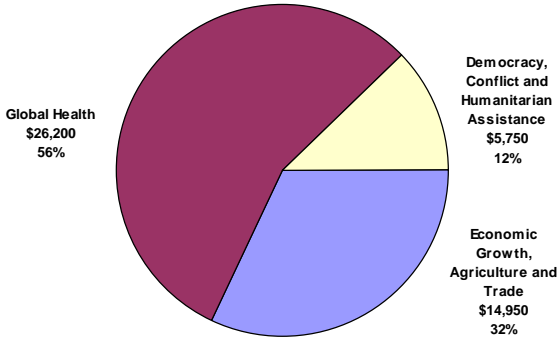
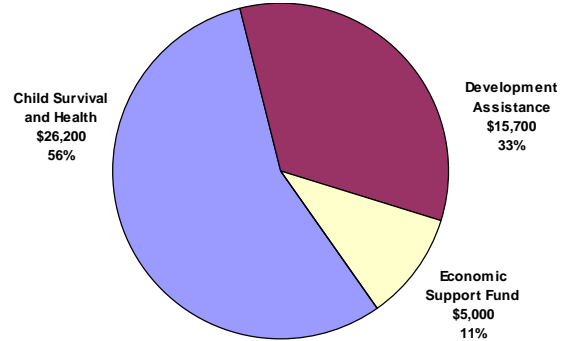


# Bangladesh

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

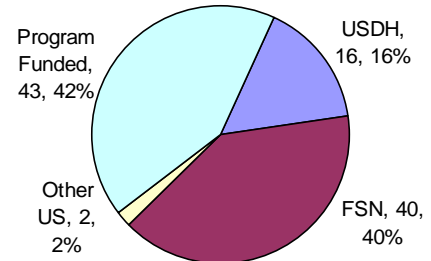
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Integrated Family Planning and Health	388-001	34,500	30,850	26,200
Private Enterprise Development	388-005	5,500	5,343	4,238
Environment	388-006	2,500	1,900	1,900
Bilateral Energy	388-007	2,500	2,000	2,000
Food Security and Disaster Management	388-008	4,171	2,775	2,400
Democracy and Governance	388-009	4,750	6,577	7,162
Education	388-010	4,750	3,500	3,000
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>58,671</b>	<b>52,945</b>	<b>46,900</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	3,822	3,710	4,213
USDH Salaries & Benefits	2,184	2,300	2,349
Program Funds	2,130	2,130	2,263
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>8,825</b>

**FY 2006 Workforce**



**Mission Director:** Gene George

## Bangladesh

**The Development Challenge:** Three U.S. national interests dominate U.S. relations with Bangladesh. The United States is interested in building a better functioning, more stable democracy that would support free and fair elections, respect human rights, and combat trafficking in persons. Secondly, the United States seeks continued economic prosperity to provide stability and hope for all Bangladeshis to stem the potential growth of extremism. Thirdly, the United States seeks to improve understanding between the two countries, which underscores the importance of USAID's development assistance program.

With economic growth rates averaging 5% for the past decade and noteworthy progress in agriculture, health, and education, Bangladesh is considered a well-performing transitional development country. A populous and important ally of the United States in the Islamic world, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) has increased its investments in education, health, food security, and other social services to reduce poverty by roughly 1% per year. The GOB seeks further improvement by 2015 to meet its Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration and hopes to be considered for eligibility for the U.S. Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). It has also responded with remarkable promptness to the threat of Tier III sanctions under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. At the same time, endemic corruption is the paramount problem impairing consolidation of democracy and crippling prospects for further economic prosperity for its population of approximately \$140 million.

Nearly half of Bangladeshis live below the national poverty level of \$1 per day. Natural disasters, including annual flooding, arsenic contamination, and seismic risk, compounded by substandard and unavailable public services, condemn millions of people to misery and misfortune. Regrettably, the deterioration of law and order, government ineffectiveness, and large-scale corruption reveal governance issues that could derail the country's fragile progress, thwart democratic development, and threaten stability. At the heart of the country's governance conundrum is the longstanding political impasse between the two major parties. More decisive steps on the road to a functioning democracy will be required to confront rampant corruption and clientelism, depoliticize political dialogue and policy decisions, cultivate constructive operations in the parliamentary and political parties, establish an independent judiciary and regulatory institutions, improve transparency and accountability, and decentralize decision making. Improved governance is both an imperative and a prerequisite for Bangladesh to progress and remain on course as a transitional development country considered for MCA.

**The USAID Program:** USAID is requesting funds for FY 2006 and 2007 based on its 2000 - 2007 Strategic Plan with the overarching development objective of poverty reduction through economic growth. USAID/Bangladesh concentrates on seven objectives including reducing fertility and improving family health; increasing growth of agribusiness and small business; improving management of open water and tropical forest resources; improving the performance of key institutions in the energy sector; improving food security for vulnerable groups and enhancing local disaster management capacity; promoting democracy and governance; and improving the quality of Bangladesh's basic education system. FY 2005 funds will implement the ongoing programs in health, small and medium enterprise and agribusiness development, water and forest resource management, energy, food security, democracy and governance, and basic education as described in the FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification. A noteworthy change from previous years is that USAID plans to consolidate the bulk of the ESF resources under a strengthened and evolving effort to confront governance challenges and contribute to the fight against corruption. It is particularly important to safeguard democratic development in the lead up to the 2006/2007 parliamentary elections and to focus on economic opportunities outside of the Ready-Made Garment sector. As this new assistance evolves, it may require changes in other program areas. Such changes will be planned and approved in cooperation with USAID/W and the State Department and notified to the Congress.

