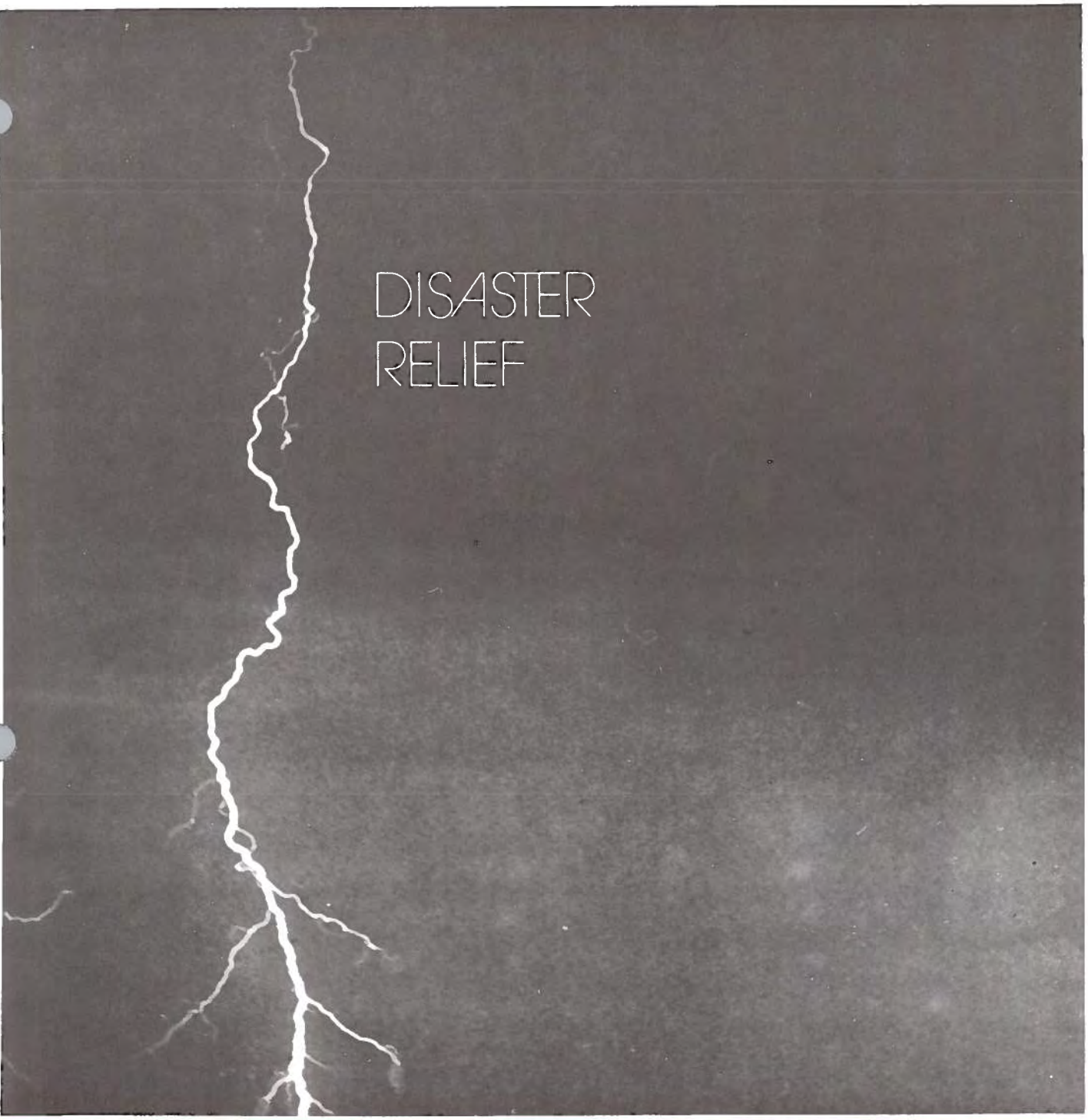

DISASTER RELIEF

CASE REPORT
Bangladesh—Civil Strife
January—September, 1972

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Foreign Disaster Case Reports are publications of the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, Agency for International Development. This office has responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government foreign disaster relief responses and for the further coordination of such activities with those of the U.S. private and international disaster relief communities.

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BANGLADESH

Humanitarian Assistance Program

Twenty seven million people had been displaced or made destitute as a result of civil strife and war, including 10 million returning refugees from India, at the time Bangladesh beleagueredly came into being as an independent nation. The United Nations issued an appeal to governments and relief organizations throughout the world to give generously from their resources to help the Bangladesh people. Seventy-two governments and agencies responded. The U.S. response was coordinated by the Agency for International Development. Out of a total worldwide commitment of 2.27 million tons of food (mainly from the United States and India), 1.5 million tons had been delivered by mid-summer 1972, and a threatened famine had been averted. Additionally, U.S. and international voluntary organizations participated in projects designed to reconstruct homes, educational and medical facilities. Many governments made cash contributions, provided equipment and technical skills to repair harbors, roads, bridges, and otherwise improve internal means of transportation and communication.

Total value of international aid from 1/1/72 to 9/30/72 ..... $886 Million

Of this amount, the Government of the United States and U.S. voluntary agencies contributed ..... $308 Million

DETAILS:

The Eleventh Report on Foreign Disaster Emergency Relief includes reports on civil strife in Pakistan and the emergency relief program for Bengali refugees in India. These two summaries cover a period from March 1971 through December 1971.

The internal conflict in Pakistan and problems created for India in attempting to care for 10 million refugees culminated in open hostilities between the two nations on December 3, 1971. On December 16, after 14 days of fighting, Pakistan forces in East Pakistan capitulated and shortly thereafter leaders of the Bangladesh movement arrived in Dacca to inaugurate the new nation of Bangladesh.

With the end of the war, the 10 million refugees in India began the return to Bangladesh, arriving at the rate of about 200,000 per day. By early March almost all of them had returned, swelling the total number of displaced people in the country, according to a survey report by a UN nutrition team, to nearly 27 million. Thus Bangladesh came into existence facing staggering difficulties:

- *over 35% of the population threatened by famine and disease;*
- *physical devastation of towns, villages and public facilities including severe and extensive destruction of roads, railroads and ports;*
- *loss of qualified officials and technicians—some killed during the conflict, others belonging to the non-Bengali minority;*
- *population pressure (limited family planning prior to independence and its uncertain future left unchanged the projection that this country would double its population in about 25 years—that before the end of the century, it would have 160 million people—2,500 per square mile);*
- *the problem of reintegrating the socially-ostracized Bihari minority, elements of which were accused of collaborating with the Pakistan Army, into the mainstream of national life.*

There were also pluses for the new nation:

- *unity, homogeneity, the spirit of the people—their new sense of being masters of their own destiny;*
- *friendly relations with India to make for better control of Bangladesh's waterways having their headlands in India and for development of an efficient transport system;*
- *fertile land—hard working people.*

The most urgent problems requiring immediate action by the new government were the resettlement of the displaced population, import of food and relief supplies, and restoration of the transportation system. The Prime Minister appealed to the international community to help provide food, shelter, medicines, and other essentials for 30 million people. The United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had continued to maintain small staffs in Dacca during the hostilities between Pakistan and India. When the war ended, these organizations indicated their willingness to expand and establish programs to help the new government coordinate assistance from all sources. Their offers were accepted.

