

**EVALUATION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S
COUNTRY STRATEGY
FOR BANGLADESH**

Desk Phase Report
Draft



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALA	Asia Latin America (Regulation)	LCG	Local Consultative Group
ALAMED	Asia Latin America Mediterranean	LDC	Least Developed Countries
BIDS	The Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies	MED/ALA	Mediterranean / Asia Latin America
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advance Commission	MFN	Most Favoured Nation
CERP	Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project	MS	Member States
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CIDA	The Canadian International Development Agency	NIP	National Indicative Programme
CRIS	Common Relex Information System	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CS	Country Strategy	OIC	Organisation of Islamic Countries
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PFDS	Public Food Distribution System
CSP	Counry Strategy Paper	RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	RMG	Ready Made Garments
DIPECHO	Disaster Prevention - EC Humanitarian Aid Office	RRDP	Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness
EBA	Everything But Arms	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
EC	European Community	SAPTA	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office	SIDA	The Swedish International Development Agency
EEC	European Economic Community	SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
EU	European Union	TA	Technical Assistance
GNI	Gross National Income	TFIPP	Thana Health Services Functional Improvement Pilot Project
GNP	Gross National Product	ToR	Terms of Reference
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences	UK	United Kingdom
HPSP	Health and Population Sector Programme	UN	United Nations
HQ	Headquarters	USD	United States Dollar
IDA	International Development Agency	VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
IFADEP	Integrated Food Assisted Development Programme	WB	World Bank
IFI	International Financing Institutions	WID	Women in Development
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (DE)	WTO	World Trade Organisation

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF DESK PHASE REPORT

The purpose of a Draft Desk Phase Report is to provide both a definitive summation of the information found and the analysis which the Evaluators have made of it, and a definitive preparation for the Field Mission, in terms of the methodology to be adopted and the subject matters to be investigated. The intention is to enable the Steering Group to be satisfied that the Evaluators are proceeding in a logical manner, and in full possession of the facts, with no material gaps or misperceptions in their understanding, and that they are going to assess the situation in-country asking the right questions of the right people, and using sound criteria, so that the findings will enable a constructive and useful Final Report to be prepared.

The analytical part of the Desk Phase Report updates the analysis of the Commission's relationship with Bangladesh and the deconstruction of the strategy papers, which was set out in the Intermediary Note. It incorporates changes made as a result of the first meeting of the Steering Group on 28 November 2002¹, additional information found by the Evaluators and provided by others, notably the Commission Delegation in Dhaka.

The Desk Phase Report will be considered by a second meeting of the Steering Group towards the end of January 2003, before the Evaluation Team departs for Bangladesh for a three-week Mission on 2 February.

DEVELOPMENTS AT AND SINCE THE FIRST MEETING OF THE STEERING GROUP

At the first meeting of the Steering Group, the considerable difficulty which the Evaluators experienced in securing documentary evidence, both in relation to the processes of strategy development and in relation to accurate and comprehensive data on projects, was noted. With the agreement of the Steering Group, members were circulated with the Evaluators' working list – a modification of the CRIS listing – and invited to:

- a) Add a row for any project still missing;
- b) Complete the new columns on the availability of documents when in a position to do so, and
- c) Correct or complete the financial and starting date columns when in a position to do so.

The Steering Group also agreed to help the Evaluators complete the list of projects and, when possible, to provide them with relevant documents.

Developments during December 2002 have been as follows:

- The Evaluators' project list was circulated with requests for amended copies to be returned to the evaluators; for advice on which projects might be used for 'case studies', and for ad-

¹ Note for the file, EuropeAid Co-operation Office/H/6/TS of 5 December 2002. Minutes of the first meeting of the Steering Group for the Evaluation of *The European Commission's Country Strategy for Bangladesh*, Brussels, 29 November 2002.

vice on whom the evaluators should meet during the Field Mission. Only the Delegation has responded on these matters.

- The Delegation provided a list of ex-Delegation staff; project listings prepared for Commission-GoB Working Group meetings for 1997 – 1999, and lists of closed and ongoing projects which might be suitable for ‘case studies’; and is preparing other project related documentation to be available for the Field Mission.
- Written comments on the text of the Intermediary note were received from the Delegation and DG Trade F2.
- The Team Leader met the desk officer responsible for drafting the second, 1999-2001 strategy.
- The text and tables of the Intermediary Note have been modified for inclusion in this Report, following the points made by the Steering Group and in the light of written and oral comments received and further research by the Evaluators.
- As offered at the Steering Group meeting, the Evaluator’s assistant perused the personal archive of the Relex H4 Bangladesh Desk Officer, and borrowed some material temporarily. The evaluators are currently endeavouring to capture and absorb this extensive material through selective photocopying, e-mailing and courier service. Though an incomplete record, there is much material which would have been valuable at an early stage in the evaluation and particularly during drafting of the Intermediary Note.
- The Field Mission has been fixed for 2 – 22 February 2003.

In view of the extreme difficulty of obtaining project information; the fact that some important new information has only very recently been acquired, and the fact that most project information will only be available to the Evaluators on arrival in Dhaka, the requirements of the ToR (Annex A of this Report) for a Desk Phase Report cannot be fully met. The limitations will be set out at the appropriate points in this Report, but the key points are:

- The Evaluation Questions, approved in principle by the Steering Group, have been supplemented with **Judgement Criteria** and **Indicators** by the Evaluators. However, particularly in the case of the indicators, this has necessarily been a somewhat ‘academic’ exercise, conducted in the absence of documents which might describe what indicators have been used in programmes and projects, or what quantitative or qualitative data for use in relation to indicators might be available. The indicators selected by the Evaluators will need to be reconsidered during the early part of the Field Mission.
- Similarly the **proposed list of activities, projects and programmes for in-depth study** in the field can only be finalised following research and discussion with the Delegation in Dhaka.

PART I - OBJECTIVES OF COMMISSION INTERVENTIONS

This section contains the text of chapter 2, 'The components of EU-Bangladesh Co-operation' from the Intermediary Report, modified in the light of Steering Group discussion on 28 November 2002; subsequent meetings held by the Evaluation Team, and information either discovered by the Team or received from Commission HQ or Delegation sources.

1. THE COMPONENTS OF EU-BANGLADESH CO-OPERATION

1.1. OVERVIEW

1.1.1. Bangladesh achieved independence in 1971 and its relations with the EC became much more significant with the 1973 enlargement. Initially EC/Bangladesh relations were managed through Delhi, but there has been a Delegation in Dhaka since 1988. Since 1976, total EC support to Bangladesh has amounted to some €1.7 billion.

1.1.2. Globally, the framework for support to Bangladesh, as for other countries, is set by the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on 'The Community's Development Policy'². This document recommended that the European Community should further improve the quality and impact of its development policy by adapting its approach both at the policy and strategic level and at the level of implementation.

1.1.3. This Policy statement was the subject of an endorsing and elaborating statement by the Council and the Commission in November 2000. This summarised the Community's key development objective as follows:

'The main objective of Community development policy must be to reduce and, eventually, to eradicate poverty'.

Other observations in the statement, of particular relevance to the present Evaluation, are the need for:

- a firm relationship between aid and trade ;
- a sectoral programme approach, based on a dialogue with all the partners, for the social sectors (health and education) ;
- a closer link between food security policy and humanitarian aid in the context of the link between emergency and development ;
- Commission action on good governance in all areas, in particular trade, economic policies, the social sectors and regional integration ;
- mainstreaming cross-cutting issues: the promotion of human rights, equality between men and women, children's rights and the environmental dimension. Cross-cutting issues to be seen as objectives in themselves and vital factors in strengthening impact and sustainability;

² COM (2000) 212 final of 26 April 2000.

- enhanced coordination and complementarity between the Commission, the EU member states and other donors, including in-country, and enhanced coherence in the deployment of all EC instruments.

1.1.4. Also of general application to development policy, and of particular relevance to Bangladesh is the Food Security Strategy³, Article 1 of which contains the following objectives:

- to promote food security geared to alleviating poverty, to help the population of developing countries and regions, at household, local, national and regional levels,
- to raise the standard of nutrition of the recipient population and help it obtain a balanced diet,
- to take account of the concern to ensure the supply of drinking water to the population,
- to promote the availability and accessibility of foodstuffs to the public,
- to contribute towards the balanced economic and social development of the recipient countries in the rural and urban environment, by paying special attention to the respective roles of women and men in the household economy and in the social structure; the ultimate objective of Community aid operations shall be to make the recipients into agents of their own development,
- to support the efforts of the recipient countries to improve their own food production at regional, national, local and family level,
- to reduce their dependence on food aid,
- to encourage them to be independent in food, either by increasing production, or by enhancing and increasing purchasing power,
- to contribute to the initiatives to combat poverty with development as an objective.

1.1.5. Council Regulation 1292/96 was evaluated during 2000. (One of the six 'case study' countries for the Evaluation was Bangladesh.) The Evaluation found, to quote the Abstract on the Evinfo website⁴, that 'although the policy was...sound and state of the art, its implementation has to be considerably improved.' It is relevant that one of the many recommendations made by the evaluators was that 'Country strategies should cover all funding instruments for a specific country or region to ensure coherence and complementarity'. Regulation 1292/96 explicitly does not cover 'food aid operations of a humanitarian nature'. Such operations have been funded, including in Bangladesh, by ECHO and DIPECHO

1.1.6. The recommendation cited above raises an issue of wider importance for the present Evaluation. Support to Bangladesh is funded under a considerable number of budget lines, subject to their own procedures for policy development and implementation. The extent to which there is effective 'coherence and complementarity' is addressed in the proposed Evaluation Questions.

³ Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 of 27 June 1996 on Food-Aid Policy and Food-Aid Management and special operations in support of Food Security. OJ L166 05/07/1996

⁴ See http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/evinfo/sector/951569_ev.html

1.1.7. A specific 'European Strategy to support Food Security Policy for Bangladesh' was issued on 26 May 1999. Linking to the focus of the then current second strategy on support for poverty alleviation; health services and primary education, and to its emphasis on empowerment of the poor, particularly women and the disadvantaged, the Food Security Policy for Bangladesh 'Programme Purpose' is to 'Increase the food security of the poor and in particular the hardcore poor at the household level.' The development of global and Bangladeshi strategies for food aid and security has resulted in a progressive shift from food aid deliveries towards food security projects in Bangladesh.

1.1.8. At the regional level, EU-Asia relations were first set out in 1994 in the paper "Towards a New Asia Strategy"⁵. This paper, noting the rapid, if highly differentiated, growth in the region's economic power, recognised that 'The European Union needs therefore to accord Asia a higher priority...' As to objectives, the paper states that 'The main thrust of the present and future policy in Asia is related to economic matters. However, this major component of the Union policy has to be presented in the framework of the political and security balance of power in the region.' Specific objectives were :

- To strengthen the Union's economic presence in Asia in order to maintain the Union's leading role in the world economy.
- To contribute to stability in Asia by promoting international co-operation and understanding.
- To promote the economic development of the less prosperous countries and regions in Asia. Given that Asia for the foreseeable future will continue to contain the world's largest concentration of poor people, the Union and its Member States will need to continue to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable growth.
- To contribute to the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Asia.

1.1.9. The latest regional strategy covering all of Asia was published in September 2001⁶, entitled 'Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced'. The new strategy recognises that the Asian region displays considerable economic, social and political diversity, which should be reflected in the strategic priorities – a point, which was not well elaborated in the 1994 Strategy. Thus initiatives and action points of the 2001 Strategy should be tailor-made for each of the sub-regions of Asia and further elaborated in Country Strategy Papers. Concerning development co-operation, the 2001 strategy reaffirmed the overall commitment to poverty reduction and increased focus on sectoral support, especially to health and education, in order to maximise the impact of the Commission's limited resources. Moreover the Commission should strengthen partnerships with local, regional and national authorities, while partnerships between EU and Asian civil society organisations would be encouraged. The 2001 Strategy is also considerably more outspoken on the need to address corruption and promote good governance as a preconditions for effective and sustainable poverty reduction. Finally the potential complementary between trade and poverty reduction is highlighted.

⁵ COM(94) 314 final of 13 July 1994

⁶ COM(2001) 469 final, Brussels, 4 September 2001

1.1.10. Bangladesh is also eligible for a number of regional EC initiatives⁷, some of which are at an early stage of programming.

1.1.11. Bangladesh is not a member of the 'Asia-Europe Meeting' which links the EU and the Commission with ten Asian Countries. However, it is a member of the Commonwealth, the UN, the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). SAARC, which was inaugurated in 1985, groups seven countries; Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (22% of world population: 2% of world GNP). Other than the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) of 1993, the achievements of the organisation have been limited, due in large part to political and geo-strategic disagreements between its member states. In 1996, the EU signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the SAARC Secretariat, offering technical assistance but, because of internal difficulties within the organisation, the Commission has been unable to make progress in implementing it.

1.1.12. Bilaterally, In 1976, an EC/Bangladesh Commercial Co-operation Agreement was adopted, focused on trade issues. This was complemented by an agreement on textiles in 1986. A new, and much broader Co-operation Agreement was adopted in 2001. Bangladesh is also eligible under the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative which provides duty and quota free access to all exports originating in the least developed countries (LDCs) except for arms⁸.

1.1.13. The 'ALA' (Asia and Latin America) Regulation⁹ covers the EC's approach to co-operation with *inter alia* Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a considerable beneficiary of support from the EU, and also from several of its member states and certain third countries, as well as from multilateral donors such as the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), UN Agencies and the World Bank (see also paragraph 1.10 below).

1.1.14. EU Strategy papers cover the periods 1993-1998, 1999-2001 and 2002-2006. However, for the first two of these periods, no Commission Services programming documents are available, in the strict sense of documents which systematically and comprehensively form explicit links between strategic objectives and the totality of projects, or groups of projects (programmes) to be implemented. Commission projects launched before the autumn of 2002 have been initiated and managed through a rolling 'pipeline' of projects. Minutes of the Joint Commission [1.2.1 below] meetings, which the Evaluators have not seen, may cast some light on the extent of its involvement on strategic matters, though it seems likely that the Joint Commission's role will have been more focussed on the overall bilateral relationship. For example, the Joint Commission itself was involved in the formal adoption of the first strategy (at its 11th meeting, held in Brussels in October 1992). The key 'management' documents appear to be the annual EC-GoB Working Group papers. The Evaluators have seen the record of the First meeting of this Group, held in Dhaka in November, 1993¹⁰. The tasks of the Working Group are described essentially in management terms: 'to implement the co-

⁷ For example: ASIA Invest, Asia URBS, Asia Link, EC-South Asia Intellectual Property Rights Programme, Asia IT & C, South Asia Programme on Standards Quality and Conformity Assessment, and TRACE (Trade Co-operation and Economic Policy Reform in South Asia).

⁸ Liberalization of bananas, rice and sugar will be made gradually

⁹ Council Regulation 443/92 of 25 February 1992.

¹⁰ The European Community and Bangladesh. A co-operation Strategy (1993-1996). First Co-operation Strategy Working Group (WG) Dhaka, 8-9 November 1993. Summary of Discussions and Recommendations.

operation strategy'. The Working Group was empowered to make recommendations to the Joint Commission proposing justified amendments to the Strategy, but it is not known whether this right was ever exercised. Subsequent Working Group papers seen so far by the Evaluators (the latest of which relates to 1999), while not without occasional reference to strategies, are essentially 'work in progress' reviews, with overall project statistics and review sheets for each project, describing key developments and making recommendations for management.

1.1.15. In this situation, the/any logical linkage between the activities undertaken and the strategy obtaining at the time is not transparent. This has implications for the first task of the Evaluation which, in the ToR's terms, is to conduct "an *ex-post* Evaluation of the impact of EC co-operation strategy with Bangladesh over the periods 1993-1998 and 1999-2001". Information to be available at the Delegation, for example Identification Mission reports and Financing Memoranda, may however throw further light on the link between strategies and projects.

1.1.16. The situation is different for the adopted Strategy for 2002-2006, which is currently (November 2002) in the process of being complemented by a National Indicative Programme (NIP), a draft of which the Evaluators have been given. The NIP was adopted by the ALA Committee at the end of November 2002.

1.1.17. At this point it must be noted that the manner in which the Commission Services have approached strategy development has changed over time. The first two strategy papers appear to have been prepared by drafting officers who received only sporadic guidance or direct instruction from more senior officials in an environment of non-structured dialogue variously involving or reflecting discussions with the Delegation and the GoB, to which the drafting officer may or may not have been party. The process of guidance or instruction to the drafting officer was to a significant extent oral or non-documented¹¹.

