flood waters. This resulted in a 17 percent increase in fish catch and a 6 percent decrease in fallow land within targeted areas. These in turn have contributed to a 16 percent increase in household income and a 5 percent increase in dietary diversity in the project areas.

USAID's rural electrification program not only continued to expand distribution coverage and improve services, but is also supporting rural private power generation through three of its electric cooperatives. Three privately financed and owned 10 megawatt gas-fired generating plants should be on line next year, and will hopefully pave the way for a surge in privately-owned, clean generating facilities in rural Bangladesh. Power shortages have been the single biggest factor constraining expansion of the rural electrification program. In response to our public food policy reform program, the GOB has reoriented its large public food system away from competition with the private sector towards helping the poor with safety net food programs. As a result, the targeting of public food to the poor had increased from 60 percent in 1994 to 81 percent in 1997. However, targeting dropped from 81 percent in 1997 to 75 percent in 1998 due to abnormally high open market sales by the GOB after the disastrous floods, but is expected to resume its upward trend next year.

As a result of disaster preparedness and response efforts by USAID and its partners, about 14 million vulnerable people (over 40 percent of the total population in 161 high disaster prone thanas) now have access to emergency relief supplies. This reduced the need for distress selling for their physical survival. USAID, in collaboration with the GOB, CARE and various NGOs, played a leadership role in disaster response in Bangladesh by providing emergency and rehabilitation assistance to nearly 600,000 families affected by the worst flood in the nation's history. USAID-managed contributions totaled 45 percent of all bilateral donor resources provided for flood relief and rehabilitation. Ongoing USAID food programs not only served to feed vulnerable groups and improve natural disaster preparedness, but also helped improve rural infrastructure, microfinance programs, local government development, and non-formal primary education.

### ***Intermediate Result 2.2: Household Incomes in Targeted Areas Increased***

Household income objectives of this SO are being attained through agribusiness and non-farm small and medium enterprise (SME) and microenterprise development. In agriculture the focus has been on the production and marketing of high-value food products which can enhance both household incomes and nutrition. USAID assistance is focused on commercialization of vegetable and cereal seed production, improved use of fertilizers, expansion of services for livestock and poultry, and food processing and marketing, all of which are increasing the income potential of both household and larger scale producers. Productivity in fisheries, vegetables, poultry and other higher-value subsectors in USAID target regions has continued to increase, but the development of sustainable marketing channels is progressing more slowly.

USAID SME and microenterprise development activities focus on creating an enabling environment within which small and microentrepreneurs can operate profitably and create more jobs for the poor. This involves improving business efficiency through policy interventions, assisting SMEs in adopting improved management practices and technologies, and increasing credit to finance investment. Non-farm incomes benefited from the creation or expansion of 664 SMEs and over 130,000 microenterprises in 1998, exceeding the targets. Access by entrepreneurs to credit, improved technology and information assistance has contributed to the creation of more than 36,000 new jobs in SMEs. Over 31,000 small and microenterprises have benefited from increased access to credit made available directly through USAID-funded programs.

**Possible Adjustment to Plans:** Given the critical importance of energy and global warming to Bangladesh's future, USAID is building on its successful work in rural electrification to establish a clean energy objective in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy and the Bangladesh Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Another environmental component of the former Food Security SO, floodplain fisheries management, may likewise be split from the present SO. All planned modifications to the Household Income and Nutrition SO will be submitted for Washington approval this year. In addition, the Mission is working with BHR on possible new Title II programs for funding in FY 2000.

**Other Donor Programs:** USAID plays a lead technical assistance role in rural electrification (with the World Bank and Japanese providing major capital inputs); agribusiness (along with the World Bank Hortex program, the Canadians and the Dutch); and food policy. Our new program in community-based floodplain/fish management represents the beginning of an integrated nationwide program involving six other donors working together with USAID and the World Bank. USAID is the major donor in food aid and the rehabilitation of rural roads, followed by the World Food Program (WFP). The UNDP, UNICEF and DFID all contribute to disaster preparedness and response activities.

**Major Contractors and Recipients:** USAID partners include: International Food Policy Research Institute; International Fertilizer Development Center; WINROCK; International

Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management; Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center; CIMMYT; Cornell University Collaborative Research Support Program; Helen Keller International; Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (a quasi-government fund that on-lends to microfinance institutions); CARE; National Rural Electric Cooperative Administration; University of Maryland's Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector; and Grameen Bank.