On February 18, 1972, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed to all member governments of the United Nations and members of the specialized UN agencies to provide as great a portion as possible of the total relief requirement either through the UN or through other accepted channels. Upon consultation with the Government of Bangladesh and after making surveys of areas of need, the UN prepared a list of estimated requirements through December 1972.

FOOD

Given the disruption, the winter rice crop was relatively good. Bangladesh has long needed to import additional food grains to feed its population. This import need had greatly increased as a result of the cyclone in November of 1970 and the civil strife which followed. Large commitments of food had been made by the United States and other governments but the serious damage the war had inflicted on the ports of Chittagong and Chalna had brought deliveries almost to a standstill during the period from the end of November 1971 to March 1972.

As a result, heavy drawdowns of government stocks occurred. By early March, when buffer stocks should be at their highest level, a bare 280,000 tons remained in storage. Most of this available food was located in the major urban centers of Chittagong, Khulna, and Narayanganj-Dacca. With only 16% of grain reserves in local supply depots as of February 29, 1972, the United Nations Relief Operations-Dacca (UNROD) expressed its grave concern over the uneven distribution. UNROD estimated that throughout 1972, 200,000 tons of food grain had to be imported each month—80,000 tons for direct relief, and the balance for work relief programs, to fill normal channels of distribution and to replenish diminished reserves.

It was most urgent not only that hundreds of thousands of tons of food be shipped to Bangladesh but that extraordinary measures be taken to move it from the port areas to other parts of the country by the end of May —in advance of the 1972 monsoon season. Many donor countries expedited their food shipments. Foodgrain deliveries from India were made to 15 points designated by the Government of Bangladesh. India, being favorably situated to move grain overland and possessing at that time substantial government stocks of grain, delivered by mid-summer 750,000 tons of wheat and rice.

At one time India was shipping in grain at the rate of 7,000 tons daily. The U.S. Government committed a total of 875,000 metric tons of wheat, rice, and vegetable oil and by August 1972 had delivered 469,300 tons. Other governments also programmed for early delivery a total of 450,000 tons of grain. Food arriving after the monsoon season was used to rebuild Bangladesh reserve stocks. In mid-September 1972, the UN reported reserves of 364,923 metric tons.

Also high protein food blends for children were made available to UNICEF by the U.S. Some 25,000 tons of this highly nutritious food, enough to feed 3 million children for 3 months, arrived in Bangladesh early in May. Other shipments soon followed.

By August 1972, relief organizations and news media were reporting that the swift, comprehensive response by many governments and agencies had succeeded in preventing mass starvation. Still recognized as a serious problem was the irregular distribution of supplies and services, due mostly to inadequate inland transport.

Temporary shelters furnished to refugees during early days of civil strife. CARE Photo

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The great damage to the nation's transportation network gravely disrupted normal supply. As the fighting ended, damaged and sunken vessels hampered entry into the two ports of Chittagong and Chalna. The capacity of the Chittagong port to move grain was reduced from 170,000 tons per month to 70,000. Rail and road links to many areas had been cut. Key bridges, including the famous Hardinge Bridge across the Ganges, were destroyed. Ferry service, so important in a country bisected by many rivers, was badly curtailed. Significant damage occurred to microwave communication facilities linking Dacca and other major urban centers.

Extraordinary measures were enacted by the United Nations, the USG, other governments, and relief agencies to provide substitute means of transportation and distribution while at the same time they were assisting in the repair and reconstruction of the normal transport network.

Governments of Great Britain, Australia, France, and India and relief agencies provided vehicles and aircraft. The USG made a cash donation of $35 million to the UN to be used primarily for logistical support of its operations. This included the chartering of minibulkers (small grain ships), tugs, barges, and aircraft and the purchase and maintenance of vehicles.

Because of the damage to the ports, under UN auspices the U.S. Government also chartered the SS Manhattan, a 114,000 ton tanker, the largest ship of the U.S. merchant marine, to go to Bangladesh to function for six months as a floating grain silo. The ship, located about 30 miles off the coast of Chittagong, made it possible for large ocean-going, deep draft vessels to bring in and transfer grain and other cargo. Smaller vessels, such as the minibulkers, could then load cargo from the giant ship, bypass the congested port and take it inland on rivers and canals. Cost of chartering the Manhattan was $4 million. Also, at the request of the United Nations, the U.S. Government chartered two commercial C-130's at a cost of approximately $2 million to deliver food within the country to isolated areas during the monsoon season. From July 1 to October 20, 1972, these two aircraft flew 635 sorties, including 17 airdrops, and delivered 25.6 million pounds of food, medicine, fuel and equipment.

Meanwhile the Soviet Government sent men and equipment to clear Chittagong harbor. By August the Russians had cleared the Chittagong harbor of 9 of the 15 sunken vessels, making the port 85% operative in its capacity to handle dry cargo. UNROD later undertook to clear the port of Chalna.

UNROD was very successful in improving and expanding methods of delivery by water to the many central storage depots—the first link in the distribution chain. In the areas near Chittagong and Chandpur, all bridges had been repaired by the end of June and rail service restored in one area. These measures resulted in significant improvement in the internal transportation and delivery of food. As of the end of September, many problems were still being encountered moving food from central storage depots to local depots and from there to ration shops.

The most difficult region to reach with imported foods was the northwest quadrant because of the destruction to two major bridges. India focused its food aid in this sector, which can be reached by rails and truck from India and also undertook to repair the bridges. The Hardinge Bridge was reopened October 12. Repairs are continuing on the Bhairab Bridge.

SHELTER

The problem of resettling nearly 27 million displaced people was a staggering one. While many had homes to return to, over 1½ million houses had been destroyed. Of 63,000 villages in Bangladesh, 40,000 suffered war damage. In some cases, an entire village including the sheltering mango and jackfruit trees were left in ashes. Sprawling squatter settlements of bamboo and salvaged material sprang up near the principal towns. Many voluntary agencies and international and local relief groups initiated housing projects to provide shelter for the homeless families. More detail on these projects is given later in this report in the section covering activities of individual voluntary agencies.

HEALTH

Cholera is endemic in Bangladesh. It reached a seasonal peak in November 1971 and then tapered off. Because of the hardships the people are undergoing, their generally poor nutritional state, and contamination of wells and other water supplies, a continuing threat of an epidemic exists. A serious smallpox outbreak occurred in the spring of 1971 and by May 1 there were 2,510 cases and 880 deaths reported officially. Thereafter the number of cases declined.

The World Health Organization (WHO) located doctors and epidemiologists in the country to maintain a continuing surveillance of the health situation. At the request of the UN, the U.S. provided a five-man nutrition team from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, to make a medical/nutritional survey. The UN sent out four teams, each headed by a medical doctor, to visit 315 sampling sites in 288 of the 417 thanas. (A thana is an administrative sub-division roughly equivalent to a U.S. county.) These sites were identified by random computer selection. 6,229 families with 38,648 family members were interviewed. Among their findings: natural deaths had increased by 31%; mortality rates returned to normal following the liberation and there was rapid improvement in living conditions; 35% of all natural deaths were caused by diarrhea; and 2.8 million children under the age of ten suffered from moderate to severe malnutrition. Only one child in the 1,330 examined was found to have edema, revealing that kwashiorkor was virtually non-existent at the time of the survey. Incidences of malnutrition among children were much higher in the southern and eastern districts than they were in the north.