1.1.18. Within the Commission Services, it seems that detailed attention to prescribing the approach to be adopted towards 'a second generation'¹² of Country Strategy Papers took place during 1998. At that time, the notion of a 'strategy' seems to have been defined in a manner which may have contributed to the fact that the three Bangladesh strategies under evaluation, including to a degree the third, have been biased, more than one might theoretically have expected, towards sectoral programming considerations. The reasons for this assertion are as follows. In an apparently important document by the ALAMED Directorate of then DG1B of 30 November 1998 (No clear reference number), setting out *inter alia* 'benchmarks of a "good CSP" that could apply to MED/ALA countries' there is no discussion, or definition of what 'strategy' means. However, a footnote on the term 'Country Strategy Papers' notes 'Equivalent notions being NIPs and RIPs' and, in the covering document [footnote 12] CSP are footnoted as 'Referring to the terminology of the various Regulations this term covers 'Indicative multilateral guidelines' and Indicative programmes'. While this misperception was

¹¹ Principle sources for this assessment are interviews with Mr Godwin (Past and future member of BGD Delegation staff) on 14 October 2002 with regard to the 1993-1998 Strategy, and Mr Oriani Vieyra (then responsible, for part of the relevant period, for preparation of the 1999-2001 Strategy) on 2 December 2002.

¹² Term used by the Director for ALAMED in the then DG1B in an internal note of 1 December 1998.

largely clarified and corrected in a later document of guidance for Commission staff¹³, it cannot have been helpful in developing more 'strategic' strategies before the time of the third Bangladesh Strategy, which follows the improved guidance available at the time.

1.1.19. The three strategy papers exhibit different methodologies and use different approaches to defining their hierarchies of strategic objectives. These specific strategic objectives are not, in the case of the first two strategy papers, explicitly derived from, or related to, any wider Commission or Council 'Strategies' for the region or the country. Indeed the second strategy states "It must be underlined that the objective of this paper is not to lay out a global and comprehensive strategy...but only to outline the orientations for the EC co-operation strategy with the country for the next three years..." The paper then makes clear its essentially pragmatic approach, which is more addressed to methodology than to strategy, "...the philosophy adopted to design this three year strategy has been that of concentrating the EC co-operation in fewer area and bigger projects in order to obtain a critical mass and impact and efficiency." It is only the third strategy paper, which is only now in the process of being implemented, which can be characterised as truly 'strategic' in concept (within the meaning of the guidelines referred to in para. 1.1.19 above and footnote 14), referring explicitly to Article 177 of the Treaty; the Council and Commission's Development Policy Statement of November 2000, and the EU/Asia strategy. However, the guidelines themselves do not require, and the third strategy does not contain, any linkage between the strategic objectives of the strategic and policy documents cited and the programme of interventions proposed. Nor are there any objectives, benchmarks, indicators, risks or assumptions in relation to any strategic objectives.

1.1.20. The different strategy papers 'cluster' their objectives in different ways. A logical diagram setting out the strategic objectives of the 3 Strategies is at Annex E Table 1.

1.2. COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT 1976

1.2.1. Council Regulation 2785/76 of 16 November 1976 covers the conclusion of a Commercial Co-operation Agreement between the (then) EEC and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Agreement's key components were:

- An objective to improve the balance, and raise the volume, of mutual trade;
- Mutual grant of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status;
- Development of economic co-operation, where linked to trade;
- Establishment of a Joint Commission to oversee the operation of the Agreement.

1.2.2. Annexes to the Agreement contained a list of EEC tariff bindings and opened the way for Bangladesh to benefit from the EEC's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

1.2.3. A further agreement on textiles in 1986 (superseded by an administrative arrangement following the creating of WTO in 1995) grants Bangladesh textiles and clothing exports free access to the EC, though surveillance (double-checking) is maintained for 3 categories.

¹³ Undated Commission Staff Working Paper: Community Co-operation: Framework for Country Strategy Papers, 'prepared as a follow-up to the Council resolution on Complementarity between Community and Member States' Development Co-operation, May 21, 1999 (document 118/99/DEVGEN)'. This document requires a statement of the relevant strategic objectives but is silent on how best to link them to the programme being proposed.

1.2.4. This liberalisation has been instrumental in boosting Bangladeshi exports of textiles from virtually zero in 1980 to a position where they now account for almost 85% of all exports. However, when the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing ends on 31 December 2004, Bangladesh will face substantially increased competition, which will in all probability be damaging to textile exports.

1.3. CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT 2001

1.3.1. Council Decision 2001/332/EC of 26 February 2001 covers the ‘conclusion of a Co-operation Agreement between the EC and the People’s Republic of Bangladesh on partnership and development’. This agreement both widens and focuses the components of co-operation and provides for:

- Respect for human rights and democratic principles as an ‘essential element of this agreement’;
- The following ‘Objectives:
 - Support for sustainable economic and social development, particularly for the poorest, with special emphasis on women;
 - Increase in trade and support for Bangladeshi diversification;
 - Promotion of investment and economic, technical and cultural links, and
 - Equilibrium between growth and development and the environment.
- Co-operation under the following headings:
 - Development Co-operation
 - Trade and Commercial Co-operation
 - Environmental Co-operation
 - Economic Co-operation
 - Regional Co-operation
 - Co-operation in Science and Technology
 - Drug Precursor chemicals and Money Laundering
 - Human Resource Development
 - Information, Culture and Communication

1.3.2. The 2001 Agreement continues the 1976 Agreement provision for a Joint Commission.

1.4. THE ‘ALA’ REGULATION

1.4.1. Council Regulation 443/92 of 25 February 1992 covers the EU’s approach to ‘financial and technical assistance to, and economic co-operation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America’ (ALA). The Regulation uses various terms to describe the hierarchy of its concerns. However, its key features are:

- Provision of ‘financial and technical development assistance and economic co-operation’;
- The ‘utmost importance’ of promotion of human rights and support for:
- Democratisation;

- Good governance;
- Environmental protection;
- Trade liberalisation, and
- Strengthening the cultural dimension.
- An over-riding aim of human development;
- Provision of assistance to and collaboration with not just central bodies but decentralised and regional bodies, agencies, local communities, private bodies and operators and non-governmental organisations (NGOs);
- Targeting the poorest;
- Priority for the 'rural sector and improving the level of food security' including small rural towns; combating drugs; women's needs; child protection, ethnic minorities, strengthening national institutions' capacity to manage development policies and assume a strategic role, and regional co-operation;
- Using economic co-operation to foster institutional capacity and thus investment and trade;

1.4.2. The ALA Regulation was evaluated between August 2001 and May, 2002. The Evaluation (which covered all the ALA countries, but focused on five, not including Bangladesh) found that the Regulation's detailed strategic approach had been overtaken by the passage of time: 'as a strategic document...it quickly became obsolete. Only a few years after its entry into force, more targeted regional strategy documents had already been adopted by the Commission...'. An important finding was that the ALA Regulation 'did not provide for bringing different budget lines together in a coherent way'. The evaluation drew attention to the 'increased global focus on issues such as poverty reduction and governance'. Noting the disproportion between finance available and ambition goals, a refocusing of support 'around key sectors and according to transparent allocation criteria' was recommended. Other recommendations with apparent relevance to this present Evaluation emphasised the desirability of:

- The SWAp approach
- Integrating sector support with horizontal assistance for governance
- Focusing sectoral choices on poverty reduction, governance and enhancing trade.
- Greater emphasis on funding environmental activities
- Strengthening monitoring capacity and systems based on indicators
- Greater accountability and transparency in Commission actions in beneficiary countries.

A follow-up Regulation is under consideration.

1.5. THE FIRST STRATEGY 1993-1998¹⁴

1.5.1. The first strategy paper is a rather short document, which was not subject to formal procedure. After a brief background, the 'Proposed Strategy' consists of 'Strategic Aims' for Development Co-operation and for Economic Co-operation, followed by a series of 'Programme Objectives', which are a mixture of sectoral (eg Agriculture) or thematic issues (eg

¹⁴ Information in this section, not explicitly derived from documentary sources, is based on interview with Mr Godwin (Past and future member of BGD Delegation staff) on 14 October 2002.

Poverty Alleviation) for which 'Overall Objectives' and Specific Objectives' are given - the latter being essentially lists of Activities. No information is provided on programming intentions, priorities, proposed timings or financial allocations.

1.5.2. A deconstruction of the logic of the first strategy paper, drafted to cover the period 1993-1996, but subsequently extended to 1998 because of the difficulties experienced in drafting a second strategy, is at Annex E, Table 2. Given the conjunction in time of the publication of the ALA Regulation and the development of the first strategy paper, it seems important to examine the congruence between the two. At the highest strategic level, the strategy paper does reflect the two components in the ALA Regulation, ie Development Co-operation and Economic Co-operation. Also, the 'Specific Objectives' of the strategy paper echo many of the issues raised in ALA. At the next level down, however, the strategy paper's 'programme objectives' do not fully correspond to the ALA priorities. For example, the 'utmost importance' does not appear to have been given to the promotion of human rights and support for democratisation and good governance, nor was there any reference to why such regional priorities were not supported in Bangladesh. The programme objectives in the strategy paper had to be drafted to cover the ongoing projects in the 'pipeline' as well as to respond to more strategic considerations. It was, therefore, to a certain extent, designed 'bottom up'.

1.5.3. During the 1993-1998 period, the emphasis of Commission interventions moved from food aid, irrigation and rural development to food security and poverty reduction, and increasing emphasis was put on co-operation with NGOs.

1.6. THE SECOND STRATEGY 1999-2001¹⁵

1.6.1. As already noted, the inception of the second strategy paper was delayed. The work of the Framework consultants, hired to prepare this paper, did not meet the expectations of the Commission Services, and reworking was necessary. The resulting strategy was discussed with EU Member States' representatives in Bangladesh, and with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) which was reported to be content, before adoption.

1.6.2. The strategy paper proposed to concentrate on improving the income level of the poor and landless; health care; and access to quality primary education, as these areas were expected to make the greatest contribution to the 'predominant development challenge' of poverty alleviation. (The paper draws attention to achievements already recorded in Evaluations of five important projects in these areas.) Priority was also to be given to the rehabilitation and development of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) 'as well as governance and institution building' and to food security. Concerning economic development, the Commission proposed to support improvement of institutions and regulatory structures and to promote business and investment.

1.6.3. The strategy paper draws attention to the importance of EC co-financing of NGOs which, at the time, amounted to €100 million, or a quarter of ongoing EC commitments. It also notes a shift in the role of NGOs from mainly service providers to 'policy-making'. (This trend has subsequently, and notably under the present GoB, provoked adverse reaction.)

¹⁵ Information in this section, not explicitly derived from documentary sources, is based on interview with Mr Oriani Vieyra (responsible, for part of the relevant period, for preparation of the 1999-2001 Strategy) on 2 December 2002.

1.6.4. During the period of the second strategy paper, poverty reduction efforts were directed to rural development including micro-credit and to resettlement of the landless and employment creation. The main Commission contribution to the health sector was as largest of the donors in the sector-wide Health and Population Sector Programme (HPSP) project, which built on a successful pilot. In the Education sector, the emphasis was on primary education for the poorest and on female participation in education. The EC Food Security Programme targeted malnutrition for the ultra-poor and support to small and marginal farmers. Concerning Trade and Economic Co-operation, the strategy paper notes that Bangladesh had hardly participated in regional programmes and little progress had been made with economic co-operation, though Bangladesh's garment exports had benefited greatly from the preferential terms of trade. Although the second strategy paper had a priority to 'strengthen inclusion of Bangladesh in EC Regional Economic Co-operation', no specific activities were proposed in the strategy. During the period, ECHO contributed significantly to emergency relief and, through DIPECHO, to disaster preparedness.

1.6.5. A deconstruction of the logic of the second strategy is at Annex E, Table 3.

1.7. THE THIRD STRATEGY 2002-2006¹⁶

1.7.1. The third strategy, drafted in September 2001 and approved by the Commission on 25 March, 2002, is a substantial and closely argued document, generally in line with the main Commission and Council strategy and policy documents mentioned above and with the guidance on strategy preparation [footnote 14], though the programme proposed is not explicitly linked to objectives in the wider strategy and policy documents [1.1.19].

1.7.2. The strategy proposes EC commitments of € 560 million over 2002-2006. Poverty reduction is its over-riding concern for development co-operation, reflecting the main objective in the Statement of the Council and Commission of November 2000 to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty. In this regard, the strategy notes that improvements have been made in a number of social indicators but the 'poorest of the poor' have generally not been reached by donor assistance. Citing social inequalities of many kinds; a low level of law and order and public administration as well as corruption, the strategy emphasises the crucial need for improved governance. Because important bilateral and multilateral donors are focusing on this issue, the strategy concentrates, firstly, on improving human development indicators (using measures with "built-in good governance and institution building elements"). This component would receive two thirds of available funds, for use in health, education, food security and rural development projects, and for employment creation. Secondly, because Bangladesh exports are dominated by Ready Made Garments (RMG) and these are threatened by the end of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing on 31 December 2004, the strategy promotes trade and economic co-operation (9% of available funds). Other intervention priorities (24% of available funds) concern support for the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) peace process, promotion of democracy and human rights, disaster preparedness and emergency assistance whenever necessary, and support to Burmese uprooted people (Rohinga refugees). The strat-

¹⁶ Information in this section, not explicitly derived from documentary sources, is based on interview with Mr Cerrato (RELEX/H4 Desk Officer responsible for preparation of the 2002-2006 Strategy) on 2 December 2002.

egy draws attention to the need, in designing programmes, to coordinate the large number of Commission budget lines available in a more complementary and comprehensive way.

1.7.3. The strategy also sets out its general approach to interventions, which will:

- Favour sectoral (eg SWAp) policies over projects;
- Continue support for NGOs providing essential services while endeavouring to increase 'ownership by the GoB;
- Mainstream 'cross-cutting' issues of environment, gender and good governance, and
- Seek more efficiency in implementation.

1.7.4. As the strategy and the NIP (see below) recognise, however, the first two of these issues are particularly susceptible to the prevailing attitude of the current Government of Bangladesh (GoB), which appears to have reservations about the Health SWAP, and is also seeking to be selective in its approach to NGOs, disapproving of those which it deems to be antipathetic to its politics. It remains to be seen, therefore, to what extent the general approach of the strategy can be maintained, or what the consequences for implementation will be if it is so maintained.

1.7.5. The strategy notes the need for a review at the end of 2002 in the light of the forthcoming Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the next Five Year Plan. A mid term review is also envisaged in 2004.

1.7.6. A deconstruction of the logic of the third strategy is at Annex E, Table 4.

1.8. THE NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (NIP) 2003-2005

1.8.1. The draft NIP (originally intended to cover the period 2002-2004) follows precisely the sequence and logic of the third strategy. Of the €560 million indicated in the third strategy for 2002-2006, the NIP proposes €411.5 million for the period 2003-2005, with planned commitments for 2002 limited to €35 million because of the late start. Commitments would rise for the next two years (2003: €162.5 million, 2004: €203 million) with €46 million for 2005. About a quarter of the funds will be allocated to NGOs and other implementing agents, with three quarters being managed by the GoB. The NIP acknowledges a number of uncertainties and timing problems, particularly with regard to starting the second phase of the health SWAp. A list of the 20 intended actions, which exactly correspond to those in the third strategy deconstruction, together with provisional funding; possible start dates and conditionalities, is given at Annex E, table 5.

1.9. BANGLADESHI POLICIES

1.9.1. The GoB operates a five-year plan system. The most recent, fifth plan covered the period 1997-2002. A Sixth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), to be based on a 'National Strategy for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction' issued in draft in April, 2002, was promised for 1 July 2002 but has not yet been completed. A first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, foreseen for 2002, has also yet to emerge, although a template for it, and detailed discussion of its possible contents, was contained in a GoB memorandum presented at the Bangladesh Development Forum in Paris in March, 2002.