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Enhanced Household Income and Nutrition			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 10/Feb/1998 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1:</b> Increase in the Availability of Nutritious Food for the Poor Households			
<b>INDICATOR 2.1.2:</b> Vegetable Production from Home Gardening Plots			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Thousands of Metric Tons of vegetables	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<p><b>SOURCE:</b> Helen Keller International (HKI), Institute of Public Health Nutrition, Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) based on data collected by approximately 30 participating NGOs.</p> <p><del><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The indicator is based on the average yield per hectare times the average garden size times the actual number of participating gardens.</del></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> FY 1998 production did not meet the target due to excessive rains and subsequent flooding this year. However, production is expected to increase in future years due to both yield increases as well as expansion of the programs into new geographic areas (about three quarters of the country is considered suitable for vegetable cultivation while only one-third has been covered to date through USAID-funded programs). Average yields are estimated to be somewhat higher in gardens assisted through AVRDC due to the emphasis on the adoption of newer higher yielding varieties. Site visits by USAID staff have monitored performance.</p>	1996		137
	1997		202
	1998	250	232
	1999	303	
	2000	353	
	2001	419	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhanced Household Income and Nutrition</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 10/Feb/1998 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: Increase in the Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 2.1.3: Kilometers of Environmentally Sound Roads Rehabilitated (cumulative)</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Kilometers of road	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> <u>IFFED project monitoring system records and CARE's Annual Results Report</u>			
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> <del>Rehabilitated class I rural roads (farm to market) provide access to markets and national road network. Environmentally sound roads represent roads with culverts, bridges facilitating free flow of water for fish movement and early recession of flood water. Road rehabilitation increases passenger and freight traffic, decreases transportation cost and increases the use of key agricultural inputs. It also facilitates movement of relief and provides shelter during disasters.</del>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> To date, USAID has reached 97 percent of the target. The Transport Survey conducted by CARE (January 1998) indicates that the average internal rate of return on roads investment has been found to be 29 percent (17% greater than the internationally accepted minimum of 12%). The socio-economic impact assessment of the road improvements (carried out by Helen Keller International during 1996-98) at the household level indicate: a 17 percent increase in crop production value and a 16.5 percent increase in the average household income per year. The roads have also improved access to basic educational and health services.	1996	5,216	5,708
	1997	7,824	7,763
	1998	10,140	9,828
	1999	12,455	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhanced Household Income and Nutrition</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 10/Feb/1998 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: Household Incomes in Targeted Regions Increased</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 2.2.1: Households Producing Vegetables</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Numbers of households	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<p><b>SOURCE:</b> Helen Keller International (HKI), Institute of Public Health Nutrition, Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI).</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The indicator measures the cumulative number of households that have adopted the improved vegetable technology. A recent USAID-funded study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) found that vegetable production not only increases the supply of micronutrient rich food, but it also is much more profitable than rice cultivation. It is the third most profitable agricultural activity behind livestock and fish. According to IFPRI evaluation, per month per acre profit from vegetable production is Tk. 4,000.00. Commercial growers sell two-thirds of the vegetables produced. Subsistence households also sell one-third of the vegetables produced by them. The multiplier used to calculate beneficiaries is 5.3 which is the average family size in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Note: T=Total; F= Female; B=Beneficiaries</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Achievement is close to the target in FY 1998. Over 75 percent are women - managed vegetable gardens.</p>	1996		T:571,600 F:431,185 B:3,029,480
	1997		T:765,000 F:581,250 B:4,054,500
	1998	T:934,500 F:708,875 B:4,952,850	T:924,500 F:700,875 B:4,899,850
	1999	T:1,075,500 F:820,875 B:5,700,150	
	2000	T:1,246,500 F:959,875 B:6,606,450	
	2001	T:1,417,500 F:1,096,875 B:7,512,750	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Enhanced Household Income and Nutrition			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 10/Feb/1998 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2:</b> Household Incomes in Targeted Regions Increased			
<b>INDICATOR 2.2.2:</b> SMEs Created or Expanded			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Numbers of SMEs created or expanded	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> Reports from the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), University Research Corporation International (URCI), and Business Advisory Services Center (BASC).  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The indicator refers to the cumulative number of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that have been created or expanded. For the purpose of this indicator, SMEs are defined as companies with total investments ranging from Tk. 100,000 to Tk. 30,000,000 (about \$2,000 to \$600,000) and that employ more than ten persons.  <b>COMMENTS:</b> FY 1998 target was met showing increase demand for technical assistance from the SMEs. The proportion of women entrepreneurs assisted was about 8 percent. Efforts are being made to enhance the participation of women, recognizing the fact that relatively few women own/operate SMEs.	1997		1,972
	1998	2,600	2,636
	1999	3,600	
	2000	4,800	
	2001	5,100	

### **Strategic Objective 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations**

**Summary:** Though there is a strong popular commitment to democracy in principle, Bangladesh has very serious democracy and governance problems at the national and local level which will not be remedied quickly. Public commitments to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights, and to decentralize authority beyond major party lines, have yet to translate into concrete actions by Bangladeshi leaders. The need to strengthen both the demand for good governance and respect for human rights, and the ability of local and national institutions to meet these demands, is of paramount importance to the future of Bangladesh. In response, USAID and its partners are laying the groundwork for an effective, national level democracy program.

This SO provides funding and training for NGOs to engage local level DG issues: to strengthen the ability of the poor to advocate their own interests; enhance the quality of elections; improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of local elected bodies; increase respect for legal rights of women and the poor; and improve local channels to resolve disputes. Through 28 active grants and technical support to community organizations, over 100 organizations are involved with the Democracy Partnership (DP) program. Activities have been or are being implemented in 1400 unions, 30 percent of the unions in the country, although program coverage and impact varies considerably within those 1400 unions. Garment workers unions, the majority of whose members are women, are also supported in urban areas.

**Key Results:** Four intermediate results are targeted: (1) Increased Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies (LEB) and Government Institutions; (2) Enhanced Quality of Elections; (3) Improved Access to Justice; and (4) a Strengthened Independent (i.e., not politically affiliated) Garment Workers' Union Federation.

**Performance and Prospects:** Despite implementation challenges, 1998 was a year of continued progress toward the SO and toward three of the four IRs. While prospects for meeting performance expectations are excellent, prospects for funding the program as needed to meet longer-term SO targets are less promising. Over the past two years, the Democracy Partnership program has successfully built up NGO capacity to conduct quality democracy activities. This should be a year of considerably expanded grants and activity to achieve the SO, yet the opposite is happening. The straightlining of initial low funding levels into future years is already forcing us to make substantial cutbacks in subgrants. While our country budget level is adequate, the level of earmarked funding we have been allocated means that less than 5 percent of our OYB can be used for promoting democracy and human rights.

### ***Intermediate Result 3.1: Responsiveness of LEBs & Government Institutions Increased***

Direct NGO collaboration to build up union council effectiveness is taking firm root this year for the first time in 84 unions. The 27 percent difference in customer confidence in LEB responsiveness between unions with LEB or advocacy programs and those not being assisted is a positive quantitative indication of SO level impact of the program in those unions. Our partners have also been promoting the adoption of best practices related to constituent input, accountability, transparency, and women's participation. At year end, these NGOs reported that 34 percent of LEBs had adopted at least five of the best practices. Considerable thirst for training has been shown by LEB members, as attested to by the high level of voluntary participation in more extensive training of union council members conducted by the Khan Foundation.

DP-supported NGOs also engaged in national level policy advocacy on several important issues. NGOs successfully lobbied with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD) for a policy directive which defined clear roles for women members. In November 1998, Parliament also passed legislation to re-establish local government at the *thana* level, where most central government services are delivered. One of the NGOs lobbied in Parliament and in the press to incorporate more of the recommendations of a widely hailed government reform commission, as suggested by multi-party participants of a seminar it held. Though the legislation is a step in the right direction, the enacted version does not have many needed changes, and lacks the necessary bipartisan support to succeed.

### ***Intermediate Result 3.2: Quality of Elections Improved***

This SO has helped improve the civil society technical capacity for monitoring elections. A December 1998 sample survey showed significantly higher confidence in electoral processes in unions where electoral work had been conducted in 1997 than in the control sample. However, a recent parliamentary by-election held to fill a vacated seat raised questions about whether such monitoring organizations dared to publicly criticize elections for fear of political retaliation. There were no major elections during 1998, and thus few NGO activities focused on voter education and election preparations. Several local elections are anticipated during 1999 and 2000, as well as possible accelerated national elections in late CY 2000. These elections will allow us to better measure progress under this IR.

### ***Intermediate Result 3.3: Access to Justice Improved***

Local access to justice, particularly for rural women, is improving considerably due to this IR. The IR has two distinct types of interventions -- ADR and legal awareness -- which are largely implemented in different geographic areas. We are confident about the impact of the first, but less certain about the second.

