

USAID/Bangladesh

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 12, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Portions released on or after July 1, 2006

Program Performance Summary FY 2005: The progress of development in Bangladesh remains, in many ways, a puzzle. On one hand, the country has made notable achievements: near self-sufficiency in rice production; has eradicated polio, lowered infant and child mortality rates; cut the fertility rate in half; increased school enrollment, particularly for girls; and is the renowned pioneer in micro-credit. Perhaps most impressively, Bangladesh has averaged 5% annual economic growth for the past decade. Yet after 34 years of independence and more than three decades of donor assistance, development in Bangladesh remains very much a work in process and remains one of the world's least-developed countries, with many indicators lagging far behind those of neighboring countries. A profound lack of accountability, transparency, and predictability in Government of Bangladesh (GOB) operations seriously frustrates economic growth and poverty reduction. Although democracy is beginning to take root, a legacy of political confrontation and the absence of political processes frustrate decision-making and impede implementation of policies that truly benefit the poor. For the past five years, Bangladesh has ranked last in the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Survey. Finally, growing religious fundamentalism and a recent wave of extremist violence and bombings threaten to undermine past development achievements or even topple the society's weak democratic institutions which may threaten peace and security in the entire region. As a populous and moderate Muslim nation historically well-disposed to the United States, it is in the United States' interest to build Bangladesh's fragile institutions, nurture the country's nascent democracy, expand its market economy and improve the lives of its people.

Bangladesh faces a formidable set of challenges: the urgent need for improved law and order, better governance, sound financial markets, better infrastructure, an enabling environment for private sector development, and accessible high-quality social services, as well as clean and affordable urban habitats. The USAID strategy supports several strategic goals from the joint USAID-State Department Strategic Plan including promoting democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and security, education, health care, and humanitarian response to minimize suffering in the wake of chronic natural disasters. USAID works closely with other U.S. agencies, such as the Department of Treasury and Department of Agriculture, to coordinate and implement programs and activities in support of U.S. foreign policy.

Achievements and Challenges

Population, Health and Nutrition: USAID's strong leadership in public health has produced many noteworthy achievements, including a seven-fold increase in contraceptive prevalence and a 50% reduction in the fertility rate over a two-decade period. Progress over the past year has been positive. For instance, as a result of USAID health programs, the most recent data places the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) at 58.1% for all methods, exceeding the USAID target of 57.0%. Moreover, Couple Years of Protection (CYP) from USAID supported long-term family planning services increased from 1.8 million in FY 2004 to 2.65 million in FY 2005, while CYP from USAID-supported short-term methods increased from 3.68 million to 4.99 million during the same period. In FY 2005, USAID placed special emphasis on providing family planning and health services to the poorest of the poor, those who often cannot afford even the greatly reduced service charges offered by USAID-funded clinics. Through a participatory community-based approach, USAID successfully increased the percentage of very poor clients from 14% in FY 2004 to 19% in FY 2005. However, expansion of clinic access to those least able to pay negatively impacted cost recovery. For this reason, revenues from clinic fees were lower than expected and the percentage of clinic operating costs recovered from fees fell short of the 24% target level, increasing from 18% in FY 2004 to only 20% in FY 2005.

Economic Growth and Trade: Bangladesh will have to sustain annual GDP growth of at least 7% for the next ten years in order to meet its Millennium Development Goal poverty reduction target of 50% by 2015. The country faces a number of challenges if it is to attain this level of economic growth while enabling a broader segment of its population to benefit from this growth. One of the major challenges will be to diversify the economy. The ready-made garment (RMG) sector currently contributes nearly 80% of Bangladeshi exports and provides direct employment for two million people -- over 80% of whom are poor women. With the end of export quotas under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) in January 2005, the RMG sector is under great pressure to improve its competitiveness and differentiate its markets quickly or lose market share to China and other more competitive economies. Even under the most optimistic scenarios, the need to diversify the economy and develop new sectors for growth and employment is

urgent. Other related challenges include: 1) overcoming both international and domestic market isolation; 2) enhancing private sector competitiveness skills in a globalizing economy; 3) instilling responsible economic governance and an enabling environment for equitable economic growth; 4) expanding access to socio-economic infrastructure; 5) increasing agricultural/rural productivity; and 6) reducing the GOB's "footprint" in the private sector. These constraints are neither new nor surprising and USAID economic programs are targeted to assist private sector development and a more diversified economy.