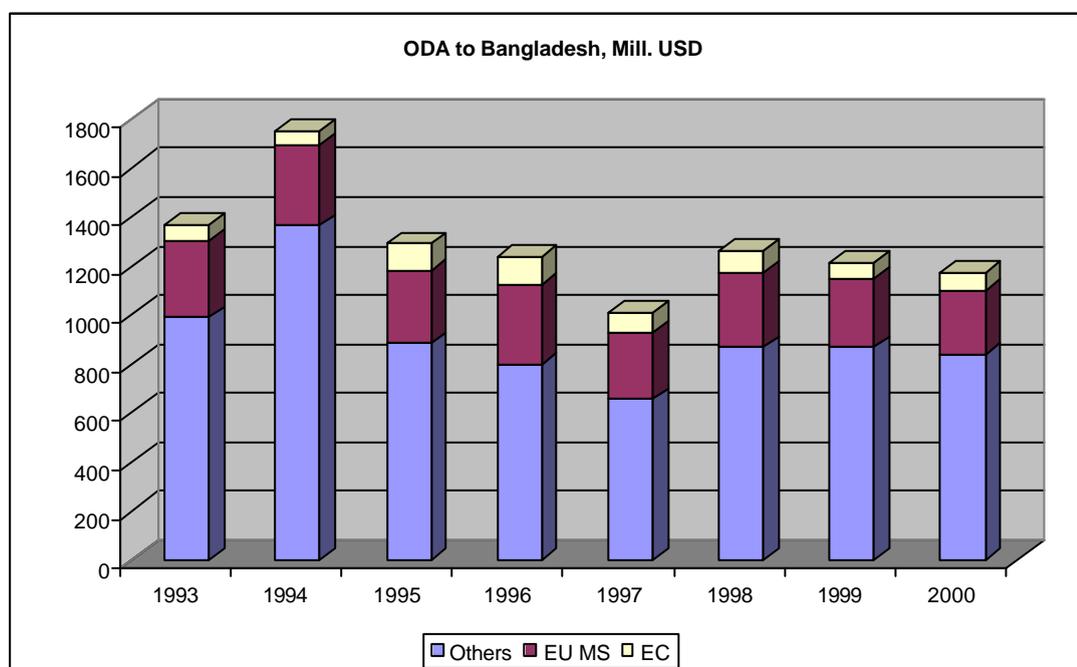
1.10. THE ROLE OF DONORS IN BANGLADESH

1.10.1. Bangladesh is a major recipient of Official Development Assistance (ODA), but despite substantial aid inflows in absolute terms is not as heavily aid-dependent as many sub-Saharan African countries or some Asian countries (e.g. Nepal, Vietnam and Laos). This is partly due to the significant size of the population and hence the economy. The Government of Bangladesh has estimated that it will need more than USD 2 billion per year of aid to complement the financing of its five-year plan. Since 1998, inflows have been at about half that level, reflecting *inter alia* donors' doubts about the GoB's absorption capacity.

1.10.2. The government's share of capital expenditures has risen from 10% to 55% during the last decade. Similarly, aid as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) has declined from close to 10% in the 1980s to less than 3% in recent years, largely because of growth in GNI, both in total and per capita.

1.10.3. While the World Bank (primarily through IDA), Japan and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) are the main donors, EU member states and the EC also contribute substantially to Bangladesh's development efforts, as shown in Figure 1 below. From 1993 to 2000 EU (Member States and Commission) assistance as a percentage of total aid to Bangladesh has varied between 22% (1994) to 35% (1997). The average for the entire period is 29%. The contribution of the EC alone has averaged 5% over the same period. UK, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden have substantial development interventions as well as diplomatic representations. (The 2002-2006 strategy has annexed a comprehensive matrix of EC, EU and other donors' strategic aims, funding and intervention areas.)

Figure 1: Total and EU Development Assistance to Bangladesh 1993-2000



Source: OECD/DAC

1.10.4. With aid on such a scale, donor coordination is essential. The Bangladesh Development Forum meets annually in Paris, to hear the Government's development priorities and future strategic intentions, and to respond with its own concerns. Development partners used the March 2002 meeting to voice serious concerns about the quality of governance and associated corrupt practices in the public sector. Within Bangladesh, the local consultative group (LCG) meets regularly with the participation of development partners and government. The LCG has more than 20 sub-groups working on sectoral and crosscutting issues. The groups vary considerably in levels of activity and effectiveness. The GoB's designated unit in the Ministry of Finance, the Economic Relations Division, is also reported to be limited in its effectiveness as a coordinator.

1.10.5. The most ambitious effort to improve aid co-ordination has been the sector wide approach (SWAp) pioneered in the health sector. The World Bank, CIDA, EC, DFID, KfW, Netherlands and SIDA provide core funding to the Health and Population Sector Programme (HPSP) with a view to improve the health and family welfare status, especially among the most vulnerable groups. Core donors support the policies, strategies and reform efforts defined by the government, pooling funds that are channelled through government institutions. The HPSP is expected to end in mid-2003, but most donors have expressed their interest in continuing the SWAp in the health sector provided that the government remains committed and adheres to agreed principles of co-operation.

1.11. THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

1.11.1. There are over 1800 registered NGOs in Bangladesh through which some 40% of current Commission funding in Bangladesh is channelled. Implementation of the 2003-2005 NIP would reduce the percentage to about 25% in line with the intention to strengthen the implementing role of the GoB. The third strategy sets out a differentiated approach to two categories of NGOs; 'providers of essential services' and 'voices of civil society'. The NIP also provides for NGO co-funding of €30 million in the period 2002-2006 under global calls for proposals.

PART II - CLUSTERS, EVALUATION QUESTIONS, JUDGEMENT CRITERIA & INDICATORS

CLUSTERS

This section contains the text of chapter 3, 'Clusters' from the Intermediary Report, modified in the light of Steering Group discussion on 28 November 2002.

2.1. The ToR (paragraph 5.1) for this Evaluation make it clear that the Evaluation Questions, which the Evaluation should try to answer, should be based on a grouping into 'thematic clusters in accordance with main issues relating to the Commission's co-operation with Bangladesh'. These 'main issues' are either sectoral in nature or 'cross-cutting'. From an examination *inter alia* of the documents and consideration of the deconstruction tables, the Evaluators believe that there are clear themes (whether so defined in the papers or not) running through the three strategy papers and that the strategies' proposed interventions can be 'clustered' as follows:

- Health, Nutrition & Population
- Education & Employment
- Food security & Rural Development
- Trade & Economic Co-operation
- Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness

2.2. The following three tables present the main programming objectives of each strategy paper grouped within the clusters, while the left hand column of each table notes the issues which the strategy concerned has mentioned as cross-cutting (though that precise term has not been used in all cases). Cross-cutting issues mentioned in the documents are: gender, environment, democracy and human rights, and governance and institutional strengthening. It should also be noted that some interventions that appear to be exclusively focused on such cross-cutting issues, rather than on one of the clusters defined in 2.1 above, are listed also in the left hand column. In many cases, in the absence of project information, the Evaluators have only the titles to guide allocation to cluster, and it is possible that some such interventions may have been misplaced. The tables should not be regarded as definitive.

Table 1: STRATEGY 1993 – 1998

Cross-cutting issues listed in the strategy	Cluster 1 Health, Nutrition & Population	Cluster 2 Education & Employment	Cluster 3 Food security & Rural Development	Cluster 4 Trade & Economic Development	Cluster 5 Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness
<p>No explicit reference is made in the Strategy to cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>Specifically Cross-cutting components</p> <p>Streamlining and Increase of EC NGO Programme Support for "WID" * Projects</p> <p>Streamlining and Enhancement of EC NGO Programme Support for Poverty Alleviation</p>	<p>Improvement of the Delivery of Health and Family Planning Services in Rural Areas and support for drug abuse campaign</p> <p>Improvement of Delivery and Use of Male Oriented Contraceptives</p> <p>Improvement of Accessibility and Service Delivery of Mother and Child Health Care Services within Sub-Districts (Thanas)</p>	<p>Settlement of Landless and Assetless Families and Support to their Employment and Income Generation**</p> <p>Employment Creation in Rural Areas and Particularly in the Rural Town Economy</p> <p>Expansion of Girl Education</p> <p>Improvement of support for employment and income generation and accessibility to Family- and Women-Specific Information and Services</p>	<p>Expansion of Irrigated Agriculture in an Environmentally Sound Manner</p> <p>Support to Agricultural Diversification and Expansion</p> <p>Development of Production within the Traditional Farming System and of Inland Fishing</p> <p>Reliable and Cost-Effective Foodgrain Storage System (incl. Imported Foodgrains)</p> <p>Maintenance of EC Food Aid Levels and Gradual Restructuring of EC Food Aid</p>	<p>Strengthening of EC Business Information in Bangladesh</p> <p>Participatory Development of a Portfolio of Economic Co-operation Projects</p> <p>Promotion of Internal Trade and Private Investment in the Rural Town Economy</p> <p>Support the Liberalisation, Restructuring and Development of Specific Markets</p> <p>Promotion of Private Sector (incl. NGO) Involvement in the Provision of Basic Welfare Services and Development Activities</p> <p>Support Dissemination and Application of Results of EC Scientific & Technological Co-operation with High Economic Development Potential</p>	<p>Food Aid Distribution with Increased Poverty Alleviation Impact</p> <p>Risk Reduction in Agriculture (incl. Flood Protection Investments)</p> <p>Settlement of Landless and Assetless Families and Support to their Employment and Income Generation**</p>

* WID - Women in Development (later referred to as GAD, gender and development)

** This intervention may belong in both Clusters 2 and 5.

TABLE 2: STRATEGY 1999 – 2001

Cross-cutting issues listed in the strategy	Cluster 1 Health, Nutrition & Population	Cluster 2 Education & Employment	Cluster 3 Food security & Rural Development	Cluster 4 Trade & Economic Development	Cluster 5 Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness
<p>“Environmental Impact Assessment required for all EC funded projects”</p> <p>“Redressing Gender disparities is a key cross-cutting objective”</p> <p>“...human rights and the rule of law...focuses on...promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups and support to democratisation”</p> <p>Support to governance and institution building “should be envisaged in co-operation and coordination with ... member states”</p> <p><i>Specifically Cross-cutting components</i></p> <p>Supporting Gender Equality</p> <p>Promotion of the Rights of Vulnerable Groups (Women and Children)</p> <p>Support to the Democratisation Process, especially Voters Education and Legislative Support Services</p> <p>Promotion and Consolidation of the Implementation of the Peace Agreement (CHT)*</p> <p>Promotion of Decentralised Co-operation Activities (for the empowerment of the Poor, particularly Women, and Participation of Disadvantaged in Development Processes)</p>	<p>Expand access to Basic Services for the Poor, Particularly Vulnerable Women and Children</p> <p>Delivery of a Package of Essential Primary Health Care Services</p> <p>Decentralisation and Reorganisation of the Public Health Sector</p> <p>Strengthened Involvement of Beneficiaries and Stakeholders (Health)</p>	<p>Employment Promotion and Increase of Labour Productivity</p> <p>Literacy and Skills</p> <p>Training in Rural Areas</p> <p>Support to GoB and NGOs in Providing Quality Primary Education for Poor Children in Rural Areas</p> <p>Strengthening of Institutional Linkages between Formal and Non-Formal Primary Education Systems</p> <p>Enhance Local Capacities to Manage Primary Education and Schools</p> <p>Support the Development of a National Strategy and/or Sectoral Policy (for vocational training)</p> <p>Development of Rural Towns</p>	<p>Supply of Seeds, Tools and Other Inputs for Crop Production</p> <p>Rural Credit Schemes and Training</p> <p>Improvement of Storage Facilities and Provision of Drinking Water</p> <p>Food Processing And Marketing of Food Products</p>	<p>Provision of Credit and Other Financial Services in Rural Areas</p> <p>Promote business linkages</p> <p>Provide TA to Business Associations</p> <p>Promote European Investments</p> <p>Improving Quality Control Standards</p> <p>Strengthening the Financial sector</p> <p>Support to the privatisation process</p> <p>Support to GoB actions in the Property Rights area</p> <p>Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)</p>	<p>Emergency Relief Operations in Connection with Refugees, Disasters and Catastrophes</p> <p>Support to Emergency Rehabilitation Projects</p> <p>Bangladesh Actions in the New ECHO Regional Programme DIPECHO on Disaster Preparedness</p>

* CHT - Chittagong Hill Tracts

TABLE 3: STRATEGY 2002– 2006

Cross-cutting issues listed in the strategy	Cluster 1 Health, Nutrition & Population	Cluster 2 Education & Employment	Cluster 3 Food security & Rural Development	Cluster 4 Trade & Economic Development	Cluster 5 Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness
<p>“Reduction of poverty and its eventual eradication will be the overarching objective of development co-operation”</p> <p>“special attention will be given to strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity to manage the environment”</p> <p>“Issues related to gender must be mainstreamed”</p> <p>“EC is committed to mainstreaming good governance and institution building in all its development and economic co-operation... laying emphasis on...accountability...[preparation of] policies addressing the needs of people...strengthening civil society and media...”</p> <p><i>Specifically Cross-cutting components</i></p> <p>Peace Building and Community Development Activities (CHT)</p> <p>Support to the Electoral Process</p> <p>Promotion of Individual Rights - Protection of Vulnerable Groups as Women & Children</p>	<p>Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme</p>	<p>Support for GoB Primary Education and Development Programme (Phase II)</p> <p>Support for Non-Formal Education</p> <p>Support for Access to Education for Children with Disabilities</p> <p>Rural Towns Development Programme (Pilot)</p>	<p>Food Security for Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Women</p> <p>Focused Interventions in the field of Nutrition</p> <p>Integrated NGO Projects Targeted to the Extreme Poor</p> <p>NGO Programmes Focused on Marginal Farmers</p> <p>Natural Resources Inventory and Water Resources Plan (CHT)</p> <p>Expansion of the Synergy Project (CHT)</p>	<p>Trade Related Technical Assistance</p> <p>Support to South Asia Enterprises Development</p> <p>Support to Quality Control, Certification and Standards</p> <p>Small Project Facility for Trade and Economic Co-operation</p>	<p>Disaster Preparedness and emergency help when necessary</p> <p>Support to Rohingya Refugees</p>

KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS, JUDGEMENT CRITERIA & INDICATORS

2.3. The 10 Evaluation Questions below were considered, as part of the Intermediary Note, by the Steering Committee on 28 November 2002. In consequence, some minor changes in wording have been made to accord more closely with the required methodology. More importantly, the 5th cluster has been retitled 'Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness (RRDP)'.

2.4. A draft first Question, on 'Poverty Alleviation' has been dropped, following discussion at the Steering Group, on the grounds that it effectively encapsulated the Evaluation itself, since poverty alleviation is the only 'strategic' objective at the highest hierarchical level mentioned in the strategy papers and is stated to be an overarching long term objective or goal. The extent to which Commission strategy papers and interventions have contributed to poverty alleviation will therefore be one of the key issues to be examined by the Evaluation. The dropping of the draft Question should not be understood as reflecting any reduction in the importance which the Evaluation will attach to this central issue.

2.5. Similar logic applies to the decision generally to avoid comprehensive reference in each of the Questions to the 'five key evaluation criteria' of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. These criteria constitute, as the ToR (paragraph 2.3) make clear, the very basis for the Evaluation itself, and information gathered in response to all the Questions will contribute to the overall assessment of the five criteria which will be made in the Final Report.

2.6. The main objective of the present chapter is to develop judgement criteria and indicators for the Questions.

2.7. Judgement Criteria are the factors for judging whether an evaluation question can be positively replied to, drawing on objective findings; subjective assessments by the evaluation team, and the experience of programme and project managers, implementers and beneficiaries.

2.8. It must be stressed that, while the Evaluators propose the Judgement Criteria with some confidence, the proposed Indicators are speculative. This is because of the continuing non-availability to the Evaluators of project information up to the time of drafting the present report (late December 2002). The Delegation in Dhaka has indicated that they have a good deal of project documentation, which will be made available to the Evaluators on arrival in Dhaka.

2.9. Therefore the Indicators, and possibly aspects of the Judgement Criteria also, will have to be reassessed and discussed in the early days of the field phase, in order to obtain measures which are as appropriate and feasible as practicable.

Cluster 1. Health, Nutrition & Population

Question 1. To what extent have Commission-supported project interventions contributed to national objectives and improved access to, and levels of, health and nutrition ?

Reason for Question

Improving nutrition and health standards and access to essential health services have been prominent objectives in all three country strategies, and an important priority of the government. In addition, support to improved reproductive health has been a priority area for both government and its development partners, including the EC. Core indicators on fertility, maternal health, child malnutrition and life expectancy have improved substantially during the last two decades. However, factors other than GoB and development partners' health interventions may be significant (e.g. rising income levels, better education especially of girls etc.). The Question therefore seeks to assess the contribution which Commission-supported project interventions have made to progress.

Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>1.1 Whether the EC's interventions have contributed towards the GoB's health, nutrition and population objectives</p> <p>1.2 Whether EC-health, nutrition and population interventions have met the needs of Bangladesh, especially concerning access for all.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Analytic quality and comprehensiveness in design phase (e.g. appraisal and project documents) concerning strategies to complement / support GoB strategies.</p> <p>1.1.2 Intervention modalities and the short- and long-term impact on government capacity to implement its strategies (e.g. impact of parallel implementation vs. budget support)</p> <p>1.2.1 Commission's interventions' main outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach, including change in number of clients utilising Commission supported interventions. • Relevance, as measured against needs of the intended beneficiaries and institutional relevance. • Cost-effectiveness, also considering alternative intervention options (e.g. reliance on CSO, private sector, discrete unilateral project interventions). • Sustainability: Have service and delivery levels been maintained (assuming data availability). <p>Probably limited analysis of impact due to problems of attribution, hence also less emphasis on quantitative indicators</p>

Cluster 1. Health, Nutrition & Population

Question 2. To what extent has emphasis on a SWAp approach in the Health sector brought benefits to the sector and what are the lessons learned relevant to extension of the SWAp approach, eg to Education ?