Much of USAID assistance is directed through private and non-government entities, as these tend to be more responsive, effective, and efficient than government bodies. At the same time, USAID has increased cooperation with the GOB and this year expects to sign another Strategic Objective Agreement, bringing the number of such agreements to five. While the Mission reexamines its strategic priorities, it will actively seek new ways to work more closely with the government and to strengthen local

institutions. Meanwhile, USAID/Bangladesh has already embarked on what many see as a model outreach approach. USAID proactively identifies diverse opportunities to engage current and future opinion leaders on key development issues while demonstrating U.S. commitment and effectiveness in addressing these challenges. By exposing influential Bangladeshis to its development activities throughout the country, the ways that U.S. assistance makes a difference in the lives of ordinary Bangladeshis is becoming known, recognized and appreciated. Some examples include reaching out to imams through our anti-trafficking program, engaging university law students in discussions on constitutional law and fostering their enthusiasm to share civics lessons with younger students, and introducing journalists to USAID program beneficiaries.

**Other Program Elements:** In addition to USAID/Bangladesh's activities, a Global Health Child Survival grant (with supplemental funding from the Mission) contributes to the reduction of maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and improves the health status of women and children through the development of sustainable municipal health services in two target areas. A second Global Health Child Survival Health and Grants Program grantee works with local NGO partners to improve the quality of child and maternal health and nutrition. Catalyst, another Global Health program, supports partnerships with local NGOs that promote corporate social responsibility. Collaborative Research Support Project funded by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth and Trade (EGAT) works to improve agriculture productivity by introducing integrated pest management. EGAT also supports the Farmer-to-Farmer program that contributes agricultural expertise to Bangladesh. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) has funded a capacity-building project in sustainable, safe water systems for the past three years. DCHA funding to a local Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors provides support for medical and psychiatric services for more than 100 former prisoners who have been victims of physical and mental trauma and torture in jails. An USAID Regional Project, Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response Phase 2, is helping to improve earthquake response readiness through emergency response training, institutional strengthening, networking, and coordination. Another Regional Project, the Community-Based Flood Information System, reduces vulnerability to damage from future floods in the floodplains of Bangladesh.

Under an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey, research on arsenic is continuing, and a study on seismic risk is planned. Another agreement with the U.S. Department of Treasury provides a resident advisor to assist the Central Bank in banking supervision and other sector reforms that contribute to countering terrorist financing and money laundering. USAID also coordinates with the Department of State's Bureau of South Asian Affairs in the Education, Democracy, and Development in South Asia program supporting Muslim Outreach activities, and with Department of Defense regarding plans for military/civilian cooperation in humanitarian activities in Bangladesh.

**Other Donors:** The largest donors to Bangladesh in order are Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union, and the Netherlands. USAID coordinates with multilateral finance institutions and with the United Nations Family Planning Agency, United Nations Children's Fund, International Labor Organization, World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, and World Health Organization.

There are several sizeable, sector-wide programs with the GOB to which other donors contribute funding, most notably in health, education, and arsenic mitigation. Although USAID is not a direct contributor to many of these programs, USAID supports parallel activities and plays a significant role in policy dialogue and in vigorous donor coordination through numerous local consultative groups: energy, democracy, food security, health, education, governance, poverty reduction, human rights, agriculture, enterprise development, environment, and emergency relief. Successful donor coordination has resulted in substantial leveraging of USAID's expertise and funding. For instance, the USAID-funded pioneering efforts in home gardening and fish cultivation are being replicated by NGOs throughout the country, with and without other donor support. In addition, USAID's substantial and enduring commitment to rural electrification has garnered more than \$1 billion in other donor support against USAID's \$210 million.

## Bangladesh PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	33,100	35,500	31,450	26,200
Development Assistance	21,391	18,200	16,535	15,700
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,971	4,960	5,000
PL 480 Title II	38,577	33,451	22,842	50,751
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>97,068</b>	<b>92,122</b>	<b>75,787</b>	<b>97,651</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

388-001 Integrated Family Planning and Health				
CSH	33,100	34,500	30,850	26,200
388-005 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	6,000	4,500	5,008	4,038
ESF	1,000	1,000	335	200
388-006 Environment				
DA	2,700	2,500	900	900
ESF	0	0	1,000	1,000
388-007 Bilateral Energy				
DA	4,741	1,500	2,000	2,000
ESF	1,000	1,000	0	0
388-008 Food Security and Disaster Management				
DA	2,600	3,200	2,150	2,150
ESF	1,000	971	625	250
PL 480	38,577	33,451	22,842	50,751
388-009 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	0	250	600	0
DA	4,000	4,000	4,477	4,612
ESF	0	500	1,500	2,550
388-010 Education				
CSH	0	750	0	0
DA	1,350	2,500	2,000	2,000
ESF	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000

Mission Director,  
Gene George

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Integrated Family Planning and Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$30,850,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$26,200,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1997
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's integrated population, health, and nutrition program reduces fertility and improves family health through technical assistance to expand, improve, and sustain basic health and family planning services available from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially to the poor; technical assistance and commodity support; behavior change communication and advocacy for high-priority health problems, including HIV/AIDS, family planning, immunization, childhood diseases, antenatal and postnatal care, and adolescent health needs; technical assistance for polio eradication; and research, monitoring and evaluation. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy. In FY 2004, the program conducted financial reviews and audits of subgrantees, establishing strict procedures and guidelines for financial accountability as well as guidance on rehabilitating financially weak NGO service delivery partners.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work towards putting effective responses in place to adequately address the emerging HIV threat in Bangladesh, as well as to generate surveillance and other research data to guide such a response. Activities include comprehensive targeted interventions for people most vulnerable to HIV, increasing abstinence, voluntary counseling and testing, antiretroviral policy, sponsoring data for evidence-based programming through repeated rounds of behavioral surveillance, rapid site assessments, and clinical studies. Grantee: To be determined (TBD).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$7,350,000 CSH). USAID will expand the range and quality of clinical services and increase utilization. USAID will also strengthen NGO capacity to cover operating costs and decrease dependence on support from USAID. USAID will help keep Bangladesh polio free by supporting surveillance, national immunization days, and routine immunization coverage. USAID will continue an operations research program to improve child survival and will also fund the Demographic and Health Survey and an NGO Impact Survey. USAID is designing an innovative integrated intervention to address maternal health needs and improve neonatal health. The project will focus on the Sylhet region and community-based activities and outreach to people of influence. Grantees and contractors: Pathfinder, World Health Organization (WHO), International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), University of North Carolina, and TBD.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$5,700,000 CSH). USAID improves maternal health and safe delivery by developing an enhanced service package to address maternal health, neonatal care, and safe delivery services at the community level with appropriate referral linkages to health facilities in the target areas. Grantees and contractors: Pathfinder and others TBD.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$12,700,000 CSH). In addition to expanding family planning services at NGO clinics, USAID will fund contraceptives for a non-profit Bangladeshi company; expanded clinical contraceptive services, including voluntary surgical contraception; and behavior change activities addressing adolescent health needs. USAID will also continue an operations research program with a focus on reproductive health and family planning