According to a Catholic Relief Services report, there were 5,000 medical doctors and 600 state registered nurses in Bangladesh. A number of relief agencies have projects aimed at education and training in the medical field. The Government of Bangladesh began merging the Department of Public Health Engineering with the Ministry of Health to improve the monitoring of water supplies and control of waterborne diseases.

RECONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

A team of UN and World Bank experts completed an assessment of longer-term reconstruction needs in April 1972. Their list of requirements included (1) restoration of telecommunications and basic facilities, (2) rehabilitation of jetties and inland water facilities, (3) procurement of tugs and barges, and (4) repairing navigational aids, etc. Assistance in meeting these recovery needs was to be sought from other governments, either bilaterally or through international organizations such as the UN and the World Bank.

On May 31 the U.S. signed an agreement with the Government of Bangladesh to provide cash grants totaling $90 million to import commodities such as cotton, tallow, fertilizer, and pesticides, to assist in reviving local industry, increase food production, and to finance the repair and construction of coastal embankments, restore power facilities, rebuild roads and bridges, reconstruct schools, and procure and print textbooks. A subsequent agreement in June increased the funds granted to $115 million. A significant portion of these grant funds were earmarked for local costs—labor and materials—thereby stimulating the economy and generating employment.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

The Bangladesh Government established 271 transit centers where returnees from India were given 30 rupees per family in addition to housing grants of from 50 to 100 rupees. Food rations, inoculations, and medical care were provided. Many of the refugees, however, headed straight for their communities via "unauthorized routes" without obtaining these services. Except for the initial grants to the refugees, the Bangladesh Government made no distinction between them and other displaced or destitute people who had remained in the country.

The Prime Minister set up a permanent emergency committee under his personal chairmanship to coordinate all shipments of food, relief supplies, and fuel, transported by sea, river, road or railway. Two special sub-committees were created, one to review the allocation and usage of all trucks, regardless of their origin or assignments, to maximize their mobilization both day and night, and the other to deal with all river transportation including facilities provided by UNROD. The Government of Bangladesh wisely insisted on coordinating distribution of all food and other assistance whether provided bilaterally under UNROD, ICRC auspices, or by voluntary agencies.

The Bangladesh Government initially allocated the equivalent of $22 million for reconstruction of the rural economy and $41 million for immediate relief and rehabilitation. The $22 million was allocated for "test" work relief aimed at putting 10 million able-bodied adults to work over a six-month period with the Prime Minister approving the individual reconstruction projects.

Many local organizations participated in the relief program. Principal among these were the Bangladesh Red Cross, Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation (CORR), and Bangladesh Ecumenical Relief and Rehabilitation Service (BERRS). The Bangladesh Red Cross was formed in December 1971 and worked with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS). It subsequently assumed control of much of the ICRC relief program. As much of the resources for the Bangladesh Red Cross came through ICRC/LICROSS, the details on its activities are contained in the over-all Red Cross report in a later section of this report. Both CORR and BERRS receive most of their financial and material aid resources from the international community. For this reason, their activities and relationships to particular agencies and groups are reported on in the "Other Nations and International Organizations" section of this summary.

BIHARIS

The Biharis are located in four major enclaves (Dacca, Mymensingh, Khulna, Saidpur), where for the present they are forced by circumstances to live. Conditions in these enclaves

A volunteer worker holds an infant suffering from malnutrition at a refugee camp.

were at first deplorable, with consequent increase in mortality rates from malnutrition and disease. With the sanction of the Bangladesh Government, the Biharis are receiving assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Bangladesh Red Cross. While conditions have improved, it is still a grim existence for them, and it is hoped that they can soon be reintegrated into the Bangladesh labor force and society as a whole.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF OPERATIONS-DACCA (UNROD)

UN humanitarian assistance was resumed after the cessation of hostilities. On December 26, 1971, evacuated UN staff began to return to Dacca to augment the nucleus that had remained. On January 2, a number of two-man teams, including UNICEF personnel (who for the most part remained in the country throughout the hostilities) began field surveys. By the end of January they had visited each of the 19 districts. Reports were prepared on the resettlement of returning refugees, extent of damage to transportation, the food situation, and other factors bearing on relief needs of each area.

Fortunately, undistributed UNROD relief supplies suffered relatively little damage during the war. The availability of such supplies and equipment made it possible for UNROD to respond promptly to the urgent needs of many of the people. Trucks that had been immobilized at Chittagong were returned to service for use by the Bangladesh Food Department. When hostilities erupted, 40,000 tons of foodgrain, 184 vehicles, and other supplies and equipment donated by several countries and enroute to East Pakistan under the UN auspices were diverted to Singapore. Virtually all of this was reshipped to Bangladesh immediately upon cessation of hostilities. By March, the UNROD relief operation was well underway and UNROD had a staff of almost 100 people (including UNICEF) in the country.

Among the first steps taken by UNROD was the chartering of 15 minibulkers to move food and supplies closer to areas of need. It stepped up procurement of vehicles, airlifted hand pumps, pipes, and other relief supplies from Chittagong to inland points and initiated procurement in India of corrugated iron sheeting.

All UN relief activities in Bangladesh were under a single UNROD Chief of Mission. Personnel assigned from the UN specialized agencies were under his purview until such time as their regular programs could be reactivated. UNICEF intensified its activities in child feeding and placed its efficient worldwide procurement services at the disposal of the over-all UN operation.

Sir Robert Jackson, head of UNROD, announced that since UNROD was dependent on external contributions to carry out relief

operations and must give donor countries reasonable assurances that UN efforts would succeed, it had to work within a program of manageable proportions. He proposed to focus UNROD efforts almost exclusively on emergency movement of food and other relief supplies. Requirements presented to the UN by Bangladesh authorities were necessarily refined downward. Among other things, the UNROD list of requirements for the period February through December 1972 presented to donor countries included over 2.3 million tons of wheat, rice, edible oil and high protein grain mixes, trucks, tarpaulins, shelter construction material, fertilizer, seeds and agricultural equipment. UNROD also asked for millions of dollars in cash donations to charter aircraft and vessels, to maintain trucks and jeeps, to provide handling equipment and navigational aids and to conduct salvage operations.

From January 1, 1972 to August 15, 1972, 34 nations contributed cash, equipment and supplies for Bangladesh through the United Nations, valued at $189.9 million—$157 million to UNROD, $26.6 million to UNICEF and $6.3 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At one time UNROD staff in Bangladesh numbered 146. As of August 31 there were 131, more than half being UNICEF personnel.

UNROD expects to continue with its relief program, concentrating on the procurement of sufficient quantities of grain and other foodstuffs and the logistical requirements to transport and deliver these supplies to areas of need, through March 1973. After that time, it is proposed that any residual UNROD functions be gradually turned over to the Bangladesh Government or be carried out through regular UN agencies.