Reason for Question

With substantial ODA and increased donor focus on key social development sectors, such as health, donor coordination and reduction of aid transaction costs have become increasingly important. A plethora of unilateral stand-alone projects may jeopardise policy consistency and risk fragmenting and potentially undermining GoB capacity to strengthen key institutions and deliver essential social services sustainably. GoB 'ownership' of development has also assumed paramount importance in recent years. Finally, several external development partners, including the Commission, may also have limited capacity to manage many smaller projects and hence tend to concentrate their efforts in fewer and larger interventions. Hence adoption of a sector wide approach (SWAP) in the health sector. The evaluation Question is consequently not only concerned with the health-related impact of the HPSP (which is - at this stage - still difficult to quantify) but even more concerned with more strategic issues of fostering government ownership, reducing transaction cost and improving a genuine partnership between the government and donors. The lessons will be relevant for possible application of SWAPs elsewhere, eg education.

Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>2.1 Whether the strategy of giving priority to a SWAP was based on local analysis and risk assessment, and consideration of other options.</p> <p>2.2 Whether the strategy of giving priority to a SWAP has unified health interventions successfully and resulted in reduction in transaction costs, efficiency, effectiveness and impact.</p> <p>2.3 Whether GoB and external development partners have been committed to SWAP and its key policy objectives and thus potentially enhanced prospects for sustainable development of GoB's capacity to deliver basic health services.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Quality of design documents concerning e.g. government commitment and ownership.</p> <p>2.1.2 Quality of pre-swap analysis of pros and cons of various alternative options (based on e.g. lessons learnt from previous project interventions).</p> <p>2.1.3 Relevance and feasibility of tranche trigger mechanisms</p> <p>2.2.1 Degree to which Commission (and other donors) have harmonised procedures and policies to allow for government ownership (programming docs, conditionalities, disbursement modalities).</p> <p>2.2.2 Trend in number of discreet and unilateral parallel projects within the health sector.</p> <p>2.3.1 Degree to which the content of the HSPS reflects GoB priorities (key GoB policy docs/statements and ownership of HPSP content)</p> <p>2.3.2 Compliance with key points of agreement by both donors and GoB.</p> <p>2.3.3 Adequate and timely delivery of resources and reform measures necessary to implement the programme by both GoB and donors.</p> <p>2.3.4 Willingness to implement key policy reforms (primarily for GoB but also donors).</p>

<p>2.4 Whether the implementation of SWAp has been monitored in such a way that lessons can be learned, and the suitability of the approach to other sector(s) assessed thoroughly.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Quality of review and monitoring reports which respect to cross sectoral applicability of lessons learnt.</p> <p>2.4.2 Degree to which relevant information and lessons learnt from the HSPS SWAP is being systematically shared with e.g. education sector specialist.</p>
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Cluster 2. Education & Employment

Question 3. To what extent have Commission-supported interventions improved access to education, especially for the most vulnerable groups, and created or sustained formal employment and/or non-farm self-employment in the countryside and in rural towns ?

Reason for Question

The strategy papers' objectives for the education sector appear to focus predominantly on 'education for work and self-support' rather than on academic education with a view to advancement, eg to secondary or tertiary education. The Question is therefore designed to test whether Commission-supported interventions in the education and employment sectors have contributed, not only to improvement in those two sectors , but to the overarching strategic objective of enabling people to reduce their level of poverty or to move out of poverty.

Judgement Criteria

Indicators

3.1 Whether EC education strategies and interventions have contributed to improved access, particularly for vulnerable children, to primary education and have contributed to improved quality and performance of primary education.

3.2 Whether EC employment strategies and interventions have effectively contributed to the creation of, or have sustained, formal employment and/or non-farm self employment in the countryside and in rural towns.

- 3.1.1 Increase in total and gender differentiated primary education enrolment figures and participation rates in the areas having benefited from Commission interventions in primary education.
- 3.1.2 Decrease in total and gender differentiated repetition and drop-out rates, increase of primary education completion rates and decrease of average gender differentiated absenteeism.
- 3.1.3 Increase of absolute number and proportion of successful primary school graduates effectively starting the secondary education cycle.
- 3.1.4 (Changes in) Average pupils / teacher ratios.
- 3.1.5 Percentage of households in the Commission targeted geographical areas having access to at least one primary education school of adequate standard.
- 3.2.1 Number / proportion of graduates of Commission supported vocational training and non-formal / permanent / continued education interventions having successfully entered the labour market or are self-employed in the countryside and in rural towns
- 3.2.2 Number / proportion of micro- and SME non-farm enterprises started and operational as a result of Commission supported interventions and/or other business support services in the countryside and in rural towns.
- 3.2.3 Adequacy of follow-up mechanisms and monitoring systems of beneficiaries of formal or non-formal education opportunities and of self-employment support services.
- 3.2.4 Degree of institutionalisation of Commission supported formal employment and self-employment support interventions as regular government or private sector programmes

3.3 Whether EC strategies and interventions on education and employment have been integrated in the wider EC and GoB strategic frameworks for poverty reduction, food security and sustainable rural development.

3.3.1 Extent to which Commission education and employment strategies and interventions have been integrated in the overall EC-Bangladesh poverty reduction, food security and sustainable rural development policies and strategic frameworks, both at national and regional levels

3.3.2 Extent, efficiency and effectiveness of transfer and gradual integration of Commission supported education and employment interventions into the regular programmes of the Government and/or the NGO's and private sector partners

3.3.3 Extent to which the concept of non-formal education as applied in the Commission BGD country strategies is in line with international, definitions and the extent to which the implications of this application of the concept has contributed to enhancing the sectoral programme.

3.3.4 Complementarity of Commission supported NGO / private sector primary education strategies and interventions to the official primary education programmes of the Government, and effectiveness of the NGO / private sector interventions in reaching the most deprived and most vulnerable segments of society

3.3.5 Extent to which the CS education sectoral strategies and interventions have contributed to capacity strengthening Government of Bangladesh education policy making and implementation.

Cluster 3. Food security & Rural Development

Question 4. To what extent have Commission-supported interventions contributed to sustainable rural development and food security, particularly for the most vulnerable ?

Reason for Question

In the demographic and geographic circumstances of Bangladesh, the economic viability of rural areas depends principally on building a basis for sustainable agricultural activities, which can contribute to the overarching strategic objective of poverty alleviation. Under the influence of the Food Strategy Regulation, the Commission's strategic approach has developed over the period 1993 – 2002 from food aid towards food security. The Question tests whether the Commission's interventions have reflected this strategic orientation and whether they have focused on poverty alleviation (particularly for the most vulnerable) and helped the beneficiaries to reduce their dependence on external support.

Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>4.1 Whether Commission supported food aid, food security and rural development interventions enhanced food security especially for the most vulnerable groups of society and contributed to rural poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Decrease over the respective country strategy periods of persons living below the poverty line and in absolute poverty in areas having benefited from Commission supported food aid / food security and/or rural development interventions.</p> <p>4.1.2 Decrease over the respective country strategy periods of prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency and levels of anaemia amongst the population in areas having benefited from Commission supported food security and/or rural development interventions.</p> <p>4.1.3 Increase over the respective country strategy periods of average yearly farmers' income in the areas covered by Commission rural development programmes, and, data permitting, in comparison to test areas.</p> <p>4.1.4 Reach, cost-efficiency and effectiveness of Commission conventional food security programmes.</p> <p>4.1.5 Average increase of yields per hectare in the areas having benefited from Commission supported food security and/or rural development interventions.</p>
<p>4.2 Whether the EU policy and strategic frameworks regarding sustainable rural development and food security have been effectively and adequately reflected in interventions designed and implemented under Country Strategies.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Efficiency and effectiveness of the gradual transition from conventional EC food aid strategies and programmes into food security and sustainable rural development strategies and programmes.</p> <p>4.2.2 The extent to which the principles and strategic directions of EC policy documents concerned have been effectively operationalised in overall EC-BGD country planning and programming and in Commission supported food security and rural development interventions / projects.</p> <p>4.2.3 Quantity, quality, effectiveness and relevance of Commission assistance and interventions to the development and effective operationalisation of a coherent, integrated rural development and food security policy, strategic framework, plan and programme.</p> <p>4.2.4 Institutional frameworks and stakeholder capacities for sustainable rural development and food security effectively strengthened.</p> <p>4.2.5 Food security and sustainable rural development monitoring and evaluation systems effectively improved.</p>

Cluster 4. Trade & Economic Development	
<p>Question 5. To what extent are the Commission's strategies for trade co-operation and for development co-operation in harmony, and have Commission-supported interventions contributed to strengthening the Bangladeshi business sector, and trade and economic co-operation with the EU ?</p>	
<p>Reason for Question</p> <p>All three country strategies stress the need to strengthen the private sector in Bangladesh and exploit potentials for increased trade with both the EU and the rest of the world. The EU, being the world's largest trading block, a major donor and a major trading partner of Bangladesh, is well positioned to assist with trade issues. This will become all the more important in the coming years, especially after 2004 when competition will be substantially intensified as a result of liberalizations within the textile sector which currently represents more than 70% of total exports, employing more than 1 million workers (mostly female). The consequences in terms of poverty and female labour market participation may be dire, if this sector experiences a drastic set-back with no other sectors being able to absorb redundant workers. Finally other trade-related issues may also adversely affect the Bangladeshi export sector, e.g. sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, trade related aspects of intellectual property rights, whereas recent initiatives of the EC may offer opportunities for increase EU-Bangladesh trade, in particular the Everything But Arms initiative. The Question assesses the coherence and contribution of the Commission's approach.</p>	
Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>5.1 Whether the Commission's strategic objectives for trade co-operation and development co-operation are complementary, and synergistic.</p> <p>5.2 Whether Commission-supported interventions have been in line with EU strategic trade co-operation objectives and exploited EU-Bangladeshi trade opportunities.</p> <p>5.3 Whether Commission-supported interventions have strengthened and diversified the Bangladeshi business sector taking account of present and likely future market conditions..</p>	<p>5.1.1 Degree to which project, programme and strategy-design are compatible or incompatible and are explicitly aimed at enhancing such potential synergies.</p> <p>5.1.2 Adequacy of Commission response to trade-related barriers experienced by Bangladeshi private sector (e.g. TRIPS, shrimps, end of GSP).</p> <p>5.2.1 Adequacy and relevance of various programmes - in particular Asia Invest - both quantitatively (number and size of projects) and qualitatively (outputs and impact - if available).</p> <p>5.3.1 Quality, impact and timeliness of Commission support to private sector reform measures based on end of project evaluations.</p> <p>5.3.2 Capacity of current to mitigate the consequences of the end of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.</p>

Cluster 5. Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness (RRDP)	
<p>Question 6. To what extent have the various Commission Services adopted an integrated and strategic approach to RRDP and other interventions; has the balance between Commission interventions for disaster preparedness and emergency relief and rehabilitation been appropriate, and how efficient, effective and, in the case of disaster preparedness, how sustainable have the interventions been ?</p>	
<p>Reason for Question</p> <p>ECHO, DIPECHO and ALA budget lines and design, management and implementation systems have been variously involved in the support given to Bangladesh in the context of RRDP. The Question tests whether the Commission Services have an integrated approach to serving the strategic objectives of RRDP, and whether that approach is in the best interest of serving the overarching and long-term objective of poverty alleviation..</p>	
Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>6.1 Whether support for RRDP activities has been integrated within the framework of strategic planning for Bangladesh.</p> <p>6.2 Whether Commission interventions have made a efficient, effective and, in the case of disaster preparedness, a sustainable contribution to RRDP.</p>	<p>6.1.1 Existence in Commission strategy or policy documentation, or programme / project documentation, of statements about the integration of RRDP, ie any cross-referencing between RRDP and other interventions.</p> <p>6.1.2 Evidence that the question of the balance between support for disaster preparedness, and emergency relief and rehabilitation has been considered in the specific context of strategy development and programme / project design for Bangladesh.</p> <p>6.1.3 Extent of alignment / synergy of EU and GoB approaches to RRDP.</p> <p>6.2.1 Quantitative or qualitative evidence in project reports / monitoring reports / project, sector, or other evaluations.</p> <p>6.2.2 Evidence from GoB / stakeholders / other donors in documentation and in the course of team interviews during the field mission.</p>

Efficiency and effectiveness	
<p>Question 7. To what extent have the Commission's procedures for design, implementation and delivery (including the choice of beneficiaries, the donor mix, the policy of implementation through NGOs, and the funding instruments used) resulted in strategies which gave clear direction to EC support to Bangladesh, determined the interventions undertaken, and facilitated the achievement of strategic and project objectives ?</p>	
<p>Reason for Question</p> <p>(This is a Question required by the ToR.) High quality strategy and programme design, implementation and delivery procedures and systems are essential for ensuring that interventions have the highest possible impact on strategic objectives. The Question requires an examination of the guidance in force and an assessment of the extent to which it has been followed, and has resulted in the achievement of strategic and project objectives.</p>	
Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>7.1 Whether the Commission has adequate procedures and resources for rigorous, comprehensive and collaborative strategy design, implementation and delivery.</p> <p>7.2 Whether the various funding instruments used for interventions have been strategically managed.</p> <p>7.3 Whether the Commission's strategy development, and programme and project implementation are timely.</p> <p>7.4 Whether the choice of implementers, and in particular the extensive reliance on NGOs, has been appropriate and beneficial.</p>	<p>7.1.1 Scale of formal and informal procedures, meeting arrangements and document flows, within HQ, within the Delegation and between the Delegation and HQ, and with outside interests (including GoB and other donors / stakeholders / NGOs / beneficiaries) required and held for <u>strategy completion and adoption</u>.</p> <p>7.1.2 Scale of formal and informal procedures, meeting arrangements and document flows, within HQ, within the Delegation and between the Delegation and HQ, and with outside interests (including GoB and other donors / stakeholders / NGOs / beneficiaries) required and held for <u>strategy implementation</u>.</p> <p>7.1.3 Adequacy of human resources (numbers/skills) at Commission HQ and the Delegation for strategy development, and programme and project implementation, including in comparison with other donors.</p> <p>7.2.1 Procedures for ensuring complementarity and coherence of different budget lines contributing to development of support strategies for Bangladesh.</p> <p>7.3.1 Frequency, extent and nature of delays to timely strategy development, programming and project design and implementation.</p> <p>7.3.2 Extent of alignment of Commission strategic / programming cycles with those of GoB.</p> <p>7.4.1 Comprehensiveness of arrangements in place for monitoring and evaluation, and for utilization of lessons learned, including in relation to NGO performance as implementers.</p>

<p>7.5 Whether the Commission's strategy papers have been the effective 'drivers', determining the scope, priorities and objectives of interventions planned and/or implemented.</p> <p>7.6 Whether interventions have achieved their/strategic objectives</p>	<p>7.5.1 Programming procedure.</p> <p>7.5.2 Programming documents, working group reports</p> <p>7.5.3 Objectives stated in project documentation.</p> <p>7.6.1 Listings and percentage of projects which are explicitly derived from / related to stated objectives in the strategies.</p> <p>7.6.2 Strategy objectives unsupported by interventions.</p> <p>7.6.3 Monitoring / evaluation reports' comments on projects' achievements.</p>
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<u>Ownership, Efficiency and effectiveness</u>	
<p>Question 8. To what extent have the Commission's Strategies been in line with GoB objectives, and could the Commission have done more to facilitate 'ownership' by the GoB of Commission-supported interventions, thereby improving the prospects for impact and sustainability?</p>	
<p>Reason for Question</p> <p>From the strategic papers, it is clear that choices have had to be made about the extent to which the Commission could/should work in collaboration with the GoB and seek to align – or not – EC and GoB strategic objectives. This is crucial to the prospects for sustainability which depend, to a large extent on the GoB having 'ownership' of interventions and their follow-up. The Question requires a judgement of the way in which the Commission has approached this issue.</p>	
Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>8.1 Whether the Commission's strategic objectives have been aligned with those of GoB in collaboration with all the relevant Bangladeshi authorities.</p> <p>8.2 Whether the Commission has taken steps to facilitate 'ownership' by the GoB.</p>	<p>8.1.1 Commission or GoB records of meetings between Commission officials and GoB centrally / line Ministries on strategic issues. GoB attendance at such meetings.</p> <p>8.1.2 Existence of a requirement for collaboration in procedural steps for drafting, finalising and adopting Commission Strategies.</p> <p>8.1.3 Comparison of GoB and Commission strategy documents.</p> <p>8.1.4 GoB attitude to EC's reduction of support for agriculture, rural infrastructure and micro-credit.</p> <p>8.2.1 Frequency and nature of regular / periodic meetings between Commission and GoB/line Ministries / other agencies in strategy development, programme and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>8.2.2 Existence of conditionalities and/or their activation for project launch / continuation dependent on GoB performance.</p> <p>8.2.3 Extent of measures in project designs explicitly to achieve sustainability</p>

Coordination, complementarity and coherence

Question 9. To what extent has the Commission ensured coordination with the bilateral and multilateral interests assisting Bangladesh; and to what extent has it ensured the complementarity of its interventions with those of others, and ensured overall coherence of its interventions ?