services. Grantees and contractors: Pathfinder, EngenderHealth, Johns Hopkins University, Social Marketing Company, and ICDDR,B.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,400,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to improve family planning and health logistics and to promote contraceptive security. Contractor: John Snow, Inc.

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,534,000 CSH). USAID will continue assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention. Support will be provided for behavior change among high-risk groups through peer education, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, and condom promotion, as well as activities for women of reproductive age. Surveillance and research will also continue. Grantee: TBD.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID will support NGO clinic services in the area of tuberculosis (TB) prevention and control. Illustrative activities include working with urban clinics to expand outreach and education on TB, training urban health workers, providing laboratory equipment and supplies, networking of laboratory services, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination with the National TB Program and City Corporations. USAID will also support limited technical assistance to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria activities. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,646,000 CSH). USAID plans to fund local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide quality health services and help the NGOs move toward sustainability. This year will be a transition year in which funding for core operational costs will decrease, and funding for discrete technical packages will continue. USAID will continue support for polio activities to the GOB. USAID will continue an operations research program to improve the content and implementation of the GOB's Essential Service Package. Grantees and contractor: Pathfinder, World Health Organizations and the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$4,872,000 CSH). USAID will continue implementing a package of targeted interventions to address maternal health and essential newborn and safe delivery care at the community level with appropriate referral linkages to health facilities, as well as operations research. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$10,814,000 CSH). USAID will continue support for the social marketing of contraceptives and the expansion of long-term, voluntary clinical contraception; operations research; and NGO health services to provide reproductive health and family planning services. Adolescent health activities will continue to develop materials and implement behavior change campaigns. Grantees and contractors: EngenderHealth and others TBD.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,334,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support technical assistance to the GOB to improve family planning and health logistics and to promote contraceptive security. Contractor: John Snow, Inc.

**Performance and Results:** Since FY 2003, the proportion of poor customers served by USAID-supported NGOs has increased 112%, utilization of child health services has increased by 8%, visits for prenatal care in rural areas has increased by 14%, and the use of safe delivery services has increased by 110%. Bangladesh remains polio free, and the USAID immunization program increased routine immunization by 5%, attaining 96% polio supplementary coverage. USAID's investment in adolescent health garnered unprecedented support from the GOB and donors, and the quality of the materials was recognized by a 2004 Global Media Award. Couple-years of protection by long-term contraceptive methods increased by 33%. USAID technical assistance to the GOB in monitoring contraceptive distribution led to less than 2% of local warehouses reporting stockouts in the past year. USAID's HIV/AIDS prevention and monitoring activities targeting high risk populations are instrumental in keeping HIV/AIDS prevalence in Bangladesh among the lowest in the world.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

	CSH	DA
388-001 Integrated Family Planning and Health		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	118,232	78,137
Expenditures	80,599	75,126
Unliquidated	37,633	3,011
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	32,814	0
Expenditures	16,682	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	151,046	78,137
Expenditures	97,281	75,126
Unliquidated	53,765	3,011
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	30,850	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	30,850	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	26,200	0
Future Obligations	35,000	0
Est. Total Cost	243,096	78,137

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Private Enterprise Development
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-005
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$5,008,000 DA; \$335,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,038,000 DA; \$200,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID enterprise development program promotes market-oriented policies, laws, and regulations; improves the productivity and competitiveness of private enterprises; and fights the corruption that undercuts growth by encouraging transparency in decision making. USAID's industry-led "Seal of Quality" program establishes an independent process for issuing product certifications, thereby bypassing rent-seeking officials. USAID also provided technical assistance for a Secured Transactions Act to improve transparency and reduce fraud in collateral-based lending operations. In addition, USAID provided assistance to the Law Commission on drafting an Information Technology Law. USAID also funds a resident advisor in the Central Bank to strengthen the capacity for regulation and supervision of financial institutions. This contributes to counterterrorism efforts by enabling the Bank to detect financial crimes in the banking sector and fight money laundering.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$300,000 DA, \$335,000 ESF). The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) began economic reforms in the early 1980s by liberalizing its trade regime to favor export-led growth. Weak law enforcement, cumbersome regulations, and pervasive corruption, however, still hinder business development. To support investment and growth, USAID will continue to cooperate with the U.S. Treasury to strengthen the Central Bank's ability to supervise the financial sector and reduce money laundering. USAID will also support pilot e-governance activities to promote transparency and accountability in government services. USAID will work with the private sector to strengthen corporate governance and social responsibility, as well as enhance the advocacy skills of business associations. Grantees and contractors: Louis Berger Group, University of Maryland's Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), and others to be determined (TBD).