In connection with its conduct of a multilateral relief program, UNROD has provided to governments and organizations information on conditions and needs in Bangladesh and the responses of the various governments and voluntary agencies in helping the people of Bangladesh.

CARE Photo

Suffering from the want of food can be seen on the face of this nearly starved child.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Following the war, U.S. assistance to Bangladesh was necessarily at first limited to contributions that could be made through the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross or through voluntary agencies. On April 4, the U.S. became the 55th country to recognize the new nation. At that time Secretary Rogers said: "I want to reaffirm our intention to develop friendly bilateral relations and be helpful as Bangladesh faces its immense task of relief and reconstruction." There followed bilateral food grants, and in May and June cash grants under agreement with the Government of

Bangladesh. From January 1972 through September 30, 1972, USG assistance amounted to $296.5 million in cash, food, supplies, equipment, and services—roughly one-third of the total worldwide aid.

U.S. assistance was multi-pronged and consisted of the following:

875,000 metric tons of Food for Peace grains and vegetable oils, of which 700,000 tons had been shipped as of 9/30/72. Delivered world market value	$107,400,000
40,000 metric tons of high protein food grain mix for the UNICEF child feeding program. Delivered world market value, and including $1.6 million cost for sugar and flavoring	11,000,000
Cash grant to the United Nations Relief Operations-Dacca (UNROD) for logistical support directly related to the movement of food into the country. These funds were earmarked largely for chartering river transport, providing aircraft, purchase and delivery of vacuvators and cargo handling equipment. Total grant	35,000,000
The services of the "SS Manhattan", largest US merchant vessel, to serve as a floating silo, thus expediting the handling of incoming shipments of food for a period of six months. Total cost	4,000,000
Chartering two commercial C-130's for a period of four months to airdrop food in isolated villages during the monsoons. Included in this project were the purchase and delivery of six inflatable warehouses and generators. Total cost ...	2,000,000

Cash grants to voluntary agencies in connection with housing, medical and educational programs:

CARE—housing ..	*$ 5,335,000*	
Catholic Relief Services — housing/rehabilitation	*8,000,000*	
Church World Service—housing ...	*1,000,000*	
American Red Cross for transfer to ICRC for medical/nutritional program	*1,000,000*	
Community Development Foundation—housing ..	*225,000*	
Medical Assistance Programs—medical/housing	*900,000*	
Foundation for Airborne Relief—airlift coordination .	*850,000*	
International Rescue Committee—educational and health services ..	*2,480,000*	
Asia Foundation—educational	*494,000*	20,284,000

Bilateral cash grants to the Government of Bangladesh to finance rehabilitation of basic facilities and the economy:

Essential commodity imports (cotton, tallow, fertilizer, pesticides ..	*$34,400,000*
Repair coastal embankments	*15,000,000*
Rehabilitation of power stations and lines	*16,300,000*
Canal excavations, inland waterways, dredging	*6,000,000*
Rural health centers	*5,000,000*
Rehabilitation of schools and libraries	*13,300,000*
Reconstruction of bridges, roads, air-	

ports, and other needs to be defined	*25,000,000*	115,000,000
Other costs such as: chartering an ocean vessel to carry donated rice (22,000 MT) from Pakistan to Bangladesh; travel support costs of a medical/nutritional team; AID Relief and Rehabilitation Office Dacca local currency use; technical assistance for the cholera research lab, totaling		1,880,000
Total value USG assistance 1/1/72 to 9/30/72		$296,564,000

For FY 1973 the Administration has requested an additional $100 million appropriation from Congress so the U. S. can continue to do its proportionate share in the humanitarian endeavor in Bangladesh. Food aid from the United States and other countries will be required again in 1973 as well as logistical support for food transport. Generally, however, the emergency crash programs are expected to give way to planned projects toward rehabilitation and recovery.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

The Bangladesh Coordinator of external relief, Mr. A. R. Chaudhury, in a meeting of voluntary agencies in early March, made it clear that all relief operations including those channeled through the Bangladesh Red Cross must be within the government's over-all plan. Agencies not prepared to do this, he said, would have to leave Bangladesh. The GOB is now registering voluntary agencies. This will insure certain concessions such as duty-free entry of supplies. Relief programs of U.S. voluntary agencies are coordinated with those of UNROD and other international relief agencies. Coordination is facilitated by weekly meetings of the agencies and other donors with the Bangladesh Relief Coordinator, the Planning Commission and UNROD. At times voluntary agencies depend on UN transport to service their projects.

Through a series of grants totalling over $20 million the Agency for International Development recognized the important role U.S. voluntary agencies have been performing in responding rapidly to urgent human needs.

Their projects have focussed on the rehabilitation of individual families who lost their homes, possessions and means of livelihood. A large part of the USG grant funds were for the purchase of construction materials and other equipment and supplies in rebuilding thousands of home. Voluntary agencies also provided medical care and distributed tools, bullocks and equipment to thousands of farmers, fishermen, tradesmen, and small businessmen so they could once again become self-reliant.

The following is information on the programs and contributions of the U.S. voluntary agencies. It should be noted that aid given to East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) following the cyclone and during the civil strife was reported in the case studies which appear in the Eleventh Report on Foreign Disaster Emergency Relief, FY 1971. Therefore, only that assistance provided since the war is included here, covering the period generally from *January 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972.*

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

The Bangladesh Ministry of Health authorized the Quaker Service (which represents British, Canadian and American Friends) to undertake a nine-month feeding program for 4,000 malnourished children in the Faridpur area. Currently planned for 100 villages, the Friends hope to expand it to other villages. AFSC also plans to become involved in long-range projects in Dacca directed toward self-help housing and rehabilitation and to the development of medical and public health services, community services, and training of rural leaders and village workers to improve agricultural production. Vocational training to be provided will enable some women to become self-supporting.

Total value of emergency aid $120,000

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The Asia Foundation office in Dacca has been active in Bangladesh since 1954. It has assisted almost every institution of higher learning in the country in a wide variety of fields and levels, as well as supporting training abroad for many of the present intellectual, educational, and political leaders of the country. During this 18 year period, more than $2 million has been spent on various projects and programs.

The Foundation applied to the Agency for International Development for a financial grant to provide educational materials and specialized assistance to a very limited number of educational institutions not receiving significant assistance from any other agencies — American, international, or local. A.I.D. approved a cash grant to the Foundation in the amount of $494,000. Under the grant, the Asia Foundation will provide books, teaching aids, laboratory equipment, and short-term services of an American medical educator consultant, to eight medical colleges, a dental college, a nursing college, and a post-graduate medical institute in Bangladesh. The grant will enable the Foundation to begin a student assistance program at Rajshahi University and Dacca University. Under the student assistance program at the two universities, a work-for-pay project would enable about 500 students at each university to receive hourly wages for specific jobs performed at the university and for services to the community. From July 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972 the Asia Foundation provided from its own resources assistance to students and institutional supplies and equipment valued at $184,000

AMERICANS FOR CHILDREN'S RELIEF (ACR)

ACR supports, through cash donations, the relief work of U.S. agencies in Bangladesh, particularly that of Catholic Relief Services. Total as of 8/31/72 ..... $24,500

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS (ANRC)

ANRC supports the relief and rehabilitation programs of the International Committee of the Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies. This includes traditional service to prisoners of war, medical services to the sick and wounded, feeding and protection of

This elderly man stands patiently outside of a feeding center holding his metal dish.

minority groups, construction of cyclone shelters and reestablishing of the cyclone warning system. The U.S. Government made a cash grant to ANRC of $1 million for the ICRC relief operations.