The number of *shalish* (dispute resolution) committees set up and/or trained by NGOs is expanding rapidly. They use improved mediation practices, have knowledge of relevant law,

and include a substantial portion of women mediators. Three of the subgrantees have trained and supported many smaller community based organizations in the use of ADR. As a result of this program, 86 organizations, located in 438 unions, are promoting the improved *shalish*. The total number of clients served in dispute mediation cases by NGOs and related associations in 1998 was reported as 9,747, more than triple the number of clients served last year. In a random sample of women whose disputes were resolved in 1998, 65 percent reported that the mediation decisions were considered satisfactory, while only 6 percent found the decisions unacceptable.

Geographic coverage of the NGO legal awareness programs has expanded, and several grantees use mass media to disseminate their messages. Grantees have also trained staff of many other NGOs not supported by the DP. Training materials on women's legal rights are being developed and becoming more widely used, especially with newly elected women union council members and *shalish* mediators. A number of large workshops have been held on legal awareness and violence against women. We will establish an evaluation process this year to better ascertain the impact of media programs and training.

#### ***Intermediate Result 3.4: Independent Garment Workers' Unions Strengthened***

During 1998 the Bangladesh Independent Garment Union Federation (BIGUF) continued to grow in size and effectiveness. Membership increased from 16,087 to 23,687 (14,729 women). The number of BIGUF's affiliated factory unions increased from 15 to 24. The number of training programs conducted increased by 140 percent and the number of participants by 107 percent over 1997. A total of 276 garment workers' cases were settled, with BIGUF's role in out-of-court settlements of conflicts and disputes between garment workers and factory owners having increased. We note that this performance data is provided by ACILS, and not independently verified.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:** We have used the restated Strategic Objective as well as the revised Results Framework in this R4, although these have not been formally submitted for Washington approval. The original two SOs approved in 1996 (#7 and #8) were combined in 1997 as requested by Washington to become one new SO. In the 1998 R4 review, USAID/W requested that the Mission reconsider the wording of the consolidated SO to facilitate performance monitoring. Since then the USAID-led democracy partners put considerable effort into restating the SO and results framework, and revising the monitoring system with the assistance of two performance monitoring consultants, including one from ANE/SEA. Because the modifications do not involve changes in program substance or activities, the Mission seeks acceptance of the reworded SO with no further formal review.

To lay the groundwork for possible future revisions of the program, this year we expect to conduct a democracy strategy assessment (as agreed in last year's R4 review), and to evaluate parts of the existing program where measuring progress is most difficult. This will not only help guide the planned expansion of existing activities, but also help us evaluate options for future assistance on other high priority democracy and human rights issues.

During the coming year, the Mission planned to build on its success in establishing local level NGO programs to improve democracy and governance, by initiating activities to influence national level policy on local government and to work with the new *upazilla* (*thana*) councils.

We would inject analytic field information into national policy discussion and help build a domestic constituency for stronger local government. We see this not only as an entry point for making Bangladesh more democratic, but as essential for more effective economic development. Not only can this not be done at the current budget level for this SO, but our investment in establishing the local level NGO structure is increasingly threatened as the pipeline in our cooperative agreement is used up and we are forced to scale back many of the existing NGO subgrants through The Asia Foundation (TAF) this year. This had not been desired or even fully foreseen, and it could undercut our credibility for future DG programming. While the Mission will continue to press for additional funding, we will take steps to curtail portions or all of the program as funding dictates. This could include the elimination of one or more IRs and related activities.

**Other Donor Programs:** A number of other bilateral and multi-lateral donors are engaged in human rights, democracy, and governance issues. Coordination with these donors occurs largely through two local donor consultative groups on governance and gender. Donors which deal with legal literacy, alternative dispute resolution, violence against women, and child labor include the European Union, which also supports NGO grants through TAF; UNICEF; Switzerland; the Scandinavian donors; and ILO. The other principal donor dealing with local government is UNDP, which has a large, multi-year training program working with the National Institute of Local Government.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:** The two major partners under this SO are TAF and ACILS. Local sub-grants through TAF are made to 21 Bangladeshi NGOs and two US-based NGOs (CARE and IVS). Policy direction and grant oversight are largely undertaken by our "Democracy Partnership" (DP), consisting of TAF, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), and USAID, and sometimes the European Union. Activities to assure the rights of garment workers are carried out by ACILS. Small direct grants currently support specific activities of the Khan Foundation, Bangladesh National Women's Lawyer's Association, and Red Barnet, and are planned using ESF from the South Asia Democracy Fund for Transparency International/Bangladesh and the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Improved Representation of the Interests of Disadvantaged (i.e., women and rural poor) People in Selected Locations				
<b>APPROVED:</b> 18/JAN/1996		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh		
<b>SO LEVEL INDICATOR 3.0.1:</b> Customer Confidence in Local Elected Bodies				
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent 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?</p> <hr/> <p><b>SOURCE:</b> A three stage (union, village, starting point to interview individuals) probability sample contracted by TAF with a private marketing research firm, under guidance &amp; quality control of a performance monitoring consultant. Random quality check on field interviews by USAID &amp; TAF, and of data processing by monitoring consultant. Random sample designed to represent unions covered by NGO grantees under Democracy Partnership, and a national sample of unions NOT covered by DP grants.</p> <hr/> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Percent of respondents expressing confidence in local elected bodies. Compares a randomly selected sample from randomly selected unions with LEB programs to unions with advocacy programs and to respondents from a control group from randomly selected unions with no DP NGO programs from any IR.</p> <hr/> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Direct NGO grantee work to build the capacity &amp; responsiveness of union councils is only about 18 months old. This data was collected in December, 1998 and is the first time for reporting on this indicator. As there is no baseline data, program impact is examined by comparing a random sample of unions which have DP LEB (demand side) programs (n=192 persons) or DP advocacy (supply side) programs (n=704 persons) with a random control sample of unions (n=768 persons). The sample was three stage, selecting unions randomly from the universes of unions with and without DP-supported NGO programs, selecting 2 villages randomly within those unions, and selecting a spot randomly within those villages to identify respondents. Analysis allows comparison of unions with different types (of five types) of DG programs, as well as with the control sample.</p> <p>Analysis: There is a striking difference in confidence in LEB Responsiveness between unions where there is an LEB program working with the union council (57.1%) or an advocacy program (42.9%) which may focus more on thana level government services than elected union councils, and areas where there is no DP program. However, the weakness of the data is that, since the LEB program covers the smallest number of unions of the DP program packages, it is based on surveying only three unions. This data problem does not exist for the advocacy program unions, however, as more NGO grantees are doing this supply side work in more unions.</p>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Unions with LEB Program</b>	<b>Unions w/ Advocacy Program</b>	<b>Control Sample- No DP Program</b>
	1996			
	1997			
	1998	57.1	42.9	30.1
	1999			
	2000			