Reason for Question

Treaty Article 177, and Council and Commission strategy documents for Development all stress the need for coordination, complementarity and coherence of approach. The Question assesses the extent to which this obligation has been met.

Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>9.1 Whether effective coordination mechanisms exist, and are used, with bilateral and multilateral donors, so as to ensure consistency and complementarity in the context of Commission strategy development, programming and project development.</p>	<p>9.1.1. Frequency, attendance and precision of decisions reached, at Commission / EU MS co-ordination meetings.</p> <p>9.1.2 Frequency, attendance and precision of decisions reached, at Commission co-ordination meetings with other donors (LCG).</p> <p>9.1.3 Percentage of decisions reached in coordination meetings that are effectively implemented.</p> <p>9.1.4 Views on the adequacy of overall donor support to good governance and the Commission's strategic emphasis on human development indicators.</p>
<p>9.2 Whether the Commission has ensured the coherence of its support strategy for Bangladesh with other relevant EC/EU policy instruments.</p>	<p>9.2.1 Procedures for reviewing other EC/EU strategies and policies in the course of Commission strategy development.</p> <p>9.2.2 Extent to which Commission strategies explicitly take account of other EC/EU strategies and policies.</p>

Cross-cutting issues

Question 10. To what extent have the Commission's strategies effectively integrated the cross-cutting issues of environment, gender, good governance, democracy and human rights into interventions in a comprehensive and sustainable manner ?

Reason for Question

EC Development Policy requires the 'mainstreaming' of cross-cutting issues in all interventions. The second two Country strategy papers explicitly refer to cross-cutting issues. The Question tests the extent to which these issues have in fact been 'mainstreamed'/integrated into interventions.

Judgement Criteria	Indicators
<p>10.1 Whether the Commission has ensured that cross-cutting issues are integrated into interventions systematically.</p> <p>10.2 Whether EC interventions have made a sustainable contribution to progress in relation to cross-cutting issues.</p>	<p>10.1.1 Existence in Commission documentation of strategy or policy statements about the way concretely to achieve cross-cutting objectives.</p> <p>10.1.2 Percentage of programmes/ projects that have included relevant cross-cutting issues in their objectives and activities</p> <p>10.1.3 Existence in individual project design of indicators of achievement for cross-cutting issues / benchmarks.</p> <p>10.2.1 Quantitative or qualitative evidence in project reports / monitoring reports / project, sector, or other evaluations.</p> <p>10.2.2 Quantitative or qualitative evidence from GoB / stakeholders / other donors in the course of team interviews during the field mission.</p>

PART III - ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION AND DATA

3.1. The ToR (in their Annex 1) require this section to specify ‘the information and data available at the end of the first phase and indications of any missing data, so as to inform the work plan for the field phase,’

INFORMATION AVAILABLE AND MISSING

3.2. The Evaluators have acquired and examined all the relevant Regulations; strategies; policy statements, and other published documents of the Council and the Commission. Only a very limited number of documents relevant to the Commission’s policy for strategy development are available, and very few documents charting the way in which the three strategy papers have been developed within the services of the Commission. Information on these matters has been derived to a considerable extent from valuable interviews with key officials and examination of some key donor and GoB documentation. A considerable bibliography has been compiled, variously in hard copy, electronic copy and website address. The situation with regard to data of this kind is generally satisfactory.

3.3. Annex F lists every potentially relevant document, though these will not necessarily all be utilised by the evaluation. The Evaluation Team will keep the bibliography under review; will take selected documents to the field, and will continue the search for another possibly relevant documents during the field mission and subsequently.

3.4. The situation with regard to securing a definitive database of Commission Programmes & Projects for the period since 1993 is far less satisfactory. Indeed, the position which the team is in at this draft desk phase report stage, when the basis on which the field mission is to be conducted should be clear, is unsatisfactory.

3.5. For reasons set out in the Intermediary Note [1.2.1; 5.3-5.4], in order to meet the ToR requirement to determine the impact of a strategy (or more exactly of its components) the key task is to establish the factual basis, as to:

- which projects were designed or launched, either in explicit implementation of a particular strategic objective or, at least, subsequent to the completion of each of the strategy documents, and therefore
- when projects started and ended (planned projects have frequently been substantially delayed, starting in a strategy period subsequent to the one in which the projects was planned);
- how much money was committed and disbursed;
- which strategic objective, if any, the project aimed to promote, and
- which strategic objectives remain unmatched by any project planning and/or activity (the Delegation has suggested that this may be a significant proportion).

3.6. Despite persistent efforts by the Evaluators, actively supported by the Evaluation Unit, that information is not available. The team has been obliged to base itself on the CRIS listing, despite its acknowledged defects. Attempts to get that list improved, as endorsed by the

Steering Group, have not had any result. Information extracted from the archive of the Desk Officer in DG Relex in mid-December 2002 is currently being assessed and will clearly provide useful, factual information. Project data recently faxed by the Delegation will be similarly useful. Until the information is fully captured and entered on the team's master list, it will not be possible to see whether it is sufficiently complete for the purposes of an effective evaluation. It should be stressed that a satisfactory database is needed for two reasons: firstly, to enable an unrestricted and impartial judgement to be made by the Evaluators as to what projects to consider for use as 'case studies' during the field mission; and secondly, as raw material relevant to answering aspects of many of the Evaluation Questions (ie with regard to efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, complementarity etc).

3.7. The team will endeavour to have an improved database before leaving for the field mission (on 2 February, 2003), sufficient to enable gaps, which may then be filled by information which the Delegation is collecting, to be identified at the start of the field mission.

3.8. The team's current project list is at Annex G.

3.9. Follow-up interviews in Brussels are likely to be necessary after the return from the field mission.

PART IV - PROPOSED FIELD PHASE METHODOLOGY

TEAM

4.1. As previously agreed in the Inception Note, the Evaluation Team consists of Mr Richard Thomas (Team Leader), Mr Peter Christensen, Mr Ruddi Vaes and Ms Alia Ahmad. Consortium Headquarters' support, including quality control, is provided by Mr Peter Hall, Mr Arnaud Pasquali and Ms Gosia Lachut. The team is in the process of contracting one or two local experts (with whom the Delegation has kindly agreed to collaborate). On the advice of team member Ms Ahmad, the experts being considered are both from BIDS (The Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies – the key multi-disciplinary organization which conducts policy oriented research on development issues).

MEETING SCHEDULE

4.2. Because of the Evaluators' uncertainty as to the project database, and ignorance of the range of interviews that will be necessary, it is not possible to be definitive about the timetable. However, more time than usual may be needed to work with the Delegation at the beginning of the field mission on matters that should have been settled by the time of the Desk Phase Report. This in turn may impact on the time that can be spent on 'case studies' and therefore on the number of case studies. Because the strategies are predominantly programmatic, while the evaluation – and the Evaluation Questions - are as far as possible strategic, a considerable emphasis will have to be put on interviews with a wide range of stakeholders with a view to eliciting qualitative opinions (supported wherever possible by example or illustration).

4.3. It is clearly highly desirable that the people who need to be interviewed are given some advanced warning, so that effective interviews can be scheduled in a coordinated manner. The pressure is the greater because the Eid holiday falls in the middle of the only time available for a field mission, on 12-14 February, 2003.

4.4. The Steering Group requested members to provide the team with suggestions as to whom they might need to meet. No replies are yet to hand, but a list has been promised by the Delegation. Meetings will need to start as soon as possible after the arrival of the team in Bangladesh on 3 February, 2003. Priority should be given to analysing data available in the Delegation and discussion with Delegation staff (and with the Evaluation Unit Task Manager, who is expected to arrive in Dhaka around 5 February), to enable a final view to be taken on case studies, so that meetings can be arranged or confirmed as quickly as possible.

4.5. Meetings are likely to be needed with:

- Key Commission Delegation staff;
- The team's local experts;
- Central Bangladeshi authorities;
- Representatives of EU Member States in charge of co-operation activities, and
- Representatives of other donors involved in co-ordination with Bangladesh

4.6. These meetings should, ideally be completed by lunch time on Thursday, 6 February (when the local weekend starts) or as soon as possible in the period before the Eid holiday begins on Wednesday, 12 February.

4.7. Next priority meetings, which should be kept to a minimum, should be with:

- key representatives of the private sector / trade organisations, civil society organisations;
- Beneficiary line Ministries
- Civil society organisations;
- Others stakeholders

4.8. Starting not later than Saturday, 15 February, and earlier if the allocation of team tasks permits, and running up to the team's departure on Saturday, 22 February (08.20), meetings should be held as follows:

- field visits to a limited number of case-study programmes/projects, on the basis of relevance to the Evaluation Questions, and the potential lessons to be learned terms of strategy and policy.
- Debriefing the Delegation

PEOPLE TO BE MET

4.9. As and when practicable, to ensure adequate coverage of the Evaluation Questions, the team will endeavour to fill in a pro-forma of the following kind for the each of the cluster headings:

- Cross-cutting issues
- Health, Nutrition & Population
- Education & Employment
- Food security & Rural Development
- Trade & Economic Co-operation
- Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness

Meetings to be arranged with	Time and place	Assumptions / Remarks
1. COMMISSION OFFICIALS		
2. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES		
3. EU MS / OTHER DONORS / IFIs		
4. OTHERS		
5. STAKEHOLDERS in PROGR/ PROJECTS		

TEAM WORKLOAD

4.10. As and when practicable, the team will endeavour to fill in a pro-forma of the following kind for the each of the team members.

Date	Meeting with	R. Thomas	P. Christensen	R. Vaes	Local Expert

PART V - PROPOSED ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

5.1. Two different methodologies, described above, have been followed to define the approaches in terms of selecting the sources of verification:

- Collecting data and information to define the scope of the field assessment work to be covered (listing of documents available within the Commission and with other donors), and
- Defining the number of actors and stakeholders to be met by the various team members, and establishing the corresponding agenda.

Assumptions and Risks

5.2. It is as yet unclear, given developments in this Evaluation to date, whether it will be possible, in the time available for the field mission, to gather adequate information which, when supported by desk studies already made, will enable sufficient answers to be given to each of the ten Evaluation Questions. This issue will have to be kept under review and discussed with the Task Manager in the first week of the field mission.

5.3. The issue does not lie entirely within the control of the evaluation team and the Commission Services. The availability of in-country interlocutors will be crucial both for the 'strategic' issues and for the 'case studies'. The Eid holiday already reduces the mission timetable and, if essential interlocutors take the opportunity of extended holidays, there is a risk of non-availability during the mission. This can only be assessed once the mission has started and may lead to some reappraisal of the in-country programme for the team.

5.4. The disruption caused by the ongoing deconcentration to the Delegation could be a complicating factor.

5.5. Global developments in Iraq could have an impact on the mission but this cannot be foreseen at present.

Selection of Case Studies

5.6. While the main focus of the Evaluation needs to be firmly kept on strategic issues, one of the underlying objectives of the Evaluation is to provide a body of knowledge on efficiency and effectiveness issues, since implementation methodologies, constraints and performance may have a decisive impact on the achievements of a strategy. Essential lessons learnt in terms of strategy orientation may also be found at project level. Investigation of some 'case studies' of how projects have been conceived, designed and implemented are therefore an essential part of the field mission.

5.7. In principle, projects should be selected on the basis of objective and subjective criteria including *inter alia*:

- Clear relationship (or otherwise) to strategic objectives;
- Representative spread across the three strategic periods;
- Importance in terms of finance, innovation or sensitivity;

- availability of key documents;
- equitable balance between the 6 clusters;
- performance scores from monitoring reviews (high and low);
- possibility of access to actors and beneficiaries;
- opinions based on the expertise of the team members, and
- convergent comments from stakeholders.

5.8. It is also necessary to limit the number of case studies which can be investigated by the team members (in total and individually) in sufficient depth to be useful and not so superficial as to be open to criticism. Experience suggests that one team member should spend an average of two days per project. Given the timetable for the field mission and the remaining preliminary work to be done, this implies that some 10 – 15 projects might be a reasonable target. With some 221 projects on the current list, coverage would be of the order of 5 – 7 %.

5.9. At present, for reasons explained above, the team has no adequate basis for making an objective assessment of projects for case study.

5.10. The Delegation has offered the following list of 12 completed (or in one case nearly completed), and 6 ongoing projects for which they may have files and Financing Memoranda, and which they have suggested might be suitable for case studies (Delegations comments);

completed

1. Infrastructure/food aid - Food storage project ALA 88/16
2. Infrastructure/primary education - Primary school cum cyclone shelters ALA 91/16
3. Thana Health Services Functional Improvement Pilot project TFIPP ALA 91/12,
4. Asian Initiative for Reproductive Health ALA 96/06
5. Poverty alleviation - Adarsha Gram Cluster Village Project ALA 88/15,
6. Rangpur Regional Rural Development NA 84/21,
7. BRAC Rural Development Programme IV ALA 96/05,
8. Proshika Poverty Alleviation Phase V ALA 94/20
9. Education - BRAC Non Formal Primary Education II ALA 96/05
10. Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project CERP ALA 93/20 (not finalised)
11. Agriculture - Cotton Development II NA 84/4
12. Food security - IFADEP 1 ALA 92/05

on-going

1. Food Security - Vulnerable Group Development FSVGD, this is a progression and replication of the IFADEP 1 model so could be very interesting and could be the subject of a field visit
2. Adarsha Gram II ALA 97/411 follow on from previous project
3. BRAC NFPE III ALA 99/15 follow on from previous project and Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty
4. Reduction ALA 01/89 (only just started but a development from BRAC RDP)
5. PROMOTE ALA 96/07, secondary education

6. Synergy ALA B7-6200/98/595 - the project started in 1998 but is already showing results and is implementing an innovative approach to working with private sector.

5.11. The information currently available to the Evaluators on these 18 projects is added to Annex G. An assessment of their suitability, adequacy and Cluster/Strategy coverage and team balance will have to be taken forward at the start of the mission, and in the light of perceived gaps and the availability of material and interlocutors on these and alternative projects. Other possible projects to be considered for case studies are also marked by the Evaluators on Annex G.

5.12. In conducting the field phase interviews, and based on the growing experience with evaluation methodology in other countries, the team will utilise a 'criterion fiche', an example of which is at Annex E.

ANNEXES

A. Terms of Reference

B. List of Commission Officials met in Brussels

C. Overall Methodology of Desk Phase

D. Tables Deconstructing the Logic of the Commission's Interventions

1. Strategic Objectives of the Three Strategies
2. Deconstruction of the logic of 1993-1998 Strategy
3. Deconstruction of the logic of 1999-2001 Strategy
4. Deconstruction of the logic of 2002-2006 Strategy
5. Actions, Provisional Allocations and Timings of NIP 2003-2005
6. Key Figures on Aid to Bangladesh

E. Example of Field Evaluation Criterion Fiche

F. Bibliography

G. Project List

Annex A

Terms of Reference

Annex C

Overall Methodology of Desk Phase

ANNEX C: Overall Methodology of Desk Phase

1. Inception Period

- a) Establishment of core team of 4 international experts and assignment of key responsibilities.
- b) First review of the three strategies and some key documents.
- c) Planning timetable
- d) Drafting Inception Note

2. Intermediary Note Development

- a) First documentary analysis :
 - Identifying and collecting relevant documents on the basis of Annex 1 of the TOR. Additional information has been systematically requested from every Commission Official interviewed by the evaluation team in Brussels. Data has also been collected as much as possible from relevant web sites, for examples of Member States, donors and GoB institutions.
 - Analysis of key policy, strategic and legal basis documents through a logical assessment of their overall objectives, specific objectives, and activities, as well as their internal coherence and logic.
 - Finalising an analytical grid to better outline key clusters and focal areas in order to define evaluation questions. A first tentative model of the grid was presented to the Steering Group with the Inception Note.
- b) Meetings with Commission officials in Brussels
 - Confirming and /or completing the list of officials to meet, through contacts with the Evaluation Unit and the Steering Group
 - Setting up of an agenda of meetings.
 - Designing an appropriate Desk Phase Questionnaire.
 - Carrying out planned meetings. For cost-effectiveness reasons, the meetings took place as much as possible on a limited number of agreed dates.
- c) Preparing Intermediary Note, including evaluation questions
 - Identifying the Commission's intervention logic at strategic and programming levels.
 - Defining and drafting evaluation questions, *inter alia* by assessing stated objectives and expected impacts, and planned activities and means on the other. Internal workshop to finalise the evaluation questions selected by the evaluation team.