Value of ANRC own contributions to ICRC/LICROSS as of 9/30/72.. $237,280

Many were too old or weakened to engage productively in reconstruction work.

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

Cooperates with the World Relief Commission and provides cash for local purchase of emergency relief supplies. To date .. $8,560

BANGLADESH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND (BERF)

BERF was established to solicit cash contributions from private sources. Monies donated were then apportioned to agencies engaged in relief and rehabilitation in Bangladesh. These included the International Rescue Committee, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, Foundation for Airborne Relief, Prime Minister's Relief Fund (Bangladesh) and cooperatives. Total donations from BERF to these groups as of 8/31/72 ..... $397,400

BANGLADESH FOUNDATION —

donations totaling $21,000

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE

BWA channeled contributions for food, shelter, medicines, and clothing to the following relief organizations working in Bangladesh: Baptist Federation of Canada ($5,000); Bangladesh Baptist Union ($2,000); Southern Baptist Convention Missions ($25,000); Missions of the Baptist Union of Australia ($6,000); Prime Minister's Relief Fund ($5,000), CARE, Inc. ($5,000); Commission on Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches ($4,000); Mennonite Central Committee ($5,500) — Total $57,500

CARE

Even prior to the civil strife, CARE had a substantial assistance program in Bangladesh related to the construction of cyclone resistant housing. Its housing program was being carried out under agreement with the U.S. AID Mission and the Government of Pakistan.

Since independence, CARE has provided to Bangladesh relief supplies, housing and construction material, and agricultural tools. It

undertook a $2 million program to build 7,500 houses in 62 pilot villages, one in each sub-division of the country, to demonstrate the Cinva-Ram pressed earth construction technique, and to conduct research on cyclone resistant housing employing locally suitable materials, for which it received a $650,000 cash grant from the Agency for International Development. A substantial proportion of these houses was completed before the end of June 1972. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the Bangladesh Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development.

A second grant of $4,685,000 was made to CARE by A.I.D. to resume work on cyclone resistant housing that had been previously planned under a joint U.S. AID/CARE Agreement with the Government of Pakistan but which could not be implemented. Under the cash grant and new agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, CARE has assumed responsibility for the construction of 15,000 low cost cyclone resistant houses and will assist fishermen and farmers through self-help rehabilitation projects.

CARE also assists UNICEF in the child feeding program.

CARE has provided from its own resources from January 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972, assistance valued at $1,360,000

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)

Since the beginning of 1972, CRS has dispatched directly to Bangladesh over 15,000 tons of supplies. The major portion of this cargo was aluminum roofing and corrugated iron sheeting to construct shelters for the homeless. Other supplies donated by CRS were 240,000 blankets, 4,000 craftsmen's kits, clothing, vaccines, medicines, tools, and implements for small industries, supplemental foods for needy families on a food-for-work basis. CRS is conducting its activities through CORR, which has provided materials for the construction of more than 200,000 family dwellings, and developed a number of projects to rehabilitate and train villagers, farmers, and small businessmen. CRS and CORR are implementing a five-year tube well project to irrigate 23,000 acres of farmland in northern Bangladesh.

Value of assistance from CRS's own resources $1,975,400

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF)

In Bangladesh, CCF regularly assists approximately 230 children through cash donations to the Home of Bethany in Kecarganj and the Kellogg Mookerjee High School Project in Dacca. It also has a special fund for relief assistance from which it has made cash contributions to Church World Service, International Union for Child Welfare, and Catholic Relief Services.

These donations totaled $32,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (CDF)
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Since January 1972 CDF has worked out a plan for the reconstruction of 3,000 traditional bamboo, thatched roof houses for 21,000 people in the Chittagong District to be funded in part by each beneficiary family and the balance through CDF. A.I.D. approved a cash grant to CDF of $225,000 to assist with its housing project. Value of assistance by CDF from own resources $97,000

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

CWS donated supplies, equipment, cash, and services to the newly organized relief organization BERRS and the World Council of Churches. Among the BERRS projects in which CWS participated were: distribution of high protein food, charter airlift of food and supplies to inaccessible areas, assistance in agricultural recovery, medical care, housing, transportation, textile production, and self-help training. A.I.D. made a cash grant to CWS of $1 million to buy building materials and other supplies for construction of 18,000 family units in support of the total BERRS program. Value of CWS assistance from its own resources $1,469,500

FOUNDATION FOR AIRBORNE RELIEF (FAR)

FAR proposed a program for air drop of

food supplies to inaccessible areas. Original plans called for FAR to provide its own planes and helicopters. These plans did not work out. Therefore, a contract was entered into with a commercial aviation company to provide two C-130s. The original grant of funds of $1.5 million which A.I.D. had made to FAR for its project was reduced to $850,000 and the amended agreement called for FAR to coordinate the operations of the C-130s and to provide helicopters and a small amphibian fixed wing aircraft. FAR received a contribution of $35,000 from the Bangladesh Emergency Relief Fund and, in addition, provided from its own resources $35,000

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Cash donations $166,500

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Cash donation $1,000

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

IRC, working through Bangladesh institutions, is providing or funding: stipends for 12 months to more than 12,000 college students; initial operating expenses for a women's rehabilitation program; cost of a training program for rural doctors; support for 250 medical and paramedical personnel serving in village level clinics and health centers; establishment of 33 medical centers staffed by Bengali doctors and medical personnel; medical and paramedical personnel for 1,000 children's feeding centers, plus 60 mobile dispensaries; and an emergency program to provide undernourished children with massive doses of vitamin A. AID has made two cash grants to IRC totaling $2,480,000 — one for $1,310,000 for interim funding of local costs of the Cholera Research Laboratory and the other for $1,170,000 to assist IRC with monthly stipends for 9,000 students at $130 per student.

Value of assistance from IRC's own resources $402,000

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)

LWR supports the Rangpur and Dinajpur Rehabilitation Services of the Lutheran World Federation, which has inaugurated a tractor service, established four medical centers, is engaged in drilling hundreds of wells and is providing oxen for plowing and other agricultural assistance and materials for home building. Additionally, LWR donated relief supplies through the World Council of Churches and the Lutheran World Federation such as clothing, children's kits, blankets.