### Performance Data Tables

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Improved Representation of the Interests of Disadvantaged (i.e., women and rural poor) People in Selected Locations			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 18/JAN/1996		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1:</b> Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions Increased			
<b>INDICATOR 3.1.1:</b> Percent of Local Elected Bodies Using "Best Practices"			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of union councils with which DP NGOs grantees are working directly in LEB development programs	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> Compiled by TAF from data reported systematically on each union council by five subgrantee NGOs with LEB development programs.	1996		N.A
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Percent of union councils which use at least five of twelve "best practices" promoted by NGO LEB programs. Data from 61 unions (out of 84 where LEB programs are active). NGO workshops were held on definitions before data collection began.	1997		N.A
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The LEB program, working directly on performance of union councils, began only in the past 18 months. Samples of best practices promoted include: ensuring participation of constituents, including female, in articulating priorities; ensuring rights of disadvantaged, not just elites, to government resources; mobilizing popular participation in special projects; standardized financial and office records; chairman does not dominate; equity in relief distribution after disasters (floods); mobilizing local resource; holding coordination meetings among stakeholders. This is the first time this data has been compiled. Setting of targets will be done after it is clear how much reduction in LEB grants will be required in 1999, rather than the planned continued program growth. (Collected December, 1998) Checks on the data for internal consistency were performed by performance monitoring consultant.	1998	Baseline	34%
	1999		
	2000		

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Improved Representation of the Interests of Disadvantaged (i.e., women and rural poor) People in Selected Locations			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 18/JAN/1996		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3:</b> Access to Justice Improved			
<b>INDICATOR 3.3.1:</b> Number of Clients Served in Dispute Resolution Cases			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Individuals, usually women	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<p><b>SOURCE:</b> Data summarized in each of 423 unions from individual client records by local staff of the six NGOs receiving ADR grants. Summarized by NGO on format provided by TAF, after a workshop by monitoring consultant on indicator definitions.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Number of persons whose cases were mediated through shalishes of NGO organized and trained mediation committees. (Output level). This data is for CY 1998.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator is basically the same as previously reported, but the data is more reliable and consistent across NGOs than previously. Data does not include cases of litigation in courts. The collection process was made more rigorous by using a format which separated (before totalling) different types of cases which different NGOs may have counted differently. A monitoring consultant held a definitional workshop with NGOs before data collection began and set up a system for processing and quality control. The number of unions covered by DP ADR programs has expanded from 363 in the previous report to 438 at the end of 1998. Improved NGO mediation committees generally include both women and men, and most deal with various types of family disputes. Numbers may drop next year, as support for grants will have to be substantially reduced. Checks on the data for internal consistency were performed by performance monitoring consultant.</p>	1996		1990
	1997	3000	3010
	1998	4000	9747
	1999	5000	
	2000	6000	

### Performance Data Table

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Improved Representation of the Interests of Disadvantaged (i.e., women and rural poor) People in Selected Locations			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 18/JAN/1996		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Bangladesh	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3:</b> Access to Justice Improved			
<b>INDICATOR: 3.3.3:</b> Percent of Dispute Resolutions Involving Women That Resulted in Decisions Satisfactory to Women.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of Resolved Disputes	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<p><b>SOURCE:</b> <del>Answer to Question 5 on survey of a</del> random sample of 504 women conducted in December 1998 whose disputes were mediated in CY 1998. Random sample drawn by computer from a complete listing of disputes mediated by NGOs with ADR grants. Each person sampled was located by NGO caseworkers to answer closed and open questions on a format provided by TAF and developed in consultation with NGOs having ADR programs.</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Percentage of women whose disputes had been resolved who reported that the decision was "satisfactory" on a three point scale, where satisfactory was the highest scored response and unacceptable the lowest.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> <del>This is the first year this data is reported, though it is the third year in which ADR</del> work was supported. It would be difficult to establish a meaningful baseline, even in the first year, as the comparison should be with the situation before the improved shalishes were established. A concern of the ADR program has been to improve the quality of justice available locally, and especially to women, not just the number of disputes mediated. Only 6 percent of the random sample interviewed reported that they considered the outcome unacceptable. However, a factor which could negatively affect the validity of this indicator is that 30 percent of women selected for the random sample could not be located. A possible systemic bias may be that those who moved away may be more likely to consider the resolution unacceptable. Checks on the data for internal consistency were performed by performance monitoring consultant.</p>	1996		
	1997		
	1998	Baseline	65%
	1999	68	
	2000	70	

## **Part III: Resource Request**

### **Program Resource Request**

#### **Level of Program Resources Required**

USAID/Bangladesh's FY 2001 request is \$53.7 million. We also propose a Title II level of \$30.0 million for FY 1999, \$37.5 million for FY 2000, and \$37.5 million for FY 2001. For FY 2000 USAID has received a Congressional Presentation (CP) planning number of \$55.9 million.

Budget planning for FY 2000 and FY 2001 is complicated by the severe FY 1999 budget cut, and earmarks and directives driving the budget allocations. In FY 1999, USAID is operating with a DA and CSD budget of \$43.75 million. A commitment for USAEP funds of \$1.5 million to support the clean energy program raises available NOA resources to \$45.25 million. This still represents an overall drop of \$10.242 million, nearly 20 percent less than our FY 1998 level of \$55.492 million, and a 14 percent cut from our FY 1999 R4 planning level of \$52.59 million. This cut was, in fact, more drastic than is apparent as it was restricted to non-population and health discretionary funds. Even taking into account the \$1.5 million in regional funds, the Mission's NOA for discretionary resources dropped by more than 46 percent from nearly \$12.0 million in FY 1998, to \$6.4 million in FY 1999. Program funding for SO2 was particularly affected, having dropped by 59 percent.

Prior to FY 1997, the USAID Population and Health (PH) program received annual funding of approximately \$30 million, which is the level of funding for which the program was designed. In FYs 1997, 1998 and 1999, USAID received on an average approximately \$37.5 million of funding for PH activities under SO1. The PH Team is absorbing these additional funds. In FY 2000, the CP level stands at \$37 million, which is based on the assumption that the Mission will have an overall level of \$55 million. If the FY 2000 level is cut back to \$45 million, like the FY 1999 level, the Mission would lower its PH request to \$30 million in order to not crowd out funding desperately needed in democracy and economic growth. Under any scenario, obligations of combined POP/CSD funds in excess of our R4 request level for FY 2001 would result in an unacceptably high pipeline. Note that the PH program as formulated requires a mix of about 40 percent CSD to 60 percent population funds. A shortfall in CSD funding would impinge on our ability to increase the PH program.

For Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (SO2) in FY 2000 and 2001, we are requesting microenterprise and environment (including Global Climate Change) funds to augment agriculture, child survival, and economic growth funds. The request level for FY 2000 and 2001 is \$14.8 million of which 28 percent is environment, 23 percent in Child Survival, and the remainder in agriculture, microenterprise, and economic growth funds. Given the critical importance of the energy sector for Bangladesh's development, we plan to implement a new clean energy program in partnership with USAEP, G/ENV, and the U.S. Department of Energy, supported by environment and Global Climate Change funds.

Requested funds also would support policy and marketing initiatives for agribusiness and SME development, including financial sector reforms critical for growth.

Monetized Title II resources provide funding for environmentally sound farm-to-market road improvements, disaster preparedness activities, and support for locally elected bodies. A follow-on five-year Title II program under CARE will begin implementation in FY 2000. We request a Title II level of \$30.0 million for FY 1999 and \$37.5 million for FYs 2000 and 2001. We note that the Mission to date has been expending approximately \$1.5 million annually to pay the dollar costs of the Title II program. The Mission hereby requests 202e resources from BHR/FFP to help cover Title II dollar cost funding in FYs 2000 and 2001. Our SO3 supports the Agency's democracy and governance goal. For FY 2000 and 2001 the Mission's request is \$4.0 million, up from the \$2.1 million received for FY 1999. The success of this relatively new SO in developing local NGO capacity to implement relevant programs at the local level has brought it to the point where an increase in annual funding is required. This year the SO3 team has been forced to reduce funding for subgrants to these local NGOs to stay within the FY 1999 budget.

### **Prioritization of Objectives**

The population/health strategic objective ranks as the Mission's highest priority, based on its proven ability to achieve results and the unquestioned need to manage population levels and improve family health in Bangladesh. Whatever economic development gains Bangladesh makes over the next 15-20 years, they will be severely reduced if the growth of the population is not brought under control and the health of women and children is not improved. This SO also ranks high on the U.S. regional and global priority list.

Despite reductions in population growth, Bangladesh faces an enormous challenge in creating employment, economic growth and the physical infrastructure to support a population that could surpass 230 million by the year 2035. Business and commerce face serious policy, infrastructure and institutional constraints, such as the lack of an adequate power supply and a shaky financial system; and agriculture faces similar constraints which are critical to long term improvements in both nutrition and rural incomes. SO2 addresses these problems through the expansion of high-value poultry, fish and vegetable production; a major expansion of farm-to-market roads which meet environmental standards; programs to tackle constraints to small and microenterprise development; nutrition education; and continued improvements in the management of public and private foodstocks. SO2 is the second priority for the Mission, being critical for the Mission-wide goal of poverty alleviation and a core element of the MPP focus on broad-based economic growth.

SO3, the responsive government objective, represents a relatively small program of critical importance to both Mission and MPP goals for Bangladesh. The program has proven its ability to engage a broad range of civil society in upgrading human rights, the rule of law, and decentralization of governance. The program is poised for rapid expansion, the cost of which would be modest indeed, yet we continue to lack adequate funding. The Mission

utilized every discretionary dollar it received in FY 1999 for SO3, and still had to cut NGO programs. Funding for FY 2000 and beyond for SO3 should be at least at the \$4.0 million dollar level. However, if funding in FY 2000 is similar to FY 1999, a decision to scrap or severely curtail SO3 will have to be made.

### **Links With Centrally Funded Mechanisms**

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

*SO 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition:* In FY 1998, the Mission utilized several Global Bureau programs to enhance our basic research contributions in food and nutrition. The Mission will utilize central mechanisms for home and commercial gardening at the level of \$300,000 in FY 1999 and \$600,000 in FY 2000 and 2001. The Mission is eager to work with G/EG on microfinance programs related to our microenterprise initiatives, building upon the outstanding microfinance programs ongoing in Bangladesh. In addition, our new partnership with G/ENV related to global climate change and clean energy should result in strong linkages with the Mission. Funding possibilities are presently being reviewed along with the initial action plan.

*SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations:* Under this Strategic Objective approximately \$400,000 annually is provided through field support to the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS). ACILS, through its country program in Bangladesh under the Global Bureau's core grant, implements a program on garment workers' rights and strengthening independent labor unions. Without ACILS, results under IR 3.4 would not be possible.

## **Operating Expense (OE) Request**

**Impact of OE Targets on Workforce and Program:** USAID/Bangladesh believes that the approved level of \$3.430 million will sustain the workforce requirements for FY 1999. Our end-of-year levels are planned to include 17 USDHs, one IDI, 48 OE-funded FSNs, and 23 program-funded FSNs. Straight-lining the FY 1999 level into FYs 2000 and 2001 budgets will impair our ability to sustain both the operational and programmatic requirements of the Mission. Variable cost elements which put us most at risk are USDH personnel transfer costs, FSN salary adjustments, training needs, and NXP procurement.

USDH-related post costs will increase in FYs 2000 and 2001 as a result of the anticipated post transfers and retirements. During FY 1998, this Mission experienced a 40 percent staff turnover, followed by a relatively low turnover this year. We anticipate a larger staff turnover in FYs 2000 and 2001.

During FY 1999, we will have converted 18 OE-funded FSNs to program-funding, where appropriate and in accordance with Agency guidance. We applied the OE savings from this exercise to support the Mission's established training initiatives. In FY 2000, we need to anticipate an FSN salary increase which would include the recommended FY 1999 increase that was not implemented due to unavailability of funds, plus recommendations from a follow-on survey currently underway.

Concerning training, the Mission recently hosted the Reaching-4-Results workshop, which is the first USAID-skills related training program that many of our staff have had. Our workforce is severely undertrained to deal with both the changing Agency environment and regulations, and the additional technical complexities facing officers who have taken on substantial new responsibilities as a result of both reengineering and right-sizing. Increased funding for critical training is a necessity. The Mission fully supports and welcomes the Agency's renewed emphasis on training and is making the same commitment.

Our NXP replacement program has not been fully-funded in the current and several prior years. First, we need to catch up in our replacement cycle for all equipment before it is too late. Further, our NXP replacement plan for FYs 2000 and 2001 will be severely impacted by the need to fund a major emergency power upgrade recommended by FBO. FBO has completed a site survey, and has strongly recommended replacing the low-capacity (3 KW), gasoline-powered generators currently at post residences with safe, full-capacity units. The old generators are safety hazards due to their fuel type and inherent design flaw--gasoline reservoir located above the engine, fully-enclosed and non-ventilated unit enclosure. FBO will fund, procure and install the recommended full-capacity generators under the FBO-Power Support Program, only for State-funded residences. Because we are in a joint housing pool, USAID will also need to upgrade its services to meet common housing and safety standards. The estimated acquisition cost for one unit is \$25,000 not including transportation and installation. Given the increasing frequency of lengthy power outages throughout the year in Bangladesh, this is an overdue, essential action.