- Drafting of the Interim Methodological Note. Submission to the Evaluation Unit.
- d) Validating the preliminary findings, activities and evaluation questions by the Steering Group.
- Presentation of the report to the Steering Group. Remarks and Comments.
 - Taking into account the remarks of the Steering Group for incorporation in the draft Desk Phase Report.

3. Draft Desk Phase Report development

- a) Finalising the evaluation team
- Defining requirements/TOR for additional short-term local expertise
 - Selecting appropriate and available local experts
 - Contracting (still in process)
- b) Identifying Judgement Criteria and Indicators
- In-depth documentary analysis in relation to evaluation questions, sectoral and context analyses on the basis of available information
 - Establishing preliminary Judgement Criteria.
 - First tentative selection of Indicators
- c) Listing all relevant projects
- Trying to complete the exact list and summary descriptions, start and end date, finance data of all projects (activity still ongoing, due to the lack of comprehensive existing database. To be completed only during field mission).
- d) Preparing the field phase (still in process)
- Defining an appropriate selection methodology for field phase use.
 - Identifying actors to be met (Commission Services, EU Member States, other donors, Bangladeshi authorities, implementing organisations, independent observers) for the analysis of priorities, context and projects.
 - Setting up the work programme.

4. Organisation of field mission to Bangladesh

- a) Establishing Calendar for mission (2-22 February, 2003)
- b) Defining list of meetings (still in process)
- c) Allocating meetings to team members (to be arranged)
- d) Arrangements for travel, visas, logistics (still in process)

Annex D

Tables Deconstructing the Logic of the Commission's Interventions

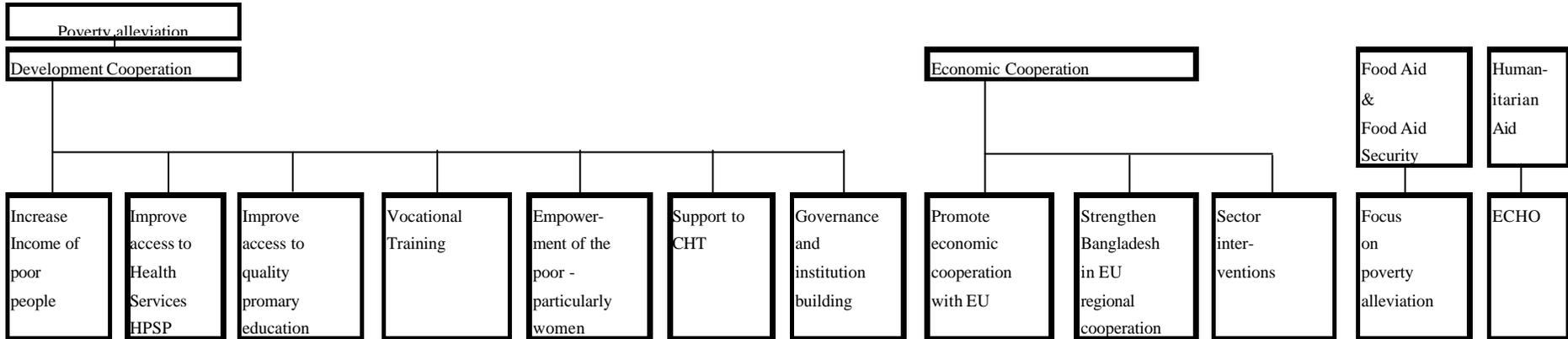
1. Strategic Objectives of the Three Strategies
2. Deconstruction of the Logic of the 1993-1998 Strategy
3. Deconstruction of the Logic of the 1999-2001 Strategy
4. Deconstruction of the Logic of the 2002-2006 Strategy
5. Actions, Provisional Allocations and Timings of NIP 2003-2005
6. Key Figures on Aid to Bangladesh

D1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE THREE STRATEGIES

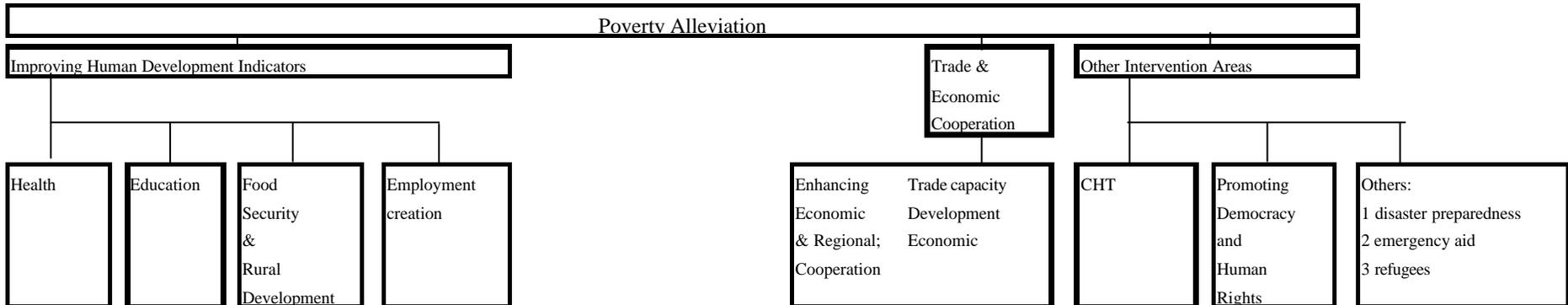
Strategy 1993-1998



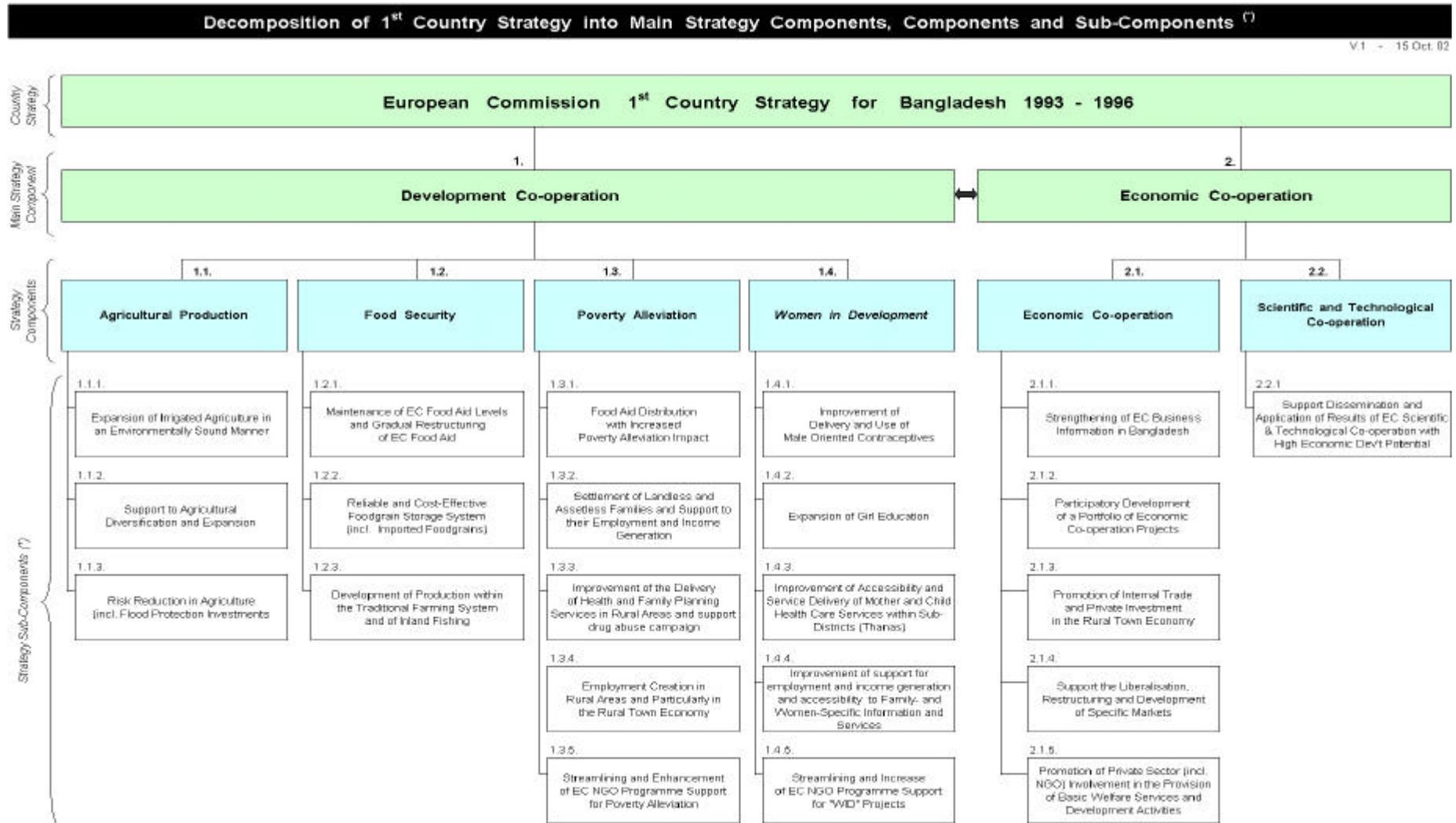
Strategy 1999-2001



Strategy 2002-2006



D2: DECONSTRUCTION OF THE LOGIC OF THE 1993-1998 STRATEGY



^(*) **Main source:** EC Country Strategy Paper Bangladesh 1993 - 1996

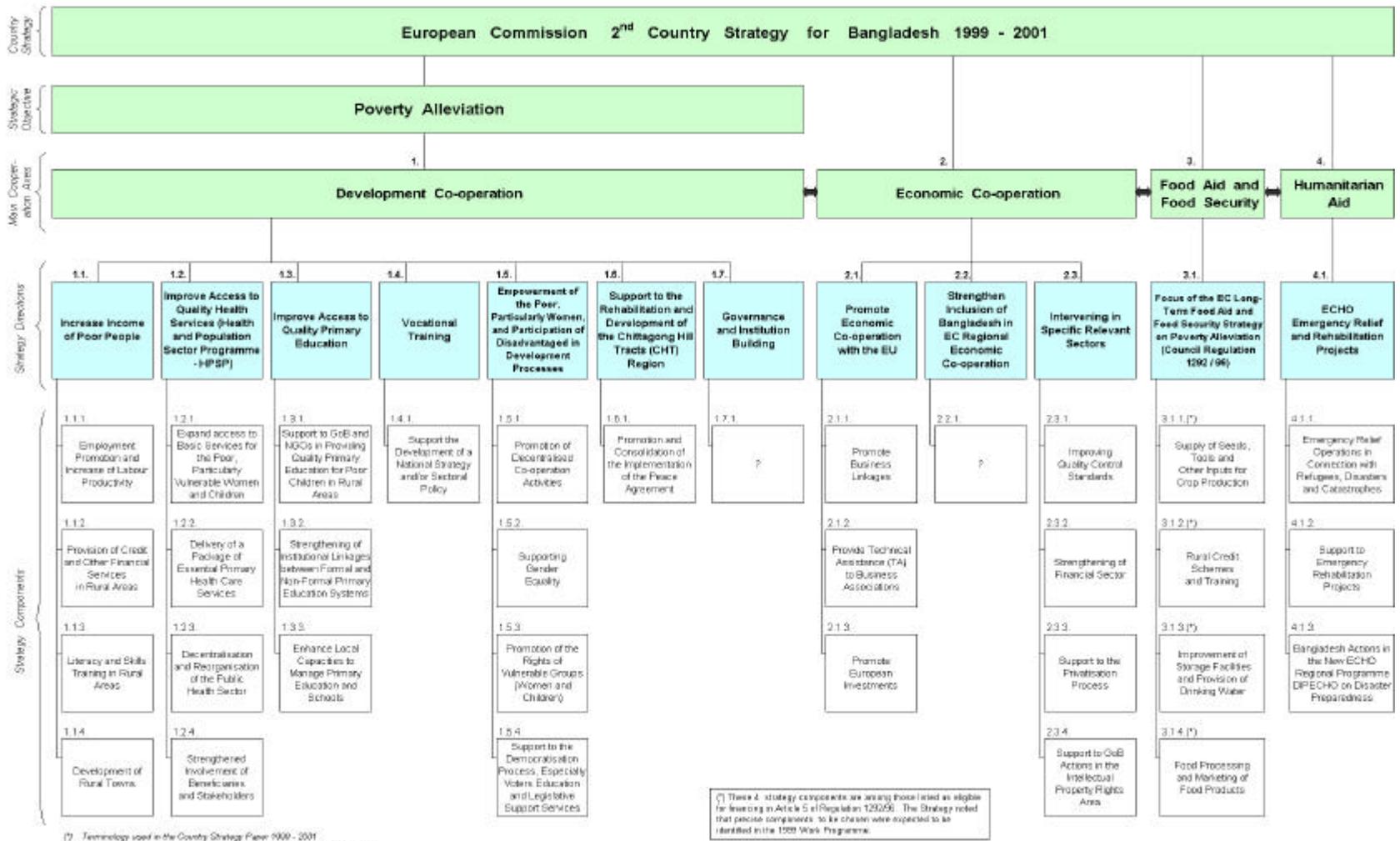
^(*) No decomposition terminology is used in the 1st strategy paper. Under the two main axes of development and economic co-operation, hierarchies of objectives are presented in a three-level manner: programme objectives, overall objectives and specific objectives. Programme objectives are presented in this table as strategy components, while the strategy sub-components in this table are derived from the specific objectives.

D3: DECONSTRUCTION OF THE LOGIC OF THE 1999-2001 STRATEGY

EU Country Strategy Evaluation Bangladesh
Bangladesh Country Strategy 1999 - 2001

Decomposition of 2nd Country Strategy into Main Co-operation Axes, Strategy Directions and Components ⁽¹⁾

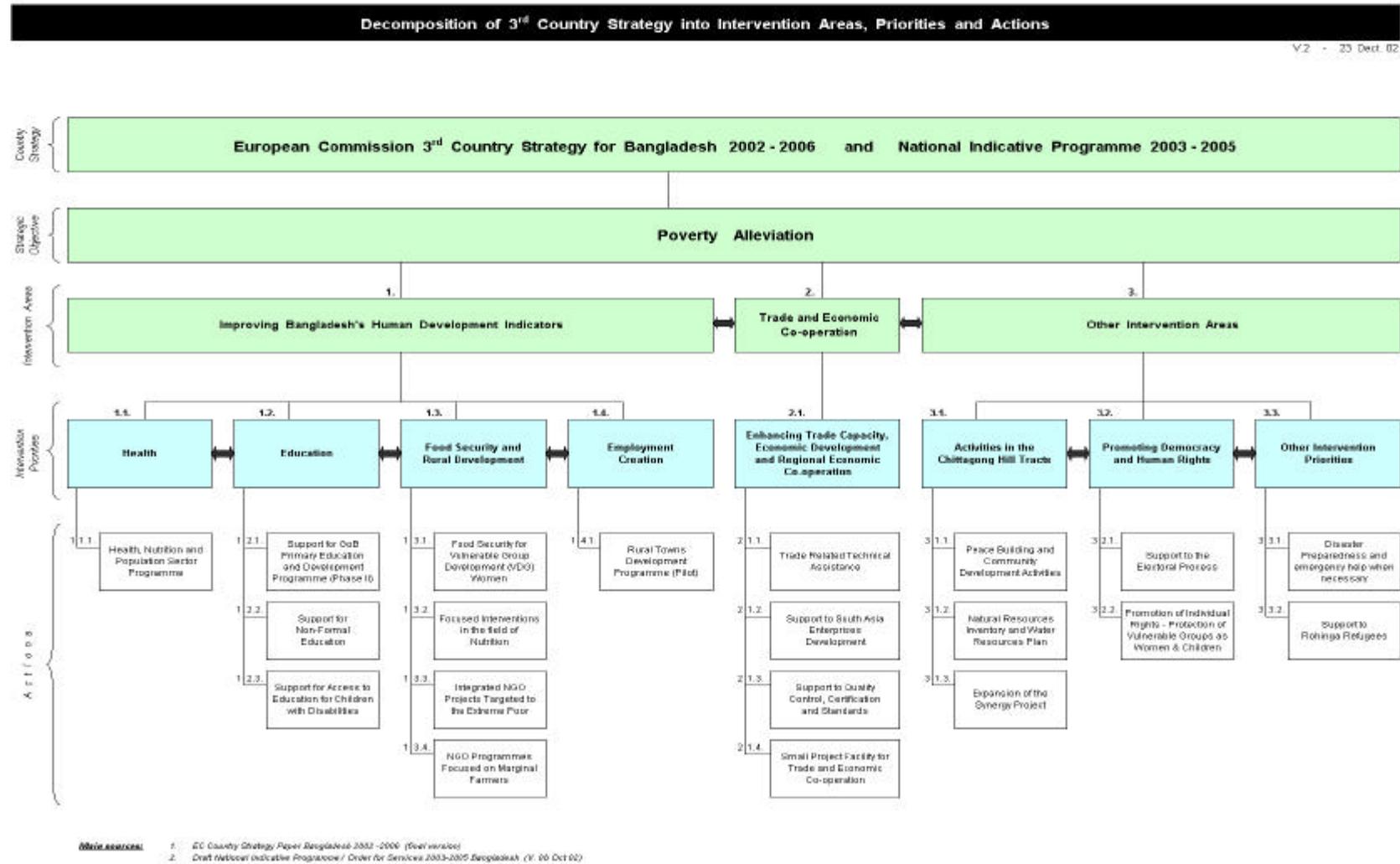
V.2 - 23 Nov. 02



(1) Terminology used in the Country Strategy Paper 1999 - 2001
Web source: EC Country Strategy Paper Bangladesh 1999 - 2001 (final version)

D4: DECONSTRUCTION OF THE LOGIC OF THE 2002-2006 STRATEGY

EU Country Strategy Evaluation Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Country Strategy 2002 - 2006 and National Indicative Programme 2003 - 2005



D5: ACTIONS, PROVISIONAL ALLOCATIONS AND TIMINGS OF NIP 2003-2005

NIP 2003-2005

1. *Improving Human Development Indicators*

SUB-SECTOR HEALTH

Action n°1: Health Nutrition and Population Sector Programme SWAP €m 60-120 2004 ?