Environment and Natural Resources: The USAID environment program works with public institutions to promote co-management of natural resources as an alternative model to the traditional and largely ineffective central government approach. This co-management approach gives the poor a central role in the planning and implementation process and encourages participation of other interested community members in the management and utilization of natural resources, including local governments and private enterprises. Co-management also addresses issues of local governance, economic opportunity and food security. Currently, the program implements two field activities; the first focusing on wetlands conservation and the second on protected tropical forest conservation. USAID activities have already convinced GOB policy-makers to consider adopting the approach as a feasible and effective method for meeting conservation goals without compromising the productivity of natural resources or livelihoods. The commitment is apparent in recent GOB laws, policies, action plans and participation in international conventions and protocols. However, despite this favorable policy framework, enforcement remains weak. The institutionalization of this program with the GOB remains a priority for USAID.

Clean Energy: In FY 2005, USAID assistance added another 760,000 service connections for end-users, representing access to electricity for more than 4.5 million people. USAID has also initiated modest but innovative work in using solar energy to bring electricity to people in remote areas still beyond the reach of the formal power grid. Access to energy by the rural populace brings commercial opportunities as small businesses expand, increases farmer incomes, and improves access to health and education services. Recognizing USAID accomplishments in this field, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) entered into a partnership with USAID where USAID will administer an important element of the DFID rural electrification program through FY 2010. In commercial policy reform, USAID worked in partnership with US energy companies and with reform-minded Bangladeshi energy distributors to promote structural transformation, benchmarking of best practices, and efficiency improvements. These reforms furthered revenue collection and increased private participation in the sector overall. USAID programming in FY 2005 also promoted regulatory and structural reforms. USAID continued to support the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission's (BERC) development through the recruitment of senior staff including the Commission's chairman, management efficiency training, and US benchmarking of standards and practices.

Food Security and Disaster Mitigation: In FY 2005, USAID continued its long-standing efforts to address food security and disaster concerns in Bangladesh, meeting or exceeding most program targets for the year. The percentage of targeted households consuming the minimum daily food requirement increased to 87%, falling slightly short of the target of 88% due to higher prices for rice and other basic essentials. Virtually 100% of the people in target areas have access to emergency relief supplies. Improved community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation measures, promoted by USAID, further minimized the loss of assets and livelihoods of the poor during periods of stress. USAID programming also provided more people with access to safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation reducing the incidences of diarrhea and water-borne diseases and ensuring cleaner physical environments in the target communities, but ground water arsenic contamination remains a problem. P.L. 480 programs also made significant contributions to the safety and well-being of the local population reaching hundreds of thousands of Bangladeshis on a daily basis.

Democracy and Governance: Despite on-going challenges, USAID made progress in FY 2005 to further good governance in Bangladesh, particularly at the local level. In this regard, USAID exceeded all FY 2005 performance targets for the program. Local governments successfully managed the first ever direct budget allocations from the central government and established general management guidelines for accountability. Respect for human rights and trafficking in persons persist as areas of concern. USAID successfully implemented several outreach activities including a program aimed at leaders of influence.

Under this activity 2,214 Imams -- local religious leaders -- were exposed to development related issues. The orientation course, implemented through the government sponsored Islamic Foundation, is quickly becoming an integrated and standard component of the Foundation's programs. The course has been tested on 22 separate training groups in seven of its training academies. The GOB continued to strengthen their reporting and monitoring systems for human trafficking. Based on these positive trends, the United States Department of State moved Bangladesh up to Tier II of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report. Building strong, productive relationships through the leaders of influence program will assist in consolidating the foundation for democratic governance and assist in deterring extremism.

Education: Both of the early learning activities in the USAID basic education program made significant progress in meeting their targets, though there were minor shortfalls in a few key areas. In its first year of early childhood interventions, USAID organized 1,307 pre-schools throughout five regions with a total enrollment of over 28,000 students. USAID also trained and hired more than 1,800 new preschool teachers. Sesame Workshop successfully broadcast 39 original episodes of the Bangladesh production of Sesame Street, Sisimpur, four times per week on a major national television station. Midway through the first season, national ratings determined that Sisimpur was the most popular children's television program in the country, viewed by over 13% of the television audience in Dhaka alone. Nationwide viewer ship data will be unavailable till January 2006, so it is not clear whether the program met its 20% target in FY 2005. Under its outreach program, Sesame Workshop produced 20,000 health and education kits, containing two storybooks, a growth chart, and sets of health and nutrition-themed games, of which 3,000 have been distributed to date. In addition, USAID trained nearly 1,000 parents or caregivers to use the materials in order to help their children learn. Early dialogue with the NGO Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee is expected to lead to a partnership to disseminate Sisimpur learning materials to an additional 17,000 preschools throughout the country.