**Y2K Issues:** USAID/Bangladesh is confident that it has responded fully to the Y2K imperative and appreciates the assistance of the ANE assessment team in addressing this issue. The Mission has been working closely with the post Y2K Committee on the impact of Y2K issues in both IT (information technology) and non-IT environments. Full implementation is planned to be completed by the end of the third quarter of FY 1999. The Mission believes that the major, identifiable infrastructure investment costs for USAID/Bangladesh have been made. IT property replacement planning will remain a priority in the Mission's budget planning.

The conversion of desktop applications, operating systems and the replacement of critical IT hardware to Y2K-compliance has significant ramifications to the Mission training plan and strategy for FYs 2000 and 2001. Although the transition from Windows 3.X to Windows 95 will not be as dramatic as the conversion from Wang to IBM-PCs, there will be additional IT training required for all mission staff, in general, as well as purely technical training for the IT support staff.

**Workforce:** The Population and Health Team's OE and program-funded staffing requirements are expected to remain constant at present levels, with a new PH IDI coming on board at the time our present IDI graduates into a to-be-vacant USDH slot. The Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Team is establishing one program-funded offshore PASA position for energy and environment, and a full-time USPSC to replace a part-time local hire PSC. The Responsive Government Team is already short-staffed, and needs additional personnel for present and planned activities. A staffing increase of one IDI in democracy and one offshore USPSC will be required, consistent with program priorities. Overall, the Mission will attempt to fill FSN vacancies internally to keep total OE-funded staffing at current levels.

**ICASS:** ICASS continues to be a work-in-progress during its second full year. The State Department is the sole service provider at post. With the budget constraints getting more severe by the year, ICASS clients at post are trying to improve management of the ICASS budgeting process and operations. Recent agreements reached by the ICASS council should improve this situation. Nevertheless, many tough decisions involving competing agency priorities will be faced this next year which may greatly affect USAID and Post operations given our joint administrative operations.

USAID will carefully consider, over the next six months, the possibility and impact of becoming a service provider in one or more areas, such as travel, small value procurement, and motor pool operations. This would help make USAID a more integral member of ICASS and allow us to become more operationally-involved with ICASS in areas where we possess, and can offer, particular strengths, staff and experience.

### FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Bangladesh

Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title		FY 1999 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99		
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G				
<b>S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	22,110,000						11,780,000	8,530,000		800,000	1,000,000			20,309,000	37,583,201		
Field Spt	14,740,000						11,470,000	470,000	1,600,000	1,200,000				11,000,000	13,385,000		
	36,850,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,250,000	9,000,000	1,600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	31,309,000	50,968,201		
<b>S.O. 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	4,500,000		2,800,000					1,700,000						13,000,000	16,000,000		
Field Spt	300,000		0					300,000						500,000	100,000		
	4,800,000	0	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500,000	16,100,000		
<b>S.O. 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	1,700,000													1,700,000	2,131,450		
Field Spt	400,000													400,000	1,671,968		
	2,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100,000	1,671,968		
Total Bilateral	28,310,000	0	2,800,000	0	0	0	11,780,000	10,230,000	0	800,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,700,000	35,440,450		
Total Field Support	15,440,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,470,000	770,000	1,600,000	1,200,000	0	0	0	400,000	11,500,000		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>43,750,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,250,000</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>46,940,450</b>		

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	2,100,000
HCD	0
PHN	38,850,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	84,130
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	43,749,127
Dev. Assist ICASS	83,267
Dev. Assist Total:	43,832,394
CSD Program	2,370,000
CSD ICASS	873
CSD Total:	2,370,873

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

\* The \$1,600,000 earmarked for Infectious Diseases will be programmed in collaboration with the ANE and Global Bureaus and recorded as part of the Global Bureau Strategic Objective on Inectious Diseases

### FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Bangladesh

Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: Base Level

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
<b>S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>															Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	28,450,000						17,600,000	9,850,000		1,000,000					26,000,000	39,733,201
Field Spt	8,650,000						6,900,000	1,150,000		600,000					11,000,000	11,035,000
	37,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	24,500,000	11,000,000	0	1,600,000	0	0	0	37,000,000	50,768,201	
<b>S.O. 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition</b>															Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	14,200,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	1,200,000				5,100,000				4,500,000			12,000,000	14,040,000
Field Spt	600,000		200,000	0				400,000						600,000	100,000	
	14,800,000	1,000,000	2,600,000	1,200,000	0	0	0	5,500,000	0	0	0	4,500,000	0	12,600,000	14,140,000	
<b>S.O. 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations</b>															Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	3,600,000													3,600,000	2,450,000	
Field Spt	400,000													400,000	2,821,968	
	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	2,821,968		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>46,250,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,600,000</b>	<b>14,950,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>40,450,000</b>	<b>56,595,169</b>	
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>9,650,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,900,000</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>11,600,000</b>	<b>11,135,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>55,900,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,500,000</b>	<b>16,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>52,050,000</b>	<b>67,730,169</b>	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,200,000
Democracy	4,000,000
HCD	0
PHN	42,600,000
Environment	4,500,000
Program ICASS	182,000
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000,000

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	55,898,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	180,000
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>56,078,000</b>
CSD Program	1,550,000
CSD ICASS	2,000
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>1,552,000</b>

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/Bangladesh

Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD  
 Scenario Base Level

S.O. # , Title		FY 20001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01		
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G				
<b>S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	26,400,000						15,200,000	10,200,000		1,000,000					26,000,000	40,133,201	
Field Spt	8,500,000						6,700,000	200,000	1,000,000	600,000					10,000,000	9,535,000	
	34,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,900,000	10,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	0	0	0	36,000,000	49,668,201		
<b>S.O. 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	14,200,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	3,600,000				3,000,000				4,200,000		12,000,000	11,777,000		
Field Spt	600,000	0	200,000	0				400,000						600,000	100,000		
	14,800,000	1,000,000	2,600,000	3,600,000	0	0	0	3,400,000	0	0	0	4,200,000	0	12,600,000	11,877,000		
<b>S.O. 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations</b>																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	3,600,000													3,600,000	2,800,000		
Field Spt	400,000													400,000	3,621,968		
	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	2,800,000		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>44,200,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,200,000</b>	<b>13,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>40,800,000</b>	<b>55,532,169</b>		
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,700,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>10,600,000</b>	<b>9,635,000</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>53,700,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900,000</b>	<b>13,800,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>51,400,000</b>	<b>65,167,169</b>		

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,600,000
Democracy	4,000,000
HCD	0
PHN	38,300,000
Environment	4,200,000
Program ICASS	192,500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	53,697,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	190,000
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>53,887,500</b>
CSD Program	1,600,000
CSD ICASS	2,500
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>1,602,500</b>