Improve Quality of Workforce (\$300,000 DA). Bangladesh relies on plentiful, inexpensive labor as its competitive advantage in the global marketplace. This "race to the bottom" strategy is short-sighted in light of the expiration of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement garment quotas in January 2005. Upgrading both the breadth and depth of skills in the workforce is essential to address the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century economy. To do this, USAID maintains an innovative alliance between the private sector, government, and NGOs to train and certify more than 5,000 students a year in advanced information technology (IT) skills. USAID also engages private firms in high-growth industries to enhance their competitiveness by investing in new or improved workforce skills, paying special attention to the role of women in the workforce, given the underutilization of their managerial and entrepreneurial skills. Grantees and contractors: IRIS Center, U.S. Peace Corps, and others TBD.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$847,000 DA). Bangladesh remains an agrarian society with more than 75% of the population relying on agriculture as the primary source of employment. USAID provides farmers with simple and affordable technologies and management practices. For example, using disease-free shrimp larvae has boosted export sales by more than \$26 million. A new agribusiness project is being designed to generate new jobs and raise income in the rural areas, while improving the quality of consumables. Grantees and contractors include: Louis Berger Group, Winrock International, WorldFish, and Horticulture Research Institute.



Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,550,000 DA). Globalization creates opportunities for the expansion and diversification of Bangladeshi exports. Yet, local products suffer from a perception of inferior quality. USAID strengthens the country's competitiveness in the world market by improving the way firms in targeted subsectors cooperate and reinvest in their own development. USAID also supports Bangladeshi participation in international trade shows to change perceptions about Bangladeshi businesses. Grantees and contractors: Louis Berger Group, IRIS Center, and others TBD.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,811,000 DA). Rent-seeking bureaucracies, overburdened and weak infrastructure, crime, and political gridlock severely handicap the private sector. USAID promotes the private sector's role in the economy by improving technology and management practices and by leveraging capital from non-U.S. Government sources. Using the Development Credit Authority (\$500,000), three private banks provide capital to growing businesses under a USAID guaranty. Grantees and contractors: Louis Berger Group, IRIS Center, WorldFish, and private banks TBD.

Promote Public-Private Alliances as a Principal Business Model (\$200,000 DA). The GOB should not direct limited revenues toward running enterprises or dominating the business sector. USAID will work with the private sector to forge new alliances strengthening private sector growth and expansion. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$200,000 DA, \$100,000 ESF). USAID will engage stakeholders to improve the investment climate, reduce transaction costs, and establish more market-oriented policies. Grantees and contractors: U.S. Department of Treasury.

Improve Quality of Workforce (\$250,000 DA). USAID will support firms in select subsectors by evaluating their workforce requirements and refining needed skills to raise business performance, paying special attention to the role of women and skill development in nonindustrial sectors, such as IT. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$900,000 DA). USAID's new agribusiness/competitive export project will assist high-potential subsectors, such as horticulture and pond-reared fish, to boost their productivity by adopting new management approaches and technologies. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,488,000 DA, \$100,000 ESF). Agribusiness project will emphasize quality standards for agricultural products and work with firms to improve product design, and adhere to international standards. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will boost sales from horticulture and seafood, thereby generating higher income for thousands of smallholder farmers. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Promote Public-Private Alliances as a Principal Business Model (\$200,000 DA). USAID will develop and launch at least one public-private alliance related to IT. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

**Performance and Results:** FY 2004 successes in this program include the establishment of laboratories to detect disease in shrimp larvae, effectively doubling productivity. This alone accounted for \$26 million in new export sales. In cooperation with the University of Wisconsin, USAID also introduced the first agribusiness Master of Business Administration program in Bangladesh. Other activities generated more than \$40 million in additive sales for local businesses, of which \$15 million were export sales. USAID also developed 10 new business clusters encompassing 200 small businesses and linked them to buyers. The growth of these clusters raised domestic sales and increased internal market linkages. USAID's highly successful approach to fish/rice production was acknowledged in the October 2004 edition of "The Economist." Overall, these activities have changed attitudes about private enterprise by producing tangible improvements in income and the quality of life for millions of Bangladeshi people.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-005 Private Enterprise Development	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	525	42,232	1,450
Expenditures	525	37,454	0
Unliquidated	0	4,778	1,450
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	4,316	1,000
Expenditures	0	4,804	6
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	525	46,548	2,450
Expenditures	525	42,258	6
Unliquidated	0	4,290	2,444
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	5,008	335
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	5,008	335
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	4,038	200
Future Obligations	0	7,037	2,500
Est. Total Cost	525	62,631	5,485

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Environment
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$900,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$900,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve the management of open water and tropical forest resources includes technical assistance and training to establish community-based resource management systems; restore aquatic and tropical forest habitats and ecosystems; heighten awareness among stakeholders, local governments, and national level policymakers of the need to sustainably manage natural resources; and improve public sector and non-governmental organization natural resource management capacity. USAID's co-management approach directly encourages improved governance by empowering communities to manage their own resources, thereby challenging the central government's customary "command and control" mentality. By involving all stakeholders, particularly resource users, the approach demonstrates unique opportunities to implement transparent and accountable natural resource management practices. Direct beneficiaries include target communities of the poor. Indirect beneficiaries include communities where up to 80% of the families are partially dependent on these resources.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will further expand wetlands rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration, public education, and outreach to build a broad-based constituency for co-management. USAID will encourage the expanded use of the co-management approach by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and others involved in environmental protection activities. USAID will develop a co-management planning and implementation model for select protected areas to improve ecosystems management, encourage appropriate policy, and create a conservation constituency. USAID will also support complementary natural resource policy assistance to institutionalize the co-management approach. Grantees and contractors include: Winrock International and International Resources Group (IRG).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress (\$450,000 DA). Support for alternative income-generating activities, the promotion of community stewardship, and environmentally-friendly interventions at the local level will consolidate community support and participation in co-management. A protected area, capacity-building needs assessment will be completed to fine tune technical assistance. Grantees and contractors include: Winrock International and IRG.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will build upon its successful efforts in developing community-based resource management organizations and its work with local institutions to ensure capacity and sustainability. A public-private conservation alliance supporting tropical forest co-management will be developed. Additional support will be required to build the capacity of the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation. Grantees and contractors include: Winrock International and IRG.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$450,000 DA). Continued support to promote environmentally sound community wetlands management will help sustain the supply of food for the poor by increasing fish production and improving nutrition. USAID will develop a forest buffer zone management plan that will enhance sustainable agricultural productivity. Grantees and contractors include: Winrock International and IRG.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned to ensure wide replication of the wetland resources co-management model and its sustainability. Co-management agreements are planned in five protected areas. USAID will address policy and regulatory constraints identified during an initial assessment of the natural resources policy environment. USAID also plans to provide targeted capacity-building support in protected area management. Grantees and contractors: same as above.