SUBSECTOR EDUCATION

Action n°1: Support for the Government of Bangladesh's Primary Education and Development Programme (PEDP Phase II) €m 50-123 2003 ?

Action n°2: Support for non-formal education < €m 30 mid 2004 ?

Action n°3: Support for access to education for children with disabilities €m 5 2003/2004 ?

SUBSECTOR FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Action n°1: Food security for VGD women €10 m 2003/4
€35 m 2005 ?

Action n°2: Focused interventions in the field of Nutrition €30 m 2004 ?

Action n°3: Integrated NGO projects targeted at the extreme poor €10 m 2003 ?

Action n°4: NGO programmes focused on marginal farmers €10 m 2004 ?

SUBSECTOR EMPLOYMENT CREATION

Action n°1: Rural Towns Development Programme (Pilot) €10 m 2003 ?

2. *Enhancing Trade Capacity, Economic Development and Regional Economic Co-operation*

Action n°1: Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) < €10 m 2003 ?

Action n°2: Support to South Asia Enterprises Development (SEDF) €10 m 2002 ?

Action n°3: Support to Quality Control, Certification and Standards €10 m 2003 ?

Action n°4: Small Project Facility for Trade and Economic Cooperation €3 m 2003 ?

3.1 *Activities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts*

Action n°1: Peace Building and Community Development Activities €5 m 2003 ?

Action n°2: Natural resources inventory and water resources plan €1 m 2003 ?

Action n°3: Expansion of the Synergy project €1.5 m 2003 ?

3.2 *Promoting Democracy and Human Rights*

Action n°1: Support to the electoral process €6 m 2004 ?

Action n°2: Promotion of Individual Rights - Support activities for the protection of vulnerable groups as women and children €3 m 2005 ?

3.3 Other Activities

Action n°1: Disaster Preparedness	€-	2---
Action n°2: Support to Rohingya Refugees	€4 m	2003 ?

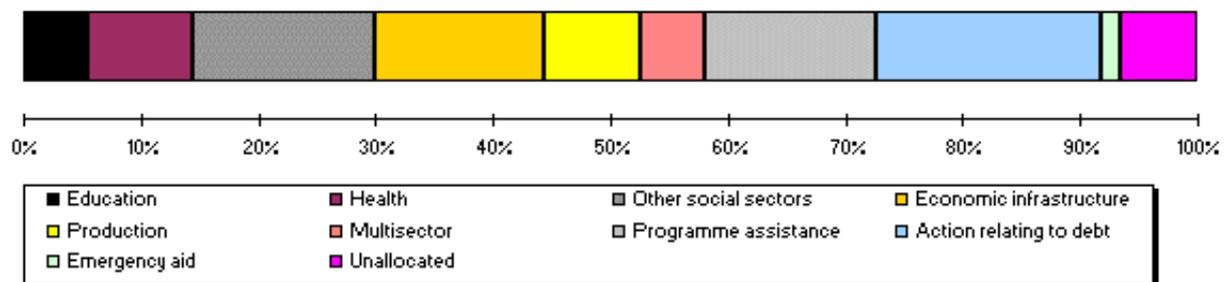
D6: KEY FIGURES ON AID TO BANGLADESH

Receipts	1998	1999	2000
Net ODA (USD million)	1 263	1 215	1 172
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	50%	48%	51%
Net ODA / GNI	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
Net Private flows (USD million)	150	- 105	53

For reference	1998	1999	2000
Population (million)	125.6	127.7	129.8
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	360	370	380

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (1999-2000 average) (USD m)	
1	IDA 385
2	JAPAN 354
3	AS. D B SPECIAL FUNDS 267
4	UNITED STATES 110
5	UNITED KINGDOM 104
6	EC 66
7	GERMANY 42
8	DENMARK 38
9	NETHERLANDS 34
10	CANADA 34

Bilateral ODA by Sector (1999-2000)



Annex E
Example of
Field Evaluation Criterion Fiche

CRITERION FICHE

Q n°	Question
Criterion:	
INDICATORS Assessing the evolution of indicators during the evaluation period according to statistics and/or opinions collected during interviews and meetings	
AREA COVERAGE BY THE EC INTERVENTION Brief presentation of EC projects at different implementation stages that regard the sub-objective area: type, content, budget. Identification of the possible evolutions and changes of the coverage during the evaluation period. Comparing with intervention of the country government on one hand and the other donors on the other hand.	
INCIDENCE OF EC INTERVENTIONS ON INDICATORS CHANGES IN TERMS OF: <i>Relevance</i> Regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sub-objective and indicators- as well as the country policy in the area <i>Possible impacts</i> On <ul style="list-style-type: none">indicators changes and sub-objective achievementcountry policy in the area <i>Effectiveness</i> possible outputs and results regarding the sub-objective <i>Efficiency</i> possible outputs and results compared to financial, human and other mobilized resources <i>Sustainability</i> of outputs and results	
GLOBAL ASSESSMENT on sub-objective achievements and the contribution of EC intervention	

Annex F
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- EU Development Policy
- Everything But Arms, Council Regulation (EC) No 416/2001 of 28 February 2001
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- EU Development Council Resolution 300502
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- http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/asem_process/com94.htm
- http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asia/doc/com01_469_en.pdf
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/reports/ala/951614.pdf> - Evaluation of Regulation 443/92 (Asia, Latin America) - 951614

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- 2001 Council Decision on cooperation agreement

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- Trade and Economic Cooperation, Draft Final Report, August 2002
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- Mid-term Review of the Food Security Strategy in BANGLADESH, October 2002
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- Action Plan S Asia 2001.doc
- Action Plan Annex1- South Asia LIST OF PROJECTS 2.XLS
- Action Plan Annex2 seasia.pdf.pdf
- Action Plan Annex3-En.doc
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- ECHO Programme for Disaster Prevention Preparedness, and Mitigation – Diagnostic Study for the DISPECHO Action Plan for South Asia, July 1999, prepared by GTZ

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Donor :Progress in Poverty Reduction Prepared jointly by the WB and the ADB, Mar 2002, Globalization, the Investment Climate, and Poverty Reduction, Mar 2002
Public Expenditure Review, Mar 2002

Local Consultative Group

The following informal background notes prepared for use at the Development Forum are the product of discussions among representatives of various development partners (DPs) in Bangladesh which comprise a group known as the Local Consultative Group (LCG). These background notes do not reflect the views of any single institution.

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- “Support to the Primary Education sub-sector” – Identification Mission, June-July 1997
- Evaluation of the Actions of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Financed by the EC in ALA/MED Countries – Country Report and Synthesis Report, August – November 2000
- “Adarsh Gram II” – Appraisal Mission, February – March 1997, Volume II - Annexes
- EC-Bangladesh Cooperation Strategy (1997-2000), Formulation Mission, Draft Report, April 1996
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Annex G

Project List

Potential Case Studies

	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitor- ing, or Evaluation							
1	1984	NA 84/4	Cotton Development II												Agriculture
2	1987	NA 87/21	Rangpur Region Rural De- velopment Project (RRRDP)	X				29.100							
3	1988	ALA/88/15 - 1988/0007	Adarsha Gram - Operation Tikana					11.400		10.999					Infrastructure
4	1988	ALA 88/16	Improvement of Local Food Grain Storage Depots	X				15.000		13.965					Infrastructure / Food Security
5	1991	1991/0422 - ALA/91/12	Pop. & health IV : Thana (Upazila functional impr)	X				37.500	7.070	165				B73000	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
6	1991	1991/0419 - ALA/91/16	Cyclone shelter-cum- pri- mary schools	X				22.917	7.288	30				B73000	Infrastructure: Rehabilitation / Construction
7	1992	1992/0862 - ALA/92/05	IFADEP (integrated food assisted devel. progr.)	X				30.000	8.912,60					B73000	Développement rural
8	1994	1994/0093 - ALA/94/20	PROSHIKA : Poverty Alle- viation (Phase V)	X				92.000	29.354	578,7				B73000B	Développement rural
9	1996	1996/0016 - ALA/96/05	BRAC Development - Rural	X				138.200	32.900	31.896,80				B73000A	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
10	1996	1996/0016 - ALA/96/05	BRAC Development NFPE	X											
11	1996	ALA/96/06	Asian Initiative for Repro- ductive Health												Health
12	1989	ALA 01/89	Reduction												
13	1993	1993/0020 - ALA/93/20	Coastal embankment reha- bilit. (CERP)	X	X			15.000	14.972,10	11.699,40				B73000B	Infrastructure
14	1995	1995/0007 - ALA/95/07	PROMOTE Female Teach- ers in Rural Secondary Schools	X	X			36.000	35.593,60	7.567,90				B73000B00	Formation pédagogique
15	1996	1996/0002 - ALA/96/02	Support to Mapping - Infrastructure development in cyclone prone areas	X	X			6.800	6.646,50	6.316				B7300	Infrastructure

	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitor- ing, or Evaluation							
16	1997	1997/0411 - ALA/97/0411	ADARSHA GRAM II	X	X				30.000	23.901,50	7.275,90			B73000B	
17	1998	1998/0595 - B7-6200 98/0595	SYNERGY -Empowering the poor to become Envi- ronmental Stewards		X				1.221,40	650	338,6			B76200	Education et formation environ- nementales
18	1998	ECHO/BGD/2 10/1998/0300 0	Humanitarian aid in favour of the victims of flooding in Bangladesh.						5.450,00	5450	5402,7			B7210	Shelter
19	1999	1999/0015 - ALA/99/15	BRAC Education Pro- gramme - Additional sup- port to NFPE III		X				59.000	58.935	18.534			B73000B	EDUCATION DE BASE
20	1999	ECHO/TPS/2 19/199/8/010 08	Disaster Preparedness Programme	X					200						
21	1997	1997/0802	Trade cooperation and Economic Policy Reform TRACE		X				947	0.00	168,9			B73010	
22	1999	1999/0037	Trade Co- operat.Econ.Policy Reform S/Asia (TRACE)		X				947	876	398,9			B73010	
23	1999	1999/0044	Health and Population Sectoral Programme HPSP		X				70	67,80	34			B73000B	
24			Food Security-Vulnerable Group Development - based on IFADEP												
25			Asia INVEST												

Exhaustive List of Projects

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector	
						Financing	Project inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation								
V	1987	NA 87/21	Rangpur Region Rural Development Project	X					29.100							
V	1988	ALA/88/15 - 1988/0007	Adarha Gram - Operation Tikana						11.400		10.999					Infrastructure
V	1988	ALA 88/16	Improvement of Local Food Grain Storage Depots	X					15.000		13.965					Infrastructure / Food Security
	1989	ALA 89/06	Water Systems Rehabilitation Project BWDB	X					14.490		14.159					Infrastructure / Food Security
V	1989	ALA 01/89	Reduction	X	X											
	1990	ALA 90/04	River Survey Project	X					12.600		12.413					Infrastructure / Food Security
	1990	ALA 90/13	National Minor Irrigation Development Prroject (NMIDP)	X					17.650		55.168					Infrastructure / Food Security
	1991	1991/0309 - 666/91/206/309	COMPEX/Jute compensation						0.00	0.00	0.00			B75020	Industrie	
	1991	1991/0418 - ALA/91/17	Support to post-cyclone (re)-construction						16.000	15.880	0			B73000	Enterprises and others	
	1991	1991/0419 - ALA/91/16	Cyclone shelter-cum-primary schools	X					22.917	7.288	30			B73000	Rehabilitation / Construction	
	1991	1991/0422 - ALA/91/12	Pop. & health IV : Thana (Upazila functional impr)	X					37.500	7.070	165			B73000	Health and administration	
	1991	1991/0423 - ALA/91/13	Population & health IV : contraceptive supply	X					494.000	14.450	0			B73000	Health and administration	
	1991	1991/0482 - ALA/91/18	Cyclone protection II priority works						47.300	3.500	55			B73000	Infrastructure	
	1991	PVD/1991/239	Developpemenr agro-forestier pour des familles tribales pauvres de la region de Bandarban						157	157,2	157			B76000		
	1991	PVD/1991/36	Vulnerability reduction programme						-74	472	472			B76000		

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1991	PVD/1991/36	Vulnerability reduction programme						310	472	742			B76000	
	1992	1992/0473 - 666/92/208/473	Seminar Bangladesh - European Single Market						139,3	139,3	0			B73001	Commercial services
	1992	1992/0523 - 666/92/109/523	Rohingya sanitation						192	192	0			B73020	Health and administration
	1992	1992/0524 - 666/92/109/524	Care and maintenance Dumdumia 1 & 2						200	200	0			B73020	Health and administration
	1992	1992/0525 - 666/92/110/525	Food Product. & afforest. Gundhum						320	320	0			B73020	Assistance to refugees
	1992	1992/0526 - 666/92/109/526	Care & maintenance Adarshagram						220,6	220,6	0			B73020	Health and administration
	1992	1992/0527 - 666/92/109/527	C. & maint., Baluhali 1&2Nayapara, Ronchik-hali						840,9	840,9	0			B73020	Health and administration
	1992	1992/0528 - 666/92/110/528	Care & maintenance						469,3	469,3	0			B73020	Assistance to refugees
	1992	1992/0529 - 666/92/110/529	Care & maintenance						1.150	1.150	0			B73020	Assistance to refugees
	1992	1992/0579 - ALA/92/06	Cotton development - phase III						8.000	0.00	0			B73000	Rural development
	1992	1992/0600 - 666/92/110/600	Care & maintenance II						1.850	1.850	0			B73020	Assistance to refugees
	1992	1992/0813 - D-BD/92/23	Masterplan for drug abuse control in BGD						1.536	0.00	0			B75080	Health and administration
	1992	1992/0814 - D-BD/92/26	Extension of a centre for treatment of drug abuse						243	242,9	0			B75080	Health and administration
V	1992	1992/0862 - ALA/92/05	IFADEP (integrated food assisted devel. progr.)	X					30.000	8.912,60				B73000	Rural development

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1993	1993/0651 - ALA/93/05	Jamuna-Dhaleswari left bank studies (JDLBS)	X					8.000	877	0			B73000	Aménagement de bassins fluviaux
	1993	1993/0685 - 666/93/109/685	Relief prog. for Rohingya refugees in Myanmar						978	498,5	499			B73020	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
	1993	1993/0695 - 666/93/109/695	Relief prog. for Rohingya refugees from Myanmar						1.000	470	0			B73020	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
	1993	1993/0712 - 666/93/109/712	Improv. of Govern. medic.fac. in Cox's Bazaar dist						694	500	0			B73020	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
	1993	1993/0735 - 666/93/110/735	Care & Maintenance						5.285	3.000	0			B73020	Substances aux personnes réfugiées, déplacées
V	1993	1993/0020 - ALA/93/20	Coastal embankment rehabilit. (CERP)	X	X				15.000	14.972,10	11.699,40			B73000B	Infrastructure
	1993	1993/0773 - ALA/93/07	BRAC/RDPIII						48.300	8.140	0			B73000	Développement rural
	1993	PVD/1993/13	Integrated water and sanitation project for coastal regions						218,5	218,5	219			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/131	Integrated Rehabilitation Programme in Bhola and Cox's Bazaar district, Bangladesh						925	900	900			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/139	Bau von Trinkwasserbrunnen in den Barind Tracts, Rajshahi, Bangladesh						126,7	126,7	127			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/2	Prescolarisation d'enfants de milieux ruraux défavorisés - Feeder School Programme						-13,6	834,2	834			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/2	Prescolarisation d'enfants de milieux ruraux défavorisés - Feeder School Programme						430,7	834,2	834			B75010	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1993	PVD/1993/200	Basic training system for rural disadvantaged girls and youth and post school self-employment assistance program						-28,6	210,3	210			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/200	Basic training system for rural disadvantaged girls and youth and post school self-employment assistance program						133,8	210,3	210			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/206	Socio-economic development programme for disadvantaged people in Laksam, Comilla District						47,4	25	25			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/364	Khaliajuri Rural Development Project						500	500	500			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/365	Women's training programme						450	450	450			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/374	Bhola Island Programme						450	450	450			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/51	Integrated women's development programme						614	613,9	614			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/542	Health Programme						450	450	450			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/77	Rickshaw peddlers association						-102,1	102,6	103			B75010	
	1993	PVD/1993/77	Rickshaw peddlers association						153,4	102,6	103			B75010	
	1994	1994/0037 - BGD/B7-3020/94/037	Relief prog.for Rohingya refugees						600	600	0			B73020	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
	1994	1994/0049 - BGD/9281/91	Rehab.of food grain stor.(Chittagong & Khulna)	X					2.810	0.00	0			B73000	Développement rural
	1994	1994/0051 - ALA/94/06 en fait 94/05	Tech. & Adm. support capacity (TASC)						990	0.00	0			B73000	Développement rural