Value of LWR assistance from own resources $251,650

MEDICAL MISSION SISTERS

Cash and supplies valued at $92,800

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MAP)

MAP has provided over 86,000 pounds of donated medical supplies, hospital beds, and equipment. MAP has four projects—food relief, medical relief and rehabilitation, household utensils, and materials for construction of 4,000 houses. A.I.D. made a cash grant to MAP in the amount of $900,000 toward implementation of these projects, which included up to $150,000 for payment of airlifts for donated supplies. MAP had a team of 22 people building houses in Chittagong and surrounding area. Value of MAP assistance from own and donated resources (in cash and in kind) $2,846,150

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE (MCC)

MCC transferred blankets, clothing, tarpaulins, and food from India and is assisting in the reconstruction of the Garo Baptist Hospital along the northern border area; the reconstruction of more than 600 homes in the vicinity of Feni in the east; in distributing relief supplies in the Khulna area; in a resettlement program called Swadhingram near Feni which includes construction of cyclone-proof housing, reconstruction of dams, roads and canals, and agricultural rehabilitation. MCC is also giving assistance to the Consortium of British Charities' agricultural mechanization program. MCC cooperates

with the BERRS program. Assistance provided by MCC from non-USG resources was valued at $699,500, of which $100,000 came from the Canadian International Development Agency $599,500

OXFAM-AMERICAN

Cash donations $250,000

PROJECT CONCERN

Cash to Prime Minister's Relief Fund rehabilitation donation, and cost for training nurses $24,800

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army of the United States has three officers and a team of six others consisting of a midwife, registered nurse, social worker, auto mechanic, and clerk working in Bangladesh. Among the services they are providing is the coordinating of three mobile clinics which are serving hard-to-reach areas. The Salvation Army reports also that teams of Salvationists from India continue to serve the refugees of Bangladesh, and that they opened a medical dispensary in Narail where they serve 200 patients daily. The Salvation Army representatives are also participating in the building of 500 houses each in Khulna, Jessore, and Narail areas. Value of assistance by SA from own resources $46,390

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS WELFARE SERVICE (SAWS)

SAWS has provided cash and supplies for relief and rehabilitation programs and has plans to undertake an expanded program including the building of 1,800 houses. A.I.D. has been asked to make a cash grant to SAWS for the housing project. Value of assistance from SAWS' own resources $90,900

WORLD RELIEF COMMISSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS (WRC)

WRC works through mission agencies that have been engaged in relief work in Bangladesh for many years. WRC is assisting with irrigation projects, land reclamation, and food programs in the Chittagong area and is working with the Assemblies of God in feeding 3,000 women and children three times per week. Another WRC project is a work scholarship for university students. WRC is planning an agricultural rehabilitation project. It has tentatively requested a grant of funds from A.I.D. for this purpose but has not formalized this request. Value of assistance from own resources $97,450

This child happily holds a loaf of fortified bread made with U.S. PL 480 wheat.

WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION

WVR has provided supplies and funds for use in emergency feeding programs administered by the Australian Baptist Mission representatives for housing projects along border areas, for seeds, plows, and cows, and reconstruction of schools. Value of assistance 1/1/72 to 8/31/72 ..... $124,000

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (WUS)

WUS is giving assistance to 1,100 school level students, 610 college level, and 640 university level. For this purpose they have budgeted the sum of $50,000

Total value of assistance by voluntary agencies in the U.S. from January 1 to September 30, 1972 ..... $11,062,280

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Descriptions follow on the relief programs of the International Committee of the Red Cross; League of Red Cross Societies; Caritas, and worldwide Catholic groups through the Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation; World Council of Churches and Lutheran World Federation through the Bangladesh Ecumenical Relief and Rehabilitation Service; and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Totals of the contributions through these organizations plus that of other relief organizations and aid reported to the United Nations by world governments are summarized in the table at the end of this section.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS)

Bangladesh & Other National Red Cross Societies

During the 14 days of the "December War", ICRC assumed operation of the Holy Family Hospital. This hospital together with the Intercontinental Hotel was used to set up neutralized zones for the care of sick and wounded refugees and for foreigners. ICRC has also carried out its traditional services for prisoners of war and handled 170,000 messages to trace family members among refugees and displaced people.

To meet acute human problems arising in various parts of Bangladesh, ICRC embarked on a three-month program of relief and supplementary medical care throughout the country. It cared for an estimated 2 million people having special needs, including Biharis, with particular attention being given to mothers and children.

The program was built around mobile medico-nutritional teams operating from bases in various parts of the country distributing food, and providing supplementary medical care in consultation with local medical authorities. A basic daily food intake of 1700 calories per adult was established as a nutritional objective.

For the 3-month operation, ICRC estimated that 20 mobile medical teams, 20,000 tons of food, and some 55-60 lorries in addition to air transport to establish satellite warehouses in 7 different locations, would be required. This was estimated to cost about $11 million.

Through UNROD, ICRC received large quantities of food. Catholic Relief Services representatives in Calcutta, India, donated to ICRC 8,000 tons of food, and another 6,000 tons of medical supplies and blankets were donated from other sources.

LICROSS had a score of delegates in the country prior to December 3, where they had been working since June 1971, cooperating with the National Red Cross for the relief and resettlement of cyclone victims. Its program included the setting up of a cyclone warning and relief system, distribution of supplies, and administration of the Holy Family Hospital in Dacca. For a time all delegates of LICROSS formerly employed in this program worked under ICRC direction and assisted ICRC delegates when necessary.

By May 1972 ICRC had reduced its area of responsibility. ICRC continued to engage in its traditional work within the framework of the Geneva Conventions and to make appeal for funds for the overall Red Cross relief program, but other relief activities which had been under direction of ICRC were assumed by the Bangladesh Red Cross. ICRC turned over stocks of food, medicaments, vehicles and other materials, with an estimated value of $1.2 million. Distribution of these supplies was to be made in conformity with Red Cross standards. The Bangladesh Red Cross, with

the support of LICROSS, assumed responsibility for maintaining other national society teams still working in Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh Red Cross came into being on December 20, 1971. By early May it had branches established throughout the country. With the assistance of ICRC it had by the end of July established 1,000 feeding centers set up to distribute milk and other high protein food to some 1,071,000 beneficiaries — mostly children not attending school.

In addition to their own relief programs, the Bangladesh Red Cross and LICROSS delegates continue to assist ICRC in caring for the needs of minorities. Food supplies are delivered regularly and distributions have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Plans by the Bangladesh Red Cross to install its first field hospital at Dinajpur, a second at Tongipara and six dispensaries, five in Khulna and one in Comilla, are underway.

Many contributions were made to ICRC and the Bangladesh Red Cross but complete information on the quantity and value is not available. The available information on worldwide aid through the Red Cross is shown in the table at the end of this section by country. Additionally, it has been reported that the cost of medical teams from the National Societies has been at least $600,000.

Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation (CORR)

Caritas and Other Catholic Organizations

CORR was founded on a temporary basis to take part in cyclone relief following the November 13, 1970 cyclone. It continued in operation to aid the people of East Pakistan after the civil strife began in March, 1971. At a meeting of the Catholic Conference of Bishops of East Bengal with the officials of CORR on January 1, 1972, it was decided that CORR would be a permanent organization for the Catholic Charities of East Bengal and would replace Caritas. CORR is strictly a Bangladesh relief organization but receives a major portion of its resources from Catholic and other voluntary relief groups from other countries.