Protect and Improve the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress (\$450,000 DA). USAID plans to develop a mechanism to ensure the sustainability of alternative income-generating activities in target resource-dependent communities, including the creation of appropriate market linkages. Grantees and contractors: same as above.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 ESF). USAID expects local resource management organizations to assume responsibility for wetland management. As a part of the exit strategy, USAID anticipates the formation of subdistrict-level wetland resources management committees and the establishment of a trust or endowment fund to support future activities. Planned support for forest co-management will strengthen local co-management committees and build the capacity of the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation. Grantees and contractors: same as above.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$450,000 DA). USAID will assist local resource co-management organizations as they assume responsibility for enhancing sustainable fish production. USAID also anticipates that the forest co-management committees will promote sustainable production in the buffer zones of targeted protected areas. Grantees and contractors: same as above.

**Performance and Results:** Wetlands covering 19,686 hectares in three major floodplains are now sustainably managed by 16 local resource management organizations. Over 500,000 trees have been planted to rehabilitate wetland, riparian and upland habitats, and 72 permanent fish sanctuaries have been established, all benefiting over half a million poor families. USAID assistance has also reintroduced 28 species of native fish and 47 species of native plants. More than 348,000 people attended various awareness-raising programs in the past year. The formation of 245 community credit groups (one-third of them women-led) enables members to pursue alternative income-generating activities, increasing incomes by 47% and reducing pressure on wetlands. As a result of USAID's intervention, 12 public wetlands areas have been turned over for local community management as permanent fish sanctuaries. Fish production for these targeted areas has increased by 50%. The GOB's Local Government Engineering Department has now moved to adopt USAID practices in three subdistricts. In addition, USAID's co-management model was adopted in the GOB Department of Fisheries draft "Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy," which could be applied to all open water fisheries and wetlands throughout Bangladesh.

During FY 2004, USAID initiated a tropical forest co-management project in close partnership with the GOB Forest Department and succeeded in reaching agreement on the establishment of local co-management committees - a groundbreaking concession for the Forest Department. A training and exchange visit took senior Forest Department officials to India to observe co-management experiences in West Bengal. An in-depth institutional analysis of the Department was completed. USAID has also assisted in the establishment of a local Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation as authorized under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act. In October 2004, the U.S. Treasury transferred an initial tranche of \$3.5 million to the Foundation. By completion of the environment program, USAID expects wetland and tropical forest co-management systems to be incorporated into local planning processes nationally. In addition, a large conservation constituency will be established, and there will be widespread support for conservation and the co-management approach among policymakers.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

	CSH	DA	ESF
388-006 Environment			
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	2,275	7,143	0
Expenditures	2,275	4,064	0
Unliquidated	0	3,079	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	2,465	0
Expenditures	0	2,718	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	2,275	9,608	0
Expenditures	2,275	6,782	0
Unliquidated	0	2,826	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	900	1,000
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	900	1,000
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	900	1,000
Future Obligations	0	2,700	0
Est. Total Cost	2,275	14,108	2,000

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Bilateral Energy
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID energy program in Bangladesh strengthens key institutions in the energy sector by providing technical assistance, training, and other support to increase institutional capacity through reforms in the gas and power sector; improve the enabling environment to attract foreign investment; and improve and expand rural power sector infrastructure and performance to alleviate poverty in rural areas. Assistance to reform the energy sector addresses both power and gas, involving policy changes but with a prime focus on regulatory reform. Through technical assistance, training, and direct staff effort, USAID aggressively supports effective sector "unbundling," providing much greater transparency in this notoriously corrupt sector. More specifically, USAID is the lead in supporting the independence and effectiveness of the new Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC). An effective BERC will contribute significantly to a successful "unbundling" effort, further enhance transparency, and directly address certain types of corruption. Similarly, USAID supports continued independence, accountability, and transparency in the rural electrification cooperative system established through longstanding U.S. assistance. The program is working with nontraditional partners to explain the positive socioeconomic impact of rural electrification, publicize the benefits of USAID involvement in this sector to the people of Bangladesh, and maximize the impact of programmatic activities. For instance, USAID has worked with imams and other local leaders in rural areas to encourage payment of utility bills, discourage pilfering of power, and promote the use of electricity to enhance educational and employment opportunities.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,000,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). Continued assistance for rural electrification through grid-based and renewable energy (solar) programs will consolidate and advance past successes. In particular, USAID will provide training and technical assistance to further strengthen the management and technical capabilities of the Rural Electrification Board (REB) and its constituent rural electric cooperatives. The intent is to ensure the sustainability of USAID's longstanding effort in this sector while attracting and leveraging other donor support for a more coordinated overall technical assistance effort. A grant to Grameen Shakti to expand renewable solar power through the use of photo-voltaic technology in remote areas without grid-based power service will improve access to economic opportunities and social benefits. In addition, there will be an enhanced gender focus in USAID's rural electrification effort to involve rural women in the socioeconomic development process and improve the quality of life. USAID will continue using the Development Credit Authority (DCA) to leverage private capital to increase participation in infrastructure expansion. Grantees and contractors include: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), Grameen Shakti, Prime Bank, and Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will focus on the independent and effective operationalization of the BERC through technical assistance from the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). An effective and independent energy regulatory commission will encourage greater transparency, improve governance, and help loosen government controls in the energy sector. Enhanced capabilities and performance of the BERC should reduce corruption and pilferage in the sector. Other support will be provided to improve economic policy and governance, strengthen management and commercial operations, and seek new alliances. Grantees and contractors

include: NARUC, United States Energy Association, U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership, and the University of Houston.