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

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Dhaka End of year On-Board								Total	Org. Fin. Admin. Con-					All	Total	Total
<b>FY 1999 Estimate</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp01	Sp02	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	6	9	1	1	2	20	29
Subtotal	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	25	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	59
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Subtotal	10	19	4	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Direct Workforce	23	27	8	0	0	0	0	58	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	25	27	8	0	0	0	0	60	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	94

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Dhaka	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con-tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2000 Target</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	6	9	1	1	2	20	29
Subtotal	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	25	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	59
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Subtotal	10	19	4	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Direct Workforce	23	27	8	0	0	0	0	58	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	25	27	8	0	0	0	0	60	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	94

<b>FY 2000 Request</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	6	9	1	1	2	20	29
Subtotal	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	25	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	59
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Subtotal	10	19	4	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Direct Workforce	23	27	8	0	0	0	0	58	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	92
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	25	27	8	0	0	0	0	60	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	94

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Dhaka End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																	
U.S. Direct Hire	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17	
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13	
Other FSN/TCN	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	6	9	1	1	2	20	29	
Subtotal	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	25	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	59	
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																	
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
FSNs/TCNs	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Subtotal	10	19	4	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
Total Direct Workforce	23	27	8	0	0	0	0	58	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	92	
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	25	27	8	0	0	0	0	60	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	94	

<b>FY 2001 Request</b>																	
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																	
U.S. Direct Hire	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17	
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13	
Other FSN/TCN	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	6	9	1	1	2	20	29	
Subtotal	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	25	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	59	
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																	
U.S. Citizens	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
FSNs/TCNs	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Subtotal	10	19	5	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
Total Direct Workforce	23	27	9	0	0	0	0	59	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	93	
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	25	27	9	0	0	0	0	61	3	8	13	2	2	6	34	95	

Workforce

MISSION : **BANGLADESH - USAID/Dhaka**

**USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE**

<b>BACKSTOP (BS)</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 1999</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2002</b>
01SMG	2	2	2	2
02 Program Officer	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture	1	1	1	1
11 Economics	0	0	0	0
12 GDO	0	0	0	0
12 Democracy	1	1	1	1
14 Rural Development	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	1	1	1	1
21 Private Enterprise	0	0	0	0
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environment	0	0	0	0
50 Health/Pop.	4	4	4	4
60 Education	0	0	0	0
75 Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0
85 Legal - RLA	1	1	1	1
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt - RCO	1	1	1	1
94 PDO	3	3	3	3
95 IDI	1	1	1	1
Other*				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

\*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	112		112	128		128	128		128	132		132	132		132
	Subtotal OC 11.1	112	0	112	128	0	128	128	0	128	132	0	132	132	0	132
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	0.4		0.4	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.4	0	0.4	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	628.6		628.6	420		420	420		420	440		440	440		440
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	628.6	0	628.6	420	0	420	420	0	420	440	0	440	440	0	440
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	233.5		233.5	269		269	269		269	312		312	312		312
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	5		5	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	125		125	126		126	126		126	128		128	128		128
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	20		20	29		29	29		29	33		33	33		33
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	398.5	0	398.5	449	0	449	449	0	449	498	0	498	498	0	498
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	70.5		70.5	70.5		70.5	70.5		70.5	37.6		37.6	70.5		70.5

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	38		38	40		40	40		40	40		40		40	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	1		1	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel	49		49	94.5		94.5	94.5		94.5	80		80		80	
21.0	R & R Travel	61.4		61.4	52		52	52		52	64.9		64.9		64.9	
21.0	Education Travel	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10		10	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	50		50	50		50	50		50	50		50		50	
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	36		36	36		36	36		36	26		26		36	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	100		100	100		100	100		100	100		100		100	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	25		25	25		25	25		25	25		25		25	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	25		25	25		25	25		25	15		15		25	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	465.9	0	465.9	503	0	503	503	0	503	448.5	0	448.5	501.4	0	501.4
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	125		125	100		100	100		100	100		100		100	
22.0	Home Leave Freight	25		25	39.5		39.5	39.5		39.5	38.5		38.5		38.5	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0		0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	12		12	13		13	13		13	0		0		20	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	11		11	14.5		14.5	34.5		34.5	0		0		33.1	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	173	0	173	167	0	167	187	0	187	138.5	0	138.5	191.6	0	191.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0		0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0		0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	51.7	239.5	291.2	76	226.3	302.3	76	226.3	302.3	87	226.3	313.3	87	226.3	313.3
	Subtotal OC 23.2	51.7	239.5	291.2	76	226.3	302.3	76	226.3	302.3	87	226.3	313.3	87	226.3	313.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0		0	
23.3	Residential Utilities	132		132	140		140	140		140	145		145		145	
23.3	Telephone Costs	10		10	12		12	12		12	12		12		12	
23.3	ADP Software Leases	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15		15	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0		0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0		0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0		0	
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	158	0	158	168	0	168	168	0	168	173	0	173	173	0	173
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0		0	



Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
26.0	Supplies and materials	31		31	31		31		31	31		31	31		31	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31	31	0	31
31.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	19.5		19.5	30		30	180		180	0		0	155		155
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	5		5	15		15	15		15	0		0	15		15
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0	24		24	24		24	0		0	24		24
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0	10		10	10		10	0		0	10		10
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	40		40	25		25	25		25	0		0	30		30
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	5		5	5		5	0		0	10		10
	Subtotal OC 31.0	64.5	0	64.5	109	0	109	259	0	259	0	0	0	244	0	244
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			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>3430</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>3669.5</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>3656.3</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>3826.3</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>3656.3</b>	<b>3780</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>4006.3</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>1352.1</u>		<u>1224.8</u>		<u>1224.8</u>		<u>1258.8</u>		<u>1258.8</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</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:

25	39	39	43	43
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Organization: USAID/BANGLADESH