CORR turned its attention immediately to aiding the millions of refugees returning to Bangladesh from India. On January 3, 1972, it received approval from the new government's Ministry of Rehabilitation to carry out its work and to bring in materials from India. CORR developed a plan to help over 200,000 families — to make grants of an average of 500 rupees per family for rehabilitation in agriculture, small businesses or trades, and 300 rupees each for shelter construction; to

Block makers lived at the site of their work.

CARE Photo

set up test relief and public work projects for the benefit of entire communities. The estimated cost of CORR's program, for which appeals were made to Catholic organizations worldwide, was $30 million.

As of August 31, CORR reported completion of 209,498 houses throughout Bangladesh. The majority of these were constructed in Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Khulna Districts, although all districts except Comilla are included in the program. By aman harvest time (November-December 1972) CORR anticipates artisans who have been receiving assistance from CORR will be restored to the economic level they had before the disturbances. With that accomplished, CORR expects to change over from relief work to development projects–to become more deeply involved in improving the economic condition of small landholders and the self-employed by introducing and supporting better methods of marketing, transportation, financing, and business management. Further, CORR reported in August that it was becoming increasingly clear that it could make a significant contribution to national development efforts by supporting the government's Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP). The philosophy of the government program is that villages are too small and too numerous to justify massive government inputs, so concentrated rural development facilities should be made available at thana level. There are over 400 thanas in Bangladesh and the government plans, over a number of years, to provide a Thana Central Cooperative Association, a Thana Training Development Center, and a Thana Irrigation Plan. In each there will be public health centers, institutions of higher education, and such agricultural industries as food-processing plants. The thana center would be the point at which the individual farmers and the government services meet.

CORR HOUSING

Having already constructed more than 200,000 houses, CORR has increased its original shelter goal of 200,000 to 300,000 to be completed by July 1973. CORR provided the following description on the size and type of housing being constructed under its program:

Most of these homes are single-room dwellings of 10 feet x 20 feet with a wide, covered veranda where cooking is done. Floors are made of hard-packed and polished mud. Furniture is not widely used and most homes have only a raised sleeping platform on which cotton wadding quilts or bamboo

CARE Photo

Cinva-ram blocks meet a priority need.

This completed CARE house is a source of family pride. CARE Photo

mats are spread at night. Belongings are usually stored on the roof rafters or in hanging baskets of braided jute net. Consequently, although the homes are small, they look spacious and neat, and as most life is led outdoors, more room is not really required.

CORR has been supported by Caritas Internationalis, Caritas organizations in Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Italy, and Austria; by the Norwegian Refugee Council; Holy Cross Mission; Development and Peace (Canada); Medical Mission Sisters; Cor Unum; Baptist Union of Bangladesh; the Dacca Archdiocese: the Netherlands Committee; BERRS; St. Vincent dePaul Society; Italian Bishops Conference; Misereor; Australia Catholic Relief; Pope Paul; Catholic Relief Services; other Catholic organizations and private donors in the United States.

From January 1 to July 31, 1972, CORR reported having received $18 million in donations. Another $8 million has been pledged.

Assuming that CORR's goal of $30 million will soon be met and subtracting from it the cash and supplies provided by Catholic Relief Services in the U.S. (nearly $2 million) and grant funds to CRS for the CORR program from the USG ($8 million), there would be a balance as contributions from other nations of about $20,000,000

Bangladesh Ecumenical Relief and Rehabilitation Service (BERRS)

World Council of Churches
Lutheran World Federation

BERRS was established with Bangladesh Government approval to channel relief supplies, to encourage self-help projects as well as to explore long-term rehabilitation needs, and to formulate plans for Protestant churches involvement in development work in Bangladesh. The program was mounted within the framework of the plans of the Government in close cooperation and collaboration with CORR, other voluntary agencies, and UNROD.

BERRS priorities for relief action included: protein and supplemental food supply; furnishing blankets, cloth, and clothing; transportation; medical aid; airlift shuttle services; rehabilitation work including provision of seed, fertilizers, and livestock, and housing construction. By the end of January 1972 WCC had outlined the ecumenical relief and rehabilitation program for Bangladesh to church relief and development agencies in Europe and North America, the Lutheran World Federation, and the East Asia Christian Conference.

The World Council of Churches appealed to its member churches for contributions. By

August 31, 1972, Protestant churches around the world had responded with $3 million in cash and $4 million in kind. The Lutheran World Federation established a "Bangladesh Rehabilitation Service" and launched an appeal to Lutheran churches and donor agencies for $2 million. The LWF program included a self-help project for building houses for 5,000 families; establishing four medical centers; purchasing medicines, cooking utensils, clothing, blankets, livestock, and seed; the drilling of tubewells; and assistance in the reconstruction of school buildings.

The total budget for the BERRS program was estimated at $13 million. Assuming that contributions by Protestant church groups will soon meet that goal and subtracting from the $13 million contributions by Church World Service ($1,469,000) and Lutheran World Relief ($252,000), balance from other nations would be $11,279,000

OXFAM/UK

OXFAM is building a cluster village at Char Alexander, Noakhali, and has made cash grants for the Inland Water Transport Authority, for community economic development in Sylhet, to the Bangladesh Sambaya Union for a special agricultural mechanization program in the delta area, and to the Ministry of Inland Shipping and Airways to restore the ferry fleet through the purchase and transportation of four large passenger/vehicle ferries. Contributions have been made to OXFAM totaling $540,000 by OXFAM, Canada. Estimated cost of OXFAM program $3,500,000

OTHER RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Christian Aid — United Kingdom — housing/agricultural and health projects .....$	315,000	
International Union for Child Welfare — care of orphans ..	932,000	
International Planned Parenthood Federation — contributions toward Women's Rehabilitation Program	130,000	
YMCA (World Alliance) — 2 boys' homes to be operated for 5 years, designed for orphaned boys aged 9-12 to provide care, maintenance, educational and vocational training. 5-year budget $352,860. To date	179,000	
War on Want — United Kingdom — funds for special agricultural mechanization project in the delta area and 2,400 tons of rice	514,000	
Unspecified government or private donors — amounts of contributions contained in UNROD report for which the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator could find no further information.		
To UNROD	84,000	
To UNICEF	11,310,000	
To UN High Commissioner for Refugees	4,300,000	
To Voluntary Agencies ...	24,829,000	
		$ 42,593,000
Assistance from 34 nations — bilateral; to UNROD, UNICEF, UNHCR or ICRC/LICROSS		$500,890,000
		$578,862,000

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DONOR COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (1/1/72 to 8/31/72) (Figures were obtained from UN reports and records available in AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator)