**FY 2006 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,350,000 DA). The rural electric program will end in September 2007, and USAID will carefully assess additional needs to ensure the sustainability of this successful program. USAID may expand support for renewable energy to establish photovoltaic installations in off-grid areas and pursue an enhanced gender and entrepreneurial focus. USAID intends to use the DCA mechanism (\$250,000) to facilitate infrastructure development in the energy sector. Grantees and contractors include: NRECA, Grameen Shakti, Prime Bank, HSBC, and private banks to be determined (TBD).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$650,000 DA). USAID expects to continue modest assistance to the BERC as it assumes a greater role in energy sector reforms, including “unbundling.” By this time, the BERC will be adequately staffed for operations but will likely require greater capacity building to strengthen expertise. Investor confidence is expected to increase as the BERC consolidates its monitoring role within the sector. Regulatory assistance will advance the development of regulations to meet the demand of an evolving market transitioning from complete government ownership to joint public-private ownership. Grantees and contractors include: NARUC, United States Energy Association, U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership, University of Houston, and others TBD.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, continued support to the energy sector in the form of technical assistance and training focused on rural electrification and regulatory reform. USAID assistance in rural electrification increased the capacity of the REB and rural power cooperatives to provide access to economic and social improvement opportunities. New rural connections averaged close to 2,000 per day, up from 1,400 per day in FY 2001. By the end of FY 2004, the number of rural connections stood at 5.6 million, up from about 5.0 million in FY 2003. The total number of legal power connections grew from 7.2 million in FY 2003 to 7.9 million in FY 2004, exceeding the target of 7.7 million. USAID’s longstanding involvement in the rural electrification sector has already helped to leverage more than \$1 billion in other donor funding, and future efforts that receive USAID support are likely to continue to be complemented by large contributions from other donors. This is a reflection of USAID’s experience and influence with the GOB and other stakeholders, despite the relatively small amount USAID now spends in this sector.

Energy reform assistance has shifted to the establishment of the BERC. During FY 2004, USAID celebrated a milestone achievement when the BERC formally initiated operations. An effective and independent BERC is expected to encourage greater transparency, improved governance, and help loosen government control of the energy sector.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-007 Bilateral Energy	DA	DCA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	38,621	229	1,599
Expenditures	31,442	0	455
Unliquidated	7,179	229	1,144
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	2,513	0	0
Expenditures	3,169	229	1,032
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	41,134	229	1,599
Expenditures	34,611	229	1,487
Unliquidated	6,523	0	112
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	1,000
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	2,000	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	2,000	0	1,000
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	2,000	0	0
Future Obligations	4,200	0	2,500
Est. Total Cost	49,334	229	5,099



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Food Security and Disaster Management
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,150,000 DA; \$625,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,150,000 DA; \$250,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID food security and disaster management program works to improve maternal health and nutrition; improve community-level emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation; construct environmentally-sound community infrastructure; broaden access to clean water and sanitation; enhance the assets and livelihoods of the poor during periods of stress; diversify and increase agricultural production; and improve food security policy. USAID also improves governance and minimizes opportunities for corruption by promoting transparency and accountability through local communities' active participation in project selection and implementation.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$500,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). USAID promotes increased wheat and maize production and funds research on biotechnological approaches to disease prevention. Activities include training farm families in improved technologies and promotion of appropriate mechanization. The program reduces vulnerability to crop failure and contributes to sustainable land and water management. Increased crop diversity at the household level helps beneficiaries by providing immediate access to food and improving family diets. P.L. 480 monetization proceeds also fund training for women's food production groups and small farmer groups; preparation of agricultural development curricula; training in improved agricultural practices; and area-based smallholder meetings. Grantees and contractors: World Vision-Bangladesh (WVB), CARE, Save the Children Federation (SCF), Helen Keller International, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CYMMYT), Texas A&M University, Cornell University, and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress. P.L. 480 resources support community-based disaster preparedness to protect the assets and livelihoods of high-risk communities. Flood-proofing activities and disaster shelter construction and rehabilitation enable target populations to protect assets from flooding and minimize sales of assets when disasters strike. Grantees and contractors include: WVB, CARE, and SCF.

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. P.L. 480 programs improve access to water and sanitation in target areas through needs assessments and improved water management; rehabilitation and installation of safe water points; and behavioral change activities motivated through health, sanitation, and hygiene education. Grantees and contractors include: WVB, CARE, SCF, and local NGOs.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition. USAID will use P.L. 480 funds to support community-based education programs; maternal health, nutrition outreach, and vitamin campaigns; case management of acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, and anemia; support for the use of integrated management of childhood illness in community clinics; oversight of local health providers; and the facilitation of linkages between formal service providers and communities. Complementary food rations are provided to target beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women and children under two) as an incentive to participate in community nutrition services. Grantees and contractors include: WVB, CARE, and SCF.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$600,000 DA, \$250,000 ESF). P.L. 480, ESF and DA resources support disaster preparedness and mitigation programs including flood-proofing efforts, building community flood shelters, and developing roads to connect targeted areas. The programs will support the development of local vulnerability maps and community preparedness plans; reinforce local early warning and response systems; rehabilitate local evacuation structures; and training of government disaster management committees. Interventions will also improve community awareness and capacity of seismic hazard and mitigation. Grantees and contractors include: WVB, CARE, SCF, Virginia-Tech, U.S. Geological Survey, and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$1,050,000 DA). USAID resources enhance the income of vulnerable households through direct commodity distribution and income-generating activities. USAID also provides technical assistance to enhance GOB capacity to implement a comprehensive, equitable, gender sensitive and pro-poor National Food Security Policy and Action Plan. The program identifies and implements appropriate access-to-food and nutrition-focused policies and programs. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, WVB, CIMMYT, and others TBD.