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	25.0	20.0	45.0	39.0	25.0	64.0	43.0	30.0	73.0
Withdrawals	7.5	15.0	22.5	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	5.7	0.0	0.0
Obligations	281.5	226.3	226.3
Deposits	275.8	226.3	226.3
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      48.6                      50.0                      52.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	23		23	25		25	25		25	27		27	27		27
	Subtotal OC 11.1	23	0	23	25	0	25	25	0	25	27	0	27	27	0	27
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH															
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH															
11.5	FNDH															
	Subtotal OC 11.5	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries															
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	110		110	115		115	115		115	118		118	118		118
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries															
	Subtotal OC 11.8	110	0	110	115	0	115	115	0	115	118	0	118	118	0	118
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances				24			24			24			24		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances															
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances															
12.1	Quarters Allowances															
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits				1			1			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	1.8		1.8	2		2	2		2	3		3	3		3
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	20		20	22		22	22		22	25		25	25		25
12.1	US PSC Benefits															
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	4		4	5		5	5		5	8		8	8		8
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits															
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits															
	Subtotal OC 12.1	25.8	0	25.8	54	0	54	54	0	54	60	0	60	60	0	60
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH															
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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs															
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	0		0	8		8	
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	10	10	10	10	10			0			0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0	3	3	3	3	3			0			0	
21.0	R & R Travel	2.9		2.9		0		0	0	8		8	8		8	
21.0	Education Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	2.1		2.1	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	4		4	4	4	4	5	5	4		4	4		4	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0		0		0	0			0			0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	21	0	21	31	0	31	32	0	32	19.5	0	19.5	27.5	0	27.5
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0	25	25	25	25	25			0			0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0	1	1	1	1	1			0			0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0		0		0	0			0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0		0		0	0			0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0		0		0	0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	26	0	26	26	0	26	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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0		0		0	0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0		0		0	0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	16		16	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	18		18	18	18	18	
	Subtotal OC 23.2	16	0	16	17.3	0	17.3	17.3	0	17.3	18	0	18	18	0	18
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0		0		0	0			0			0	
23.3	Residential Utilities	7.5		7.5	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	
23.3	Telephone Costs	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0		0		0	0			0			0	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0		0		0	0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0		0		0	0			0			0	

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	9.5	0	9.5	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0		0			0			0			0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0		0			0			0			0	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	6		6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7	7	7	7	7	7	
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Representation Allowances			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Recruiting activities			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
25.2	Staff training contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	ADP related contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	11	0	11	11.5	0	11.5	11.5	0	11.5	12	0	12	12	0	12
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	100		100	102	102	102	102	102	105	105	105	105	105	105	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3	100	0	100	102	0	102	102	0	102	105	0	105	105	0	105
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0		0			0			0			0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0		0			0			0			0	

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/BANGLADESH Org. No: 388 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	1
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5		0.5	0.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2		2	2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
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			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>320.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>397.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>397.3</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>382</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**  
**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

<u>205.8</u>		<u>215.3</u>		<u>215.3</u>		<u>227.5</u>		<u>227.5</u>
<u>48.6</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</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:

5.8	7	7	11	11
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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 2000		FY 2001	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
S.O. 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	3 years (2000-02)		5,500		5,500
Do	TBD The POLICY Project II	High	2 years (2000-01)		200		200
Do	936-3090.02 Implementing AIDS Prevention and Control Activities (IMPACT)	High	2 years (2000-01)		100		100
Do	TBD PRIME II	High	3 years (2000-02)		100		100
Do	936-3083.01 MEASURE DHS +	High	1 year (2001)		0		100
Do	TBD Family Planning Logistics Management II	High	1 year (2001)		2,500		1,500
Do	936-5986.06 Child Health Research/ICDDR,B	High	2 years (2001-02)		0		1,000
Do	936-3052 JHU/Center for Communication Programs	High	2 years (2000-01)		250		0
S.O. 2: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition	HRN-5116-a-00-2-2045-00 NGO Gardening and Nutrition Education Surveillance Project (NGNESP)	High	11 years (1992-03)		400		400
Do	Raising Opportunities thru Agribusiness Reforms (ROARs)	High	2 years (2000-01)		100		100
Do	CIMMYT, Wheat Technology Transfer Project	High	5 years (1998-02)		100		100
S.O. 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations	936-5473 American Center for Inter'nal Labor Solidarity (ACILS) **	High	4 years (1998-01)		400		400
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					<b>9,650</b>		<b>9,500</b>

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

## **Annex A: Environmental Impact**

**Initial Environmental Examination (IEE):** The Mission is planning a number of new activities. Under the Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (EGAD) Team's portfolio (SO2), expected adjustments to the plans include a new clean energy program, building on the Mission's success in rural electrification and small power generation. The Mission plan is to collaborate with the U.S. Department of Energy and the Bangladesh Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, concentrating on the energy/environment interface to ensure clean production and efficient utilization of natural gas. The other possible future initiative will be in the open market sector, encompassing policy and marketing concerns affecting small and microenterprises, including financial sector reforms. The EGAD Team and BHR are presently reviewing proposals from Save The Children, World Vision, and ACDI/VOCA for PL-480 Title II resources. The DAPs are under preparation, with approvals subject to availability of resources.

The IEE for EGAD's new activity, Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH), has been shared with and reviewed by the ANE's Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO). The Mission Environmental Officer is revising the final version and will coordinate with the BEO for the final approval by April 1999. The IEE for CARE's new Title II activity, the Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP), has been approved by the BHR's BEO.

The Responsive Government Team is planning to use the South Asia Democracy Fund (FY 1999 ESF) to pilot programs in the areas of Local Government Policy Development, Election Planning and Monitoring: 1999 & 2000, and Women/Child Trafficking.

### **Notional Time Frame for New IEEs**

Activity	Initiate IEE	Target Completion
MACH	May 1998	April 1999
Clean Energy Program	March 1999	April 1999
Support for Open Market Policy	TBD	TBD
Title II DAPs	March 1999	August 1999
Democracy	TBD	August 1999

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

## **Annex B: Results Framework**

### **Strategic Objective 1: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved**

Intermediate Result 1.1	Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased
Intermediate Result 1.2	Capabilities of Individuals, Families, and Communities to Protect and Provide for their own Health Increased
Intermediate Result 1.3	Quality of Information, Services, and Products Enhanced and Customer Satisfaction Improved
Intermediate Result 1.4	Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved
Intermediate Result 1.5	Sustainability of Family Health Services and Support Systems Improved

### **Strategic Objective 2:**

Old: Food Security for the Poor in Targeted Areas Improved

New: Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition

Intermediate Result 2.1 Availability of Nutritious Food for Poor Households in Target Areas Increased

Intermediate Result 2.2 Household Incomes in Targeted Areas Increased

### **Strategic Objective 3**

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

New: Improved Representation of Interests of Disadvantaged People in Selected Locations

### Intermediate Result 3.1

Old: Advocacy of Customer Interests Strengthened

New: Responsiveness of Locally Elected Bodies (LEBs) and Government Institutions Increased

### Intermediate Result 3.2

Old: Quality of Elections Enhanced

New: Quality of Elections Improved

### Intermediate Result 3.3

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

New: Access to Justice Improved

### Intermediate Result 3.4

Old: Awareness of Legal Rights and Obligations Increased

New: Independent Garment Workers' Unions Strengthened

### Intermediate Result 3.5

Old: Quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution Improved

Deleted: Now it is merged into the new IR 3.3

### Intermediate Result 3.6:

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

Deleted: Now in the new IR 3.4