Outreach: USAID/Bangladesh is at the forefront of the Agency's outreach efforts with an innovative and highly successful initiative focusing on people of influence in the society. The pioneering work with imams and other community leaders has received considerable attention. By exposing imams and other opinion shapers to the value of social and economic development and enlisting their support in efforts across a broad range of sectors, USAID has acquired powerful unexpected allies. In the case of our anti-trafficking program, imams are keenly interested and are serving as active partners in the fight against human trafficking. USAID also actively engages the local press, ensuring proper publicity for the works funded by the American people and countering widespread perceptions that the US opposes Islam or Muslims. A study on Islamic practices and beliefs in Bangladesh, currently being conducted, will contribute to increased mutual understanding between the U.S. and Bangladesh as well as inform other USAID and Embassy outreach efforts. USAID and its implementing partners are active participants in the US Embassy's annual America Week event, bringing information and understanding about America and US assistance to secondary cities around the country. USAID continually seeks opportunities to reach out within Bangladesh, particularly to non-traditional partners. At present, USAID is actively exploring several potential alliances that could lead to new cooperative relations with the private sector.

P.L. 480 Title II Activities: P.L. 480 Title II resources comprise roughly half of the bilateral assistance provided by the US to Bangladesh since independence in 1971 and food aid resources are likely to remain the single largest funding category for bilateral programming. Cyclical flooding is simply a fact of life in this country, but due to USAID disaster mitigation activities over the past three decades, Bangladesh now has considerable domestic capacity for disaster management and response. Recurrent seasonal famine continues to affect pockets of vulnerable people, particularly rural poor in the northwest region. USAID takes these factors into account when designing new activities and consciously targets the regions and populations that are most vulnerable. In addition, USAID contributed to a study on leakage in the food aid system and has assisted the GOB in improving food security policy, including better targeting and promoting private sector participation.

Conflict: As the third largest Muslim country in the world with a traditionally moderate and tolerant culture, Bangladesh is a principal ally in the region. Despite their vulnerability to chronic natural disasters, the people of Bangladesh have proven themselves time and time again to be resilient, maintaining relatively robust levels of GDP growth over the past several years. However, the recent deterioration of law and

order and rife corruption in the police and judiciary as well as numerous politically connected criminal gangs competing for unchecked control of local resources give rise to grave concern. Of particular concern is the political situation in conjunction with the planned national elections at the beginning of 2007. In coordination with the State Department, USAID developed an election monitoring plan with key benchmarks. Along with other U.S. agencies, USAID will continue to closely review political developments and key events related to the election run-up. USAID has also carried out similar evaluations relating to the rise in violent extremism and religious fundamentalism, the potential post-MFA effects on labor and human trafficking, as well as possible social unrest related to US policies and actions. The situation is expected to remain fluid over the coming months, and USAID recognizes the need for ongoing vigilance. In this regard, USAID has already engaged in an inter-agency process to identify and monitor fragility factors and establish common tripwires that would lead to more intensive consultation, analysis or programmatic redirection.

Gender: USAID seeks to reduce poverty in Bangladesh through sustained economic growth, good governance and investment in human capital. Absent strong promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the goal of poverty reduction will remain elusive.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 388-011 More Effective and Responsive Democratic Institutions and Practices****Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$990,000 DA). USAID is promoting the devolution of management responsibilities to community-based organizations and exploring opportunities to scale up protected area comanagement approaches. USAID is also administering income generation activities to protect forest and aquatic resources and enhance livelihoods. Principal Implementers: Winrock International (WI) and International Resources Group (IRG).

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$1,752,000 ESF). USAID is strengthening the Anti-Corruption Commission, promoting greater freedom of information, prioritizing legal reforms for transparent public management, and developing appropriate financial systems for local governments. Principal Implementer: To Be Determined (TBD).