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue DA support to the program on papaya improvement through viral disease resistance. P.L. 480 programs supplemented by DA resources supporting enhanced agricultural productivity are also planned to continue as described for FY 2005. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, CIMMYT, and others TBD.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress. The P.L. 480 programs will continue implementing activities similar to those stated in FY 2005. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, and others TBD.

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. New partners will continue community-led health education, water, and sanitation activities using P.L. 480 funds. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, and others TBD.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition. P.L. 480 programs will continue maternal health and nutrition activities similar to those in FY 2005. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, and others TBD.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$600,000 DA, \$250,000 ESF). The P.L. 480 disaster management programs, supplemented by ESF and DA funds, will continue implementing activities similar to those for FY 2005. In FY 2006, USAID plans to emphasize the sustainability of disaster preparedness activities including ESF-supported seismic hazard awareness. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, U.S. Geological Survey, Virginia Tech, BUET, and others TBD.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$1,050,000 DA). USAID will improve access-to-food and nutrition-focused policies and P.L. 480-funded activities that enhance income opportunities for vulnerable households as in FY 2005. Grantees and contractors include: CARE, SCF, CIMMYT, and others TBD.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, USAID constructed 89 kilometers of low-cost hard surface roads and rehabilitated 405 kilometers of earthen village roads, creating 4.2 million person-days of seasonal employment. USAID also provided 283,904 people with access to hygienic sanitation facilities and 102,797 people with safe drinking water. USAID-funded contingency plans now ensure that over 25 million vulnerable people have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of a disaster. Furthermore, USAID helped 147,000 needy families with food and nonfood items and provided logistic support for high-protein biscuit distribution to roughly 72,000 families during the severe flooding this past summer. In 2004, USAID assistance increased wheat production by 53% and maize production by 57% in target areas.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-008 Food Security and Disaster Management	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	1,200	22,450	2,550
Expenditures	1,071	17,289	324
Unliquidated	129	5,161	2,226
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	2,225	971
Expenditures	0	3,735	175
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	1,200	24,675	3,521
Expenditures	1,071	21,024	499
Unliquidated	129	3,651	3,022
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,150	625
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	2,150	625
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,150	250
Future Obligations	0	3,500	0
Est. Total Cost	1,200	32,475	4,396

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$600,000 CSH; \$4,477,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,612,000 DA; \$2,550,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID democracy and governance program promotes transparent local governance; anticorruption policies and initiatives; greater responsiveness by political parties to citizen priorities; free and fair elections; and improved protection and respect for human rights, especially those of women and children. To attain these objectives, USAID works with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government institutions to fight rampant corruption through improved public administration; strengthen elected local bodies; reduce violence against women; stem trafficking in persons; and reduce child labor. USAID's activities also strengthen local council and municipal associations, protect worker rights, and reform political processes.

The following program components specifically target the Mission's top governance priorities and are based on FY 2005 funding request levels. It should be noted that to the extent actual FY 2005 funding levels differ from requested levels, the Mission will be significantly constrained in meeting all of its democracy and governance program objectives. Of particular concern is the Mission's ability to support a planned new activity for anticorruption.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$200,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID supports the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) preparations for national elections scheduled for the end of 2006 or early 2007. Free and equitable electoral management is a concern. Areas to be addressed include the use and management of the electoral registry and the inclusion of female candidates. USAID will strengthen local NGOs' electoral monitoring capacity. Grantees and contractors: International Republican Institute (IRI) and National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$800,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to political parties to improve internal governance, encourage greater responsiveness to citizens' needs, and promote increased tolerance amongst the political leadership. Through the parties, USAID will also promote parliamentary operations, strengthen the committee system, and increase citizen access to legislative processes. Grantees and contractors: IRI and NDI.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will support institutional strengthening for local NGOs and increase the recognition of women's and children's rights. Activities to combat domestic violence will be underscored, and training in investigative reporting will be supported. Oversight of labor practices will be promoted, especially the reduction of child labor, compliance with minimum labor standards, and elimination of other human rights abuses. Grantees and contractors: Academy for Educational Development (AED), the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, and local NGOs.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$300,000 DA, \$600,000 CSH). USAID will raise awareness and reduce trafficking through grants and training for local NGOs, religious leaders, and law enforcement officials. These groups will implement outreach events in the most vulnerable communities, promote radio and television anti-trafficking messages, and provide support for the rescue and recovery of victims. Grantees and contractors: AED and local NGOs.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$500,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID will support implementation of the GOB's national integrity strategy and strengthen the new Anticorruption Commission. Technical assistance will take advantage of opportunities to promote targeted legal reforms that increase transparent public management. Grantees and contractors: AED and others to be determined (TBD).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,177,000 DA). USAID will strengthen transparent public management and increase citizen participation at the local level by training targeted local authorities in participatory planning techniques, resource generation, and management. USAID will also promote open budget hearings and strengthen incipient local government associations as policy advocates for decentralization and other subnational government issues. Grantees and contractors: Associates in Rural Development, Rupantar, local NGOs, and others TBD.

**FY 2006 Program:** Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$300,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID will support preparations for national elections, including technical assistance to local NGOs for electoral oversight and monitoring. Support for international electoral observation teams is planned. Same implementers as above and subgrantees TBD.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$300,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID expects to continue training and technical assistance to foster greater responsiveness of political parties to citizens' priorities. Same implementers as above.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$1,650,000 DA, \$250,000 ESF). USAID plans to promote women's and children's rights and advocate for the elimination of human rights abuses through follow-on technical assistance and/or grants to local NGOs. Respect of minimum labor standards, increasing workers' understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities, and efforts to reduce child labor will continue. Grantees and contractors: American Center for International Labor Solidarity, local NGOs, and others TBD.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue awareness-raising and prevention efforts and will pursue consolidation of government and NGO sector anti-trafficking approaches. Support and training may be provided to strengthen investigation and prosecution of traffickers. Grantees and contractors: local NGOs and others TBD.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$112,000 DA, \$1,300,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance and training that supports the implementation of the GOB national integrity strategy. Grantees and contractors: TBD.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,750,000 DA). Training and technical assistance to local government officials is expected to continue, deepening transparency and sound public management at the local level. Decentralization will be promoted through policy dialogue. Grantees and contractors: local NGOs, Rupantar, and others TBD.