Values shown are in US $ Millions

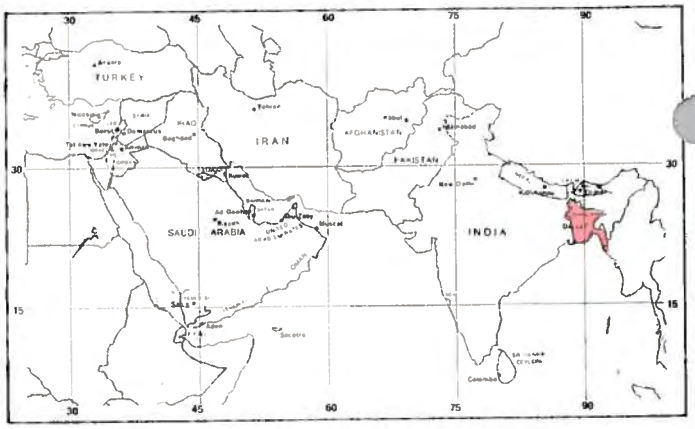
Donor	Bilateral*	To UNROD	To UNICEF	To UNHCR	To ICRC/LICROSS or Bangladesh RC	To CORR	To BERRS	Other	US Volags	Totals
Argentina		.250								.250
Australia					.004					.004
Austria	6.200				.123					6.323
Belgium		.560			.165					.725
Brazil	51.500	1.000	2.000		.277			.250		55.027
Canada					.002					.002
Cyprus					.001					.001
Denmark	7.670	1.280	1.000	2.000	.142			.570		12.662
EEC	11.500									11.500
Egypt	1.000									1.000
Fiji		.005								.005
Finland					.013					.013
France	1.000	.470			.117			.300		1.887
Germany (FRG)	1.680	3.500	.620		.055			1.740		7.595
Hungary					.018					.018
Iceland					.015					.015
India	230.400									230.400
Ireland		.091	.090		.007					.188
Italy	.100									.100
Japan		17.820			.457					18.277
Korea, Republic of					.006					.006
Liechtenstein					.039					.039
Luxembourg					.006					.006
Netherlands	5.300	2.310			.093					7.703
New Zealand	1.100	.302			.024			.100		1.526
Norway		2.000	.500		.045			.600		3.145
Pakistan		4.000								4.000
Sweden	21.700	4.720			.197					26.617
Switzerland	2.000	.750			.206					2.956
United Kingdom	40.230	2.830	.050		.070			.520		43.700
U.S.S.R.	63.490							.200		63.690
Yugoslavia					.010					.010
World Food Program		1.500								1.500

Values shown are in US $ Millions

Donor	Bilateral*	To UNROD	To UNICEF	To UNHCR	To ICRC/LICROSS or Bangladesh RC	To CORR	To BERRS	Other	US Volags	Totals
Medical Teams from Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland					.600					.600
Caritas Organizations: International, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Italy, Austria; other Catholic organizations in Norway, Canada, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Australia; and many private donors						20.000				20.000
World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, Other Protestant Groups							11.279			11.279
OXFAM — United Kingdom and Canada								3.500		3.500
Other Governments or Relief Organizations		.084	11.310	4.300				26.899		42.593
TOTAL VALUE OF AID (other than US)	444.870	43.472	15.570	6.300	2.692	20.000	11.279	34.679		578.862
VALUE OF US ASSISTANCE: US GOVERNMENT	149.800	113.600	11.000		1.000			1.880	19.284	296.564
US VOLUNTARY AGENCIES									11.062	11.062
TOTAL WORLDWIDE AID										$886.488

*Bilateral aid includes loans and grants for reconstruction and development, and value of food commodities.

Kinds of assistance included cash grants; rehabilitation loans; food; water related projects; fertilizers; logistical support; repair of roads; bridges; construction material; equipment for irrigation; education and medical supplies and equipment; tubewell and agricultural projects; railway track and locomotive rehabilitation.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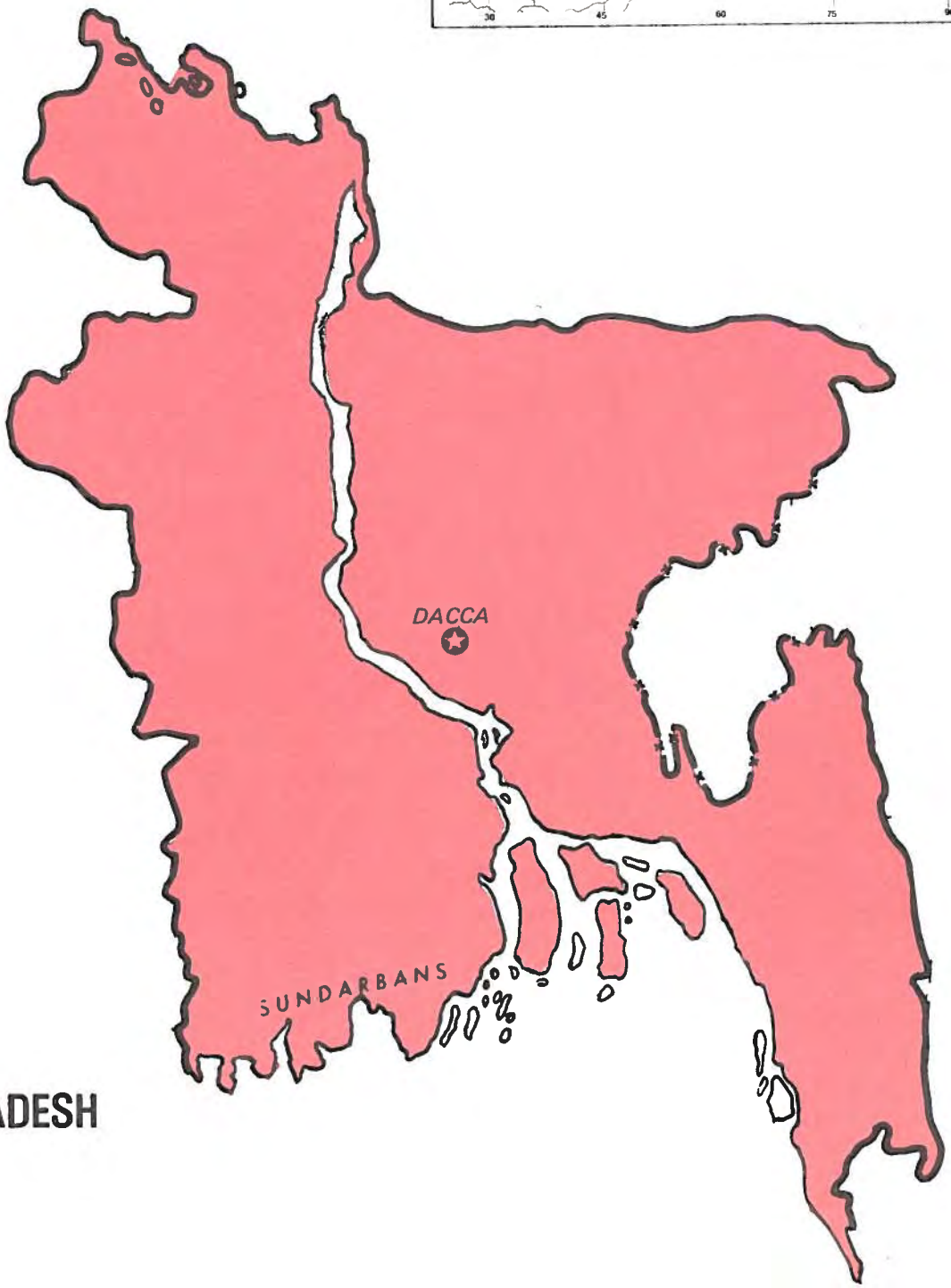
DACCA
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BANGLADESH