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID is supporting preparations for the national election planned for early 2007. USAID is assisting in the clarification of roles for different GOB actors involved in the elections, assessing and providing recommendations on the management of the electoral registry, and promoting greater inclusion of female candidates. USAID is supporting NGOs in electoral oversight and monitoring through training, technical assistance, and small grants. USAID is also supporting international electoral observation teams. Principal Implementers: International Republican Institute (IRI) and National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Protect Human Rights

Protect Human Rights (\$1,238,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID is funding advocacy campaigns and strengthening local NGOs on the protection and recognition of women's and children's rights. USAID's outreach programs with selected community leaders are promoting greater understanding of human rights. Principal Implementers: Academy for Educational Development and others TBD.

Reduce Trafficking In Persons

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$891,000 DA). USAID is training community watchdog groups and NGOs to conduct anti-trafficking outreach and providing support for the rescue and recovery of victims. In addition to providing shelters and legal assistance, USAID is funding targeted police training to identify and intervene in trafficking operations. Principal Implementer: International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID is improving internal democratic processes, developing responsive electoral platforms, and promoting increased collaboration among the political leadership through training and technical assistance. Principal Implementers: IRI and NDI.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$1,336,000 DA). USAID is strengthening local government management and financial accountability systems, training elected local councils in participatory planning and financial resource generation, promoting open budget hearings and access to council meetings, and assisting local government associations to develop coherent decentralization policies. Principal Implementers: Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and RUPANTAR.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 388-011 More Effective and Responsive Democratic Institutions and Practices

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to strengthen comanagement committees, increase income generating opportunities in protected areas, and promote the establishment of a protected area management and financing system. Principal Implementers: WI, IRG, and others TBD.

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$2,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to develop a financial management system for inter-governmental transfers. Through the assistance of the Comptroller General's Office and civil society watchdog groups, USAID plans to provide technical assistance to increase fiscal transparency. Principal Implementer: TBD.

Protect Human Rights

Protect Human Rights (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue outreach efforts to selected community and religious leaders to promote greater respect, tolerance, and understanding of human rights through training and technical assistance. Principal Implementers: American Center for International Labor Solidarity and others TBD.

Reduce Trafficking In Persons

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will build on prevention programs to provide assistance for more integral victim care services. Legislative and policy reforms may be pursued to strengthen detection and prosecution. Principal Implementers: IOM and others TBD.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$2,000,000 ESF). In the aftermath of the scheduled national elections, USAID will renew internal party reform, strengthen the parliamentary committee system, and define a positive role for the opposition. Principal Implementer: TBD.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will strengthen local government management systems and expand participatory planning and public budget hearings. USAID will also promote decentralization of policy reform through local government associations. Principal Implementers: RTI and RUPANTAR.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 388-012 Expanded Economic Opportunities Created through Equitable Economic Growth

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,089,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance to rural cooperatives to promote the sustainability of the rural electric sector. USAID is also supporting the installation of new solar home systems in non-grid rural areas and constructing rural technology centers to provide training and maintenance for the solar units. Principal Implementers: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) and Grameen Shakti.

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$431,000 DA; \$198,000 ESF). USAID is providing technical assistance to establish an effective and independent energy regulatory body. USAID is also supporting compliance with labor standards through labor/management dialogue and training in employee rights. Principal Implementers: National Association of Rural Utility Commissioners (NARUC).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 388-012 Expanded Economic Opportunities Created through Equitable Economic Growth

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$450,000 DA). USAID plans to provide technical assistance to rural electric cooperatives to strengthen business operations and sector management. USAID plans to continue to support the expansion of renewable energy to non-grid rural areas through the installation of home solar systems. Principal Implementers: NRECA and Grameen Shakti.