**Performance and Results:** In 2004, targeted USAID assistance led to important progress in several governance areas. Support to local government associations led to direct budget allocations from the central government for the first time ever, and local revenue generation increased by 25% in target areas. Human rights groups successfully engaged with the government on a variety of issues, including the drafting of a nationally adopted Police Code of Conduct. With USAID support, the GOB made significant inroads to deal with human trafficking, removing Bangladesh from prospective Tier III sanctions. A Monitoring Cell at the Police Headquarters was established to collect and compile national data on trafficking. The GOB also established an independent Anticorruption Commission with investigative oversight powers on public spending. USAID funded a series of training sessions for midlevel political party leaders in which 160 political leaders participated, including 32 women. One of the major aims of these trainings was to build internal democratic practices within the political parties.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-009 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	1,500	14,860	2,580
Expenditures	1,443	5,493	2,347
Unliquidated	57	9,367	233
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	100	4,309	1,067
Expenditures	0	5,631	530
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	1,600	19,169	3,647
Expenditures	1,443	11,124	2,877
Unliquidated	157	8,045	770
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	600	4,477	1,500
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	600	4,477	1,500
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	4,612	2,550
Future Obligations	0	7,000	2,000
Est. Total Cost	2,200	35,258	9,697

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Program Title:</b>	Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	388-010
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2003
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID education program in Bangladesh improves performance at the early childhood and primary education levels through innovative learning models. To attain this objective, USAID works with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and with Sesame Workshop to achieve performance differences in 1st and 2nd grades between those who attend and those who do not attend preschool; produce a high-quality children's television program that fosters a desire for learning; improve literacy and numeracy skills for preschool-aged children throughout Bangladesh, including those in hard-to-reach and underserved areas; and improve the percentage of primary teachers in program areas who effectively use new learning tools and methods to promote literacy, numeracy, and critical thinking skills. Given the limited coverage of television broadcasting in Bangladesh, this program incorporates several innovative outreach strategies to maximize dissemination and access. For instance, a system of mobile, solar-powered televisions mounted on rickshaws has been developed to broadcast the Sesame Street program in areas not served by the electrical grid, thereby greatly expanding prospective viewership. The program also reduces corruption in the education sector by increasing community involvement in school management, particularly at the local level.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA, \$1,500,000 ESF). Through a new early childhood initiative, USAID will provide early childhood educational services in five of the six territorial divisions in Bangladesh, ultimately reaching 147,000 children with home-based and school-based pre-school programs run by educators and caregivers trained in early childhood development and innovative teaching methodologies. As Bangladesh has no tradition of preschool programming, this initiative will constitute the first-ever large-scale offering of preschool activities that will aim to both increase performance and retention at the primary school level and beyond by fostering a positive learning environment and a tradition of community support for quality education. USAID will also work with Sesame Street Bangladesh to develop original programming in Bangla, thereby providing preschool and young students with access for the first time to a high-quality and educationally-sound program that delivers and reinforces literacy and numeracy learning. A total of 26 half-hour programs will be produced with the first programs to be broadcast in April/May 2005. Outreach resources (books and other materials) and rickshaw delivery of the television program will address the traditional access roadblock caused by limited availability of electricity and televisions in some outlying areas of the country. Grantees and contractors include: Save the Children U.S., Sesame Workshop, and local NGOs.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand the number of preschools reached by the early childhood learning initiative. Training for educators and caregivers will continue in order to meet the needs resulting from increased coverage of schools. Innovative learning tools and methods will be more broadly circulated and used. Sesame Street Bangladesh will produce 26 additional episodes of the program and run it for 52 weeks. Viewership among preschool aged children should increase to at least 20% of the targeted population. Outreach efforts will continue, and new materials will be produced in order to reflect and support the content of the second year of broadcasting. Grantees and contractors include: Save the Children U.S., Sesame Workshop, and local NGOs.

**Performance and Results:** Major accomplishments of the early childhood education initiatives in 2004 include a substantial overall rise in enrollment rates, an increase of children enrolled in targeted schools beyond the predicted levels, and improved physical facilities at schools. Under USAID-funded school activities, attendance rates have increased significantly over the last year. The teacher-student ratio has improved, and many long-vacant teacher positions have been filled. Additionally, teachers are being trained in active learning pedagogy, a break with ineffective teaching methodological norms of the past. Teacher attendance in targeted schools has improved, moving closer to international standards. USAID's implementing partners administered pre-, mid-, and post-tests on participating students which showed improvements. Large numbers of community tutors and primary school teachers were trained in reflective pedagogy. Innovative learning kits, instructional materials, and educational aids were produced and distributed. Early childhood education activities also improve the general population of students in the 1st and 2nd grades since children exposed to early education programming perform better in subsequent classes. Students commonly referred to as the back benchers -- that group of students who have been deemed uneducable for a variety of reasons (slow learners, students who do not thrive in rote learning environments, students with mild disabilities, and so on) -- have increasingly been brought into the mainstream through outreach activities. These activities take nonformal, child-centered approaches to help both mainstream and back-bench students succeed in formal education through one-on-one attention and meaningful community involvement that has never before been an element of their educational experiences.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bangladesh

388-010 Education	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	1,350	1,500
Expenditures	0	479	0
Unliquidated	0	871	1,500
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	750	2,482	1,500
Expenditures	1,261	1,943	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	750	3,832	3,000
Expenditures	1,261	2,422	0
Unliquidated	-511	1,410	3,000
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,000	1,500
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	2,000	1,500
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,000	1,000
Future Obligations	0	3,000	2,000
Est. Total Cost	750	10,832	7,500