

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bangladesh
Program Title:	Food Security and Disaster Management
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	388-008
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,100,000 DA; \$971,000 ESF; \$18,238,000 PL 480
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF; \$46,000,000 PL 480
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2000
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to improve food security for vulnerable groups and to mitigate effects of disaster, funded by DA, ESF and P.L. 480 Title II resources, includes the following:

- Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve food security policy;
- Technical assistance, training and construction of environmentally-sound infrastructure, primarily in rural areas;
- Training and technical assistance to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation measures at the community level; and
- Technical assistance and outreach to diversify agricultural production.

Beneficiaries include the rural and urban poor, with emphasis on the rural poor, especially vulnerable children and women.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Environmentally-sound community infrastructure (\$160,000 DA). DA funds complemented by Title II resources will support community infrastructure improvements, including low cost, hard surface, farm-to-market roads; earthen village roads; safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; school rehabilitation; flood proofing activities (raising homesteads, building multi-purpose community flood shelters, and developing social/community places and marketplaces); local government building construction; and urban slum rehabilitation (improvement of drainage, footpaths, community latrines and bathing facilities). Grantees: CARE; World Vision.

Disaster management (\$240,000 DA). DA funds complemented by Title II resources will support disaster management activities to strengthen community-level disaster preparedness and response/mitigation mechanisms. This activity also includes USAID/OFDA-supported climate forecasting, urban disaster mitigation, and enhancement of emergency response efforts. Grantees: CARE; World Vision.

Agriculture diversification (\$900,000 DA). Agricultural diversification will help reduce vulnerability to major crop failure and contribute to more sustainable use of land and water resources. Agricultural diversification efforts will emphasize outreach efforts in wheat and maize production, as well as papaya research focusing on biotechnological approaches to disease problems. Activities will include training farm families in improved technologies and promoting appropriate mechanization. USAID's agricultural diversification strategy is also supported by P.L. 480 Title II resources, and monetization proceeds will be used to help small and marginal farm families increase their food production (fish, poultry, and home gardening) and cash incomes through training and technology transfer. Grantees: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (prime), World Vision (Title II prime) and Cornell University (sub).

Food security (\$800,000 DA, \$971,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance to support the GOB's efforts to identify and implement more appropriate access-to-food and nutrition-focused policies and programs. The program will include research and analysis for improving access to food and the nutrition status of the poor and vulnerable, combined with institutional capacity building. The technical

assistance will, among other things, encourage the GOB to adopt measures to assist the neediest. In addition, USAID will fund activities to monitor and manage food security program performance. USAID will continue to support impact studies of arsenic contamination, including plant health and agricultural sustainability, food chain uptake and food safety issues with both ESF and DA resources. ESF resources will fund work by the U.S. Geological Survey on the feasibility of tapping deep aquifers underlying most of Bangladesh for arsenic free water and the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) for work on the epidemiology of arsenic. ESF will also support biotechnology research through the Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project, and the Program for Bio-safety Systems. Grantees: Food and Agriculture Organization (prime), The Asia Foundation (prime), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (prime), Cornell University (prime), Texas A&M University (sub), USGS, International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), and ICDDR,B.

FY 2005 Program:

Environmentally-sound community infrastructure (\$400,000 DA). DA funds, complemented by Title II resources, are expected to support community infrastructure improvements, including earthen village roads, water and sanitation, school rehabilitation, homestead raising, building of multi-purpose community flood shelters, social/community places development, and other activities to improve the social and physical environment in vulnerable communities.

Disaster management (\$300,000 DA). With DA and Title II resources, USAID plans to continue building local capacity, systems and infrastructure to mitigate and respond to natural disasters. Emphasis will be placed upon the sustainability of the disaster contingency plans and seismic hazard awareness in urban areas.

Agricultural diversification (\$900,000 DA). USAID plans to continue support for research and community extension activities to promote agricultural diversification.

Food Security (\$900,000 DA). Technical assistance to improve access-to-food and nutrition-focused food security policies is expected to continue as well as support for food security program performance monitoring and management.

Food Security (\$1,000,000 ESF). These funds would be used to provide support to the ongoing centrally-funded Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project and Program for Biosafety activities and, prospectively, new support to arsenic and seismic hazard and/or flood mitigation activities.

Performance and Results: In 2003, USAID infrastructure projects constructed 327 kilometers of low-cost hard surface farm-to-market roads and rehabilitated 220 kilometers of earthen village roads, generating 3.7 million person-days of seasonal employment and stimulating new job creation and improved access to markets and services. In addition 267,216 people gained access to hygienic sanitation facilities, and 94,294 people gained access to safe drinking water as a result. Contingency plans now ensure that over 25 million vulnerable people in the 277 most disaster prone areas have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of a disaster. With only moderate floods during FY 2003, no external assistance was sought due to the increased flood-management capacity of the local communities, which is largely attributable to USAID assistance. The flood-proofing program benefited 221,800 people in 596 villages, thereby reducing property damage and helping them improve food security. In 2003, USAID assistance helped to increase wheat production by 44%, and maize production by 47% in target areas.

USAID expects to consolidate the improvements made in rural community infrastructure and the promotion of agricultural diversification. By the end of this objective, local villagers and poor women will continue to benefit from participation in humanitarian and development activities at the community level, while USAID's NGO partners will ensure local capacity in disaster mitigation and relief management, so suffering and loss are minimized.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-008 Food Security and Disaster Management	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	1,200	19,850	1,500
Expenditures	1,200	14,958	0
Unliquidated	0	4,892	1,500
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	2,600	350
Expenditures	-129	2,331	324
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	1,200	22,450	1,850
Expenditures	1,071	17,289	324
Unliquidated	129	5,161	1,526
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,100	971
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	2,100	971
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,500	1,000
Future Obligations	0	3,500	0
Est. Total Cost	1,200	30,550	3,821