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$455,000 DA). To further private sector growth, USAID plans to continue assistance to select institutions and stakeholder groups that advocate for reforms. USAID also plans to support local and international non-governmental organizations' advocacy and training in the areas of social compliance and corporate responsibility. Principal Implementers: NARUC and others To Be Determined (TBD).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$375,000 DA). USAID will promote the expansion of private sector growth benefits to the poor, particularly women and youth, through interventions emphasizing the use of appropriate ICT in the areas of E-governance, E-policy, E-commerce, and E-human resource development; expansion of MSMEs; value chain linkages; and broad-based participation in economic growth activities. This program plans to continue training and technical assistance to improve business management and marketing skills, enhance existing production and processing technologies, and assist enterprises to develop business plans and bank loan applications. USAID also plans to promote trade capacity development through regional trade fairs and other means of market penetration. The ongoing loan portfolio guarantee under USAID's Development Credit Authority will continue to improve MSME access to formal financial institutions and contribute to the growth of the sector. USAID will also encourage the creation of public-private sector partnerships which contribute to pro-poor economic growth. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$30,000 DA). USAID will continue to support workforce development through training programs that expand opportunities for women and youth to participate more fully in the market economy. Principal Implementers: TBD.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 388-013 A Better Educated, Healthier and More Productive Population

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,960,000 DA). USAID is supporting the production and broadcast of 52 episodes of Sisimpur, the Bangladesh Sesame Street, to educate millions of Bangladeshi children. USAID is establishing 1,800 preschools, conducting teacher training, and organizing parent groups and child-to-child learning opportunities. Principal Implementers: Save the Children and Sesame Workshop.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,193,000 CSH; \$300,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is expanding child health services, conducting newborn care, supporting home birth outreach, funding two major public health surveys, and carrying out a census of poor urban settlements. USAID is supporting the production of over 100 million sachets of oral rehydration salts (ORS) annually, and in partnership with a non-profit Bangladeshi company, marketing ORS, micronutrient drinks, and zinc. Principal Implementers: Pathfinder, World Health Organization (WHO), Save the Children USA (SC-USA), and others To Be Determined (TBD).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$2,797,000 CSH; \$562,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is supporting community-based prenatal care, safe delivery, and outreach for expectant mothers and family members. Efforts to prevent, treat, and raise awareness of obstetric fistula and postpartum hemorrhage prevention are continuing. Principal Implementers: SC-USA, Pathfinder, and EngenderHealth.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,683,000 CSH). USAID is expanding tuberculosis (TB) education, training urban health workers, coordinating with national and municipal TB programs, and funding a TB prevalence survey. USAID is also supporting research on improving TB detection rates and Directly Observed Therapy Short-courses. In addition, USAID is continuing to support polio surveillance and immunization. To help prevent Avian Influenza, USAID is instituting a surveillance system and coordinating efforts with other stakeholders. Principal Implementers: WHO, Pathfinder, and others TBD.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,376,000 CSH). USAID is supporting media campaigns that convey information regarding HIV/AIDS transmission, risk-reduction behavior, stigma reduction, and the importance of testing and treatment. USAID is tracking the spread of HIV and generating data to guide Bangladesh's response to the virus. The program is also distributing therapy kits for sexually transmitted diseases. Principal Implementers: Family Health International (FHI) and Social Marketing Company (SMC).

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$18,810,000 CSH; \$100,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is expanding family planning services, contraceptive distribution, clinical contraception, and adolescent reproductive health outreach. Principal Implementers: Pathfinder, EngenderHealth, SMC, International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh, and John Snow Inc.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 388-013 A Better Educated, Healthier and More Productive Population

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,900,000 DA). USAID plans to support Sesame Workshop in the production and broadcast of Sisimpur to achieve increased viewership among the targeted population. To increase the effectiveness of this program, USAID will distribute materials and train parents to help their children learn from the program. USAID also plans to improve primary school performance and retention through early learning programs. Principal Implementers: SC-USA and Sesame Workshop.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,510,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand child health services, outreach on home maternal and newborn care practices, and immunization activities in partnership with the GOB. USAID also plans to support the social marketing of ORS, zinc, and nutritional supplements. USAID will also continue research to improve the content and implementation of the GOB's Essential Service Package. Principal Implementers: Pathfinder, SC-USA, and others TBD.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$4,109,000 CSH). USAID plans to support a package of targeted interventions to address maternal health, prenatal care, and safe delivery at the community level, as well as operations research. Principal Implementers: SC-USA and others TBD.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue assistance for TB research, prevention, and control through clinic services and coordination with national and municipal TB programs. USAID will support Avian Influenza prevention by monitoring activities and coordination efforts with the GOB and other stakeholders. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$2,673,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention. Interventions include behavior change outreach among high-risk groups, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and condom promotion. USAID also plans to continue HIV/AIDS surveillance, research, and national level coordination. Principal Implementer: FHI.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$12,892,000 CSH). USAID plans to support the social marketing of contraceptives; the expansion of clinical contraception; reproductive health and family planning services; commodities and logistics services; and operations research. Principal Implementers: EngenderHealth, Pathfinder, and SMC.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 388-014 Improved Food Security and Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness and Relief

Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$137,000 DA; \$590,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated; \$250,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID programs bridge the gap between disaster response and development through preparedness and mitigation. USAID is flood-proofing individual homesteads, building community flood shelters, and developing roads to connect areas with existing shelters. USAID supports the development and updating of local vulnerability maps, community preparedness plans, and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society early warning and response systems. USAID is also rehabilitating local evacuation structures; training and reactivating government disaster management committees; and encouraging local level disaster action plan development, contingency planning, simulation exercises, and prepositioning of emergency non-food relief items. In addition, USAID funds long-range climate forecasting activities. Principal Implementers: CARE and Save the Children/USA (SCF).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$787,000 DA). USAID is supporting the Government of Bangladesh's efforts to implement a comprehensive, equitable, gender sensitive, and pro-poor National Food Security Policy and Action Plan. USAID is also improving agricultural production, directing the distribution of commodities, and creating food-for-work opportunities and other income generating activities to reduce malnutrition and increase incomes in target areas. Principal Implementers: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, World Vision, and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 388-014 Improved Food Security and Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness and Relief

Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$110,000 DA). USAID disaster management programs will continue to flood-proof individual homesteads, build community flood shelters, and develop roads to connect areas with existing shelters. USAID will also continue to support long-range climate forecasting and local government disaster management plans. Principal Implementers: CARE and SCF.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$530,000 DA). USAID will continue policy research addressing access to food to improve the nutritional status of the poor and vulnerable. USAID will continue to assist vulnerable communities by expanding income opportunities, increasing agricultural production, and improving maternal/child health and nutrition. Principal Implementers: CARE, SCF, and FAO.

Results Framework

388-001 Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved

Program Title: Integrated Family Planning and Health

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

388-005 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business

Program Title: Private Enterprise Development

- 5.1: More market-oriented policies, laws, and regulations adopted
- 5.2: Stronger business support institutions established
- 5.3: Improved performance of USAID-assisted enterprises in targeted sectors

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

Program Title: Environment

- 6.1: Effective community-based resource management mechanisms implemented
- 6.2: Select habitats and ecosystems improved
- 6.3: Select policies implemented that support IRs 6.1 and 6.2

388-007 Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Program Title: Bilateral Energy

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

388-008 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Program Title: Food Security and Disaster Management

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

388-009 Strengthened Institutions of Democracy

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

- 9.1: A broad-based constituency for strong local government developed
- 9.2: Greater responsiveness of parliament to citizen input
- 9.3: More effective civil society advocacy of human rights

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

Program Title: Early Childhood Learning

- 10.1: Effective early learning opportunities increased
- 10.2: Innovative learning tools for children and teachers developed and used
- 10.3: Capacity of selected institutions to foster education system change increased

388-011 More Effective and Responsive Democratic Institutions and Practices

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

- 11.1: Improved Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity
- 11.2: Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms
- 11.3: Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes
- 11.4: Protect Human Rights
- 11.5: Reduce Trafficking in Persons
- 11.6: Strengthen Democratic Political Parties
- 11.7: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization

Discussion: A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP. A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP.

388-012 Expanded Economic Opportunities Created through Equitable Economic Growth
Program Title: Economic Growth

- 12.1: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure
- 12.2: Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment
- 12.3: Improve Private Sector Competitiveness
- 12.4: Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Discussion: A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP. A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP.

388-013 A Better Educated, Healthier and More Productive Population
Program Title: Investment in Human Capital

- 13.1: Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education
- 13.2: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition
- 13.3: Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition
- 13.4: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance
- 13.5: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS
- 13.6: Support Family Planning

Discussion: A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP. A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP.

388-014 Improved Food Security and Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness and Relief
Program Title: Food Security and Disaster Management

- 14.1: Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation
- 14.2: Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation
- 14.3: Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations
- 14.4: Provide Emergency Assistance

Discussion: A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP. A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for this SO is currently under development. SO-level indicators will be established as part of this PMP.