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1994	1994/0070 - BGD/B7-3020/94/070	Care & maintenance						11.505	2000	0			B73020	Substances aux personnes réfugiées, déplacées
	1994	1994/0076 - BGD/B7-3001/94/076	Tara pump						475	333,4	0			B73001	Industrie
	1994	1994/0085 - BGD/B7-3020/94/085	Support to repatriation of Myanmar refugees						6.140	2000	0			B73020	Rapatriement
V	1994	1994/0093 - ALA/94/20	PROSHIKA : Poverty Alleviation (Phase V)	X					92.000	29.354	578,7			B73000B	Développement rural
	1994	1994/0152 - ALA/94/31	New options for pest management NOPEST	X	X				6.000	6.000	5.057,70			B73000	Développement agricole
	1994	ECHO/BD-/B7-510/94/0100	*** NO PROJECT TITLE ***						500	500	469,5			B7510	First aid items
	1994	PVD/1994/163	Mass Education and Community-Building Programme in the slum areas of Dhaka						476,6	476,6	476,6			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/199/BE	Appui au développement intégré de la pisciculture dans 7 régions du pays (formation, remise en état des étangs abandonnés, introduction de production intégrée de poisson-agriculture et bétail au niveau villageois)						450,9						
	1994	PVD/1994/221	Functional Education through Local Initiatives						407	407	407			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/246	Integrierte Vorschule fuer hoergeschaedigte Kinder, Dhaka						-88	211	211,4			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/246	Integrierte Vorschule fuer hoergeschaedigte Kinder, Dhaka						299,5	211	211,4			B75010	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1994	PVD/1994/364	A preventive maternal child health and family planning programme for low income women and their families in three under served urban areas of BGD						244,9	244,9	244,9			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/420	Foerderungsprogramm fuer Frauen, Kinder und arbeitslose Jugendliche in Dakka und verschiedenen Distrikten von BGD						146,2	146,2	146,2			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/435	Integriertes Frauen-Entwicklungsprojekt GAIBANDHA (mit ergaenzendem Reparaturprogramm fuer sturm-beschaedigte Haeuser)						34,3	34,3	34,3			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/612	Integrated Development Programme						-28,5	57,6	57,6			B75010	
	1994	PVD/1994/612	Integrated Development Programme						86,1	57,6	57,6			B75010	
V	1995	1995/0007 - ALA/95/07	PROMOTE Female Teachers in Rural Secondary Schools	X	X				36.000	35.593,60	7.567,90			B73000B00	Formation pédagogique
	1995	1995/0086 - ALA/95/11	EDUC. & SOCIAL MOBILISAT.GSS (Ph III)	X					20.030	11.128	160			B73000	EDUCATION - FORMATION
	1995	1995/0096 - BGD/B7-3000/95/096	Primary Health Care Prog. in Cox's Bazaar	X					970	970	860			B73000	Soins et services de santé de base
	1995	ECHO/BD-/B7-210/95/0100	*** NO PROJECT TITLE ***						1.400	1.400	1.326,90			B7210	Logistics / Technical assistance
	1995	ECHO/BD-/B7-217/95/0200	*** NO PROJECT TITLE ***						700	700	643,5			B7217	Shelter
	1995	PVD/1995/44	ITNA Integrated Rural Development project						388,5	388,5	388,5			B75010	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1996	B96/DG8/1639 /01	Agroforestry and Block Plantation-BRAC	X					1.580						
	1996	B96/DG8/1639 /02	Socialforestry under Poverty Alleviation Programme-Proshika	X					1.750						
	1996	B96/DG8/1639 /03	Promotion of Household Food Security - RDRS	X					1.597						
	1996	B96/DG8/1639 /04	CARE-Food for Local Farming Enterprises	X					1.750						
	1996	1996/0027 - BGD/B7-2120/96/027	Refugee assistance for Rohingya refugees from Rakh						300	300	50			B7212	Aide aux réfugiés (dans les pays receveur)
V	1996	1996/0002 - ALA/96/02	Support to Mapping - Infrastructure development in cyclone prone areas	X	X				6.800	6.646,50	6.316			B7300	Infrastructure
	1996	1996/0009 - BGD/B7-300/96/009	Enhancing effectiveness of EC-NGO co-operation	X					179,7	175,8	0.00			B7300	CONCOURS FOURNIS AUX ONG
V	1996	1996/0016 - ALA/96/05	BRAC Development	X					138.200	32.900	31.896,80			B73000A	Politique de la santé et gestion administrative
	1996	1996/0038	Ext. of treat. center for drug addicts in Dhaka						0.00	0.00	0.00			B76210	
	1996	1996/0029 - BGD/B7-300/96/029	Support for Destitute Women in the Rural Areas	X					950	950	0.00			B7300	
	1996	1996/0093 - BGD/B7-6410/96/093	Rehabilitation 1996 - Northwest Bangladesh Rehabilitation Project						935	800	792			B7641	coopération financière et technique
	1996	1996/0053 - BGD/B7-3000/96/053	Strengthening of Live-stock Information Service	X	X				1.130	843,8	657			B73000B	Service de l'élevage
	1996	1996/2121 - L.O.20.175	Food Security 1996						20.967	16.669,20	15.789,40			B72000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1996	1996/2142 - B7-7020/BD/EL/6 2/96	Support to EU-Observers of Parliamentary Election in Bangladesh - Regie d'Avance 96/539						51,7	0.00	0.00			B77020	
	1996	DDH/1996/62	Logistical Support to EU observers of parliamentary elections (May 96)						51,7	51,7	0.00			B77020	
	1996	ECHO/BD-/B7-210/96/0100	Aide humanitaire d'urgence en faveur des victimes des tempetes						300	300	278			B7210	General
	1996	PVD/1996/131	Integrated Women's Development Programme						386,8	386,8	386,8			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/14	Foerderprogramm zur Vermittlung nonformaler Vorschulbildung mit integrierter Kleinkreditvergabe						119,9	119,9	119,9			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/299 /JK	Appui au programme AAB ActionAid Bangladesh Bola notamment par l'extension d'un fonds de crédit, l'amelioration de l'approvisionnement en eau, du développement communautaire, d'un programme d'education primaire non formelle etc.						424,9						
	1996	PVD/1996/309	Intervento Socio-sanitario a Shelbunia-Mongla						296,7	296,7	296,7			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/360	BOGRA Human Resource Development Project						278,8	278,7	278,8			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/364	Construction d'une structure d'hebergement pour orphelins à Dakka						158,3	158,3	158,3			B76000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
V	1996	PVD/1996/41	Rural Safe Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation through Village Education Resource Centre, 1996 - 1999						325,4	273	273			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/466	Radda Centre for Mother and Child Health Care and Family Planning Trust (in short known as the Radda MCH-FP Centre)						-140,7	319,3	319,3			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/466	Radda Centre for Mother and Child Health Care and Family Planning Trust (in short known as the Radda MCH-FP Centre)						460	319,3	319,3			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/606	Mymensingh and Bow Bazaar (Chittagong) Urban Community Development Programme						-24,6	261,2	261,2			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/606	Mymensingh and Bow Bazaar (Chittagong) Urban Community Development Programme						285,7	261,2	261,2			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/665	Modular Eye Care Project, Magura						-43,6	213,3	213,3			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/665	Modular Eye Care Project, Magura						256,8	213,3	213,3			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/841	Integrated Family Planning Project, Centre for Development Services						-396	198,6	198,6			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/841	Integrated Family Planning Project, Centre for Development Services						198,9	198,6	198,6			B76000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1996	PVD/1996/877	Projekt für Hoer- und Sprachgeschaedigte Kinder und Jugendliche (Phase II)						-87,5	342,2	342,2			B76000	
	1996	PVD/1996/877	Projekt für Hoer- und Sprachgeschaedigte Kinder und Jugendliche (Phase II)						429,7	342	342,2			B76000	
V	1996	ALA/96/06	Asian Initiative for Reproductive Health												Health
	1997	1997/0038 - ALA/97/38	Health and FW Action Research Project (BHARP)	X	X				3.000	2.900	2.812			B73000A	
	1997	1997/0072	Chitagong depot						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000	
	1997	1997/0089 - ALA/BGD/97/0089	Contraceptive supply consolidation phase	X	X				20.900	10.500	0.00			B73000	
	1997	1997/0105 - BGD/212/1B/97/0105	Repatriation assistance for Rohingya refugees						500	500	250			B72120	
	1997	1997/0295	Intellectual Property Rights Project						0.00	0.00	0.00			B7301	
	1997	1997/0370 - BGD/B7-212/97/0370	Tech coord office for refugee progr.in Bangladesh						286	286	0.00			B72120	
V	1997	1997/0411 - ALA/97/0411	ADARSHA GRAM II	X	X				30.000	23.901,50	7.275,90			B73000B	
	1997	1997/0422 - BGD/B7-300/97/0422	Rheumatic fever:community-based primary prevention		X				0.00	900	50			B73000	
V	1997	1997/0802	Trade cooperation and Economic Policy Reform TRACE		X				947	0.00	168,9			B73010	
	1997	1997/2201 - FOOD AID BANGLADESH	Food Security 1997						3.186,60	3.186,60	3.186,60			B72000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1997	1997/2202 - FOOD AID 1997 BANGLADESH	Food Security 1997						14.548,60	12.798,50	12.263			B72000	
	1997	DDH/1997/72	Centre for Analysis and Choice						131,7	0.00	0.00				
	1997	ECHO/BD-/B7-210/97/0100	Aide humanitaire d'urgence en faveur des victimes du cyclone						350	350	329,2			B7210	Shelter
	1997	PVD/1997/209	Disaster preparedness and management and integrated rural development on the offshore chars of Bhola District		X				445,1	445	445			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/233	Need-based vocational training in Tangail District						156	156	156			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/234	Integrated development programme to improve the lives of disabled people in BGD, District Kusthia		X				396,2	396,2	396,2			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/287	Functional education and development through local initiatives (FETLI) - phase II						298,5	298,5	298,6			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/36	Integrated Water and Sanitation programme for coastal areas						-4,2	615,8	615,8			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/36	Integrated Water and Sanitation programme for coastal areas						312	615,8	615,8			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/383	Assistance for Blind Children (ABC) Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme, 1996-1998						73,9	73,98	73,9			B76000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1997	PVD/1997/403	Extension of mother and child health care services through low-cost satellite ante-natal clinic and mobilisation programme, Northern BGD						378,9	378,8	378,9			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/482	Towards sustainable and participatory development, 2 special programmes, 1996-1998						-10,1	235,3	235,3			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/482	Towards sustainable and participatory development, 2 special programmes, 1996-1999						245,4	235,3	235,3			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/527	Extension & expansion of the maternal child health and family planning through community based service and health posts project						111,8	111,8	111,8			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/593	Dorfentwicklungsprogramm in verschiedenen Regionen von BGD						433,5	300	300			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/70	GOWAINGHAT Integrated Rural Development Programme		X				442,4	442,4	442,4			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/76	Underprivileged children preparatory education project (UCPEP) - phase I (Jan 1997 - Dec 1999)						538,6	2.154,30	2.154,30			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/8	Sanitation and Family Education Resource (SAFER)		X				-73	896,4	896,4			B76000	
	1997	PVD/1997/8	Sanitation and Family Education Resource (SAFER)		X				448,3	896,4	896,4			B76000	

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1997	SAN/1997/33	EC support to the international HIV/AIDS alliance to strengthen non-governmental and community based HIV/AIDS activities	X	X				1.217,20	1.217,20	0.00		31.12.99	B76211	
	1998	1998/0054	Rural Towns Development Study		X				980	975	780			B73000B	
	1998	PVD/1998/55/ CSR	Appui au SAR ACORD (South Asia Regional Action for Community Organisation Rehabilitation and Development) in the region of Dhaka, Garhwal (India) and Banke (Nepal)	X	X				900						
	1998	1998/0064	TA to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	X	X				975	0.00	0.00			B73000B	
	1998	1998/0140	GSS: Empowering the People Towards Good Governance						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000	
	1998	1998/0169	TFIPP : transition to HAPP V						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000	
	1998	1998/0176	Rider to GSS Phase III						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000	
	1998	1998/0277	Evaluation projets micro-crédit au Bangladesh						0.00	0.00	0.00			B76510	
	1998	1998/0356	Technical Coordination Office for Refugees						0.00	0.00	0.00			B72120	
	1998	1998/0357	Technical Coordin. Office for Refugee progr.						0.00	0.00	0.00			B72120	
	1998	1998/0589 - I.I.R.D. Bangladesh	Post Flood Rehabilitation Project - Action A (IIRD)		X				545,9	0.00	0.00			B76410	Aide à la reconstruction
	1998	1998/0590	Post Flood Rehabilitation Project - Action B (GK)		X				699,8	650	492,3			B76410	Aide à la reconstruction
V	1998	1998/0595 - B7-6200 98/0595	Empowering the poor to become Environmental Stewards		X				1.221,40	650	338,6			B76200	Education et formation environnementales

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1998	1998/0597 - BGD/B7-7070/1B/1998/0597-1	Advocay to combat trafficking of women & children		X				220,5	187,8	0.00			B77070	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	1998	1998/0599	Awareness Raising Campaigns among School Children						0.00	0.00	0.00			B77070	
	1998	1998/0600 - 1998/0600-1	Empowering the street children (1998-2002)		X				552	352	0.00			B77070	Droits de la personne
	1998	1998/0601 - 1998/0601-1	Civic Voter Education		X				338,6	338,6	0.00			B77070	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	1998	1998/0603 - B7-7070/1B/1998/0603-1	Legislative Support Service		X				189,9	189,9	0.00			B77070	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	1998	1998/0604 - Human Rights	Human Rights & Democracy Programme in Bangladesh						1.801	0.00	0.00			B77070	Droits de la personne
	1998	1998/0609	Medical Assistance and Training Program for Afghan						0.00	0.00	0.00			A05010	
	1998	1998/0611 - PVD/ALA 141	Identification and support for an apex body						343,4	0.00	0.00			B77070	Droits de la personne
	1998	1998/0632	Programme for displaced Burmese women & children						0.00	0.00	0.00			B72120	
	1998	1998/2081 - FOOD AID 1998 BANGLADESH	Food Security 1998						13.627,90	11.557	11.557			B72000	
	1998	1998/2083 - FOOD AID 1998 BANGLADESH	Food Security 1998						20.575	12.927,40	10.396,90			B72000	
	1998	1998/2326	Food Security 1998 - ONG						1.423,10	1.423,10	1.280,80			B72010	

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1998	1998/2422	Food Security ONG 98/99						424,2	424,2	339,4			B72010	
	1998	ECHO/BGD/210/1998/01000	Humanitarian aid in favour of the victims of flooding in Bangladesh.						1.000	1.000	939,9			B7210	General
	1998	ECHO/BGD/210/1998/02000	Humanitarian aid in favour of the victims of flooding in Bangladesh.						2.000	2.000	1.963,60			B7210	Health and Medical
V	1998	ECHO/BGD/210/1998/03000	Humanitarian aid in favour of the victims of flooding in Bangladesh.						5.450	5.450	5.403			B7210	Shelter
	1998	ENV/1998/2595	Empowering the Poor to become environmental stewards						650	650	0.00		8-Feb-2004	B76200	
	1998	PVD/1998/113	Improvement of the socio-economic situation of poor people in BGD through innovative and integrated measures against blindness	X	X				495	495	290,4			B76000	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED
	1998	PVD/1998/133	Training for disadvantaged rural women, aimed at supporting the setting up and development of income generating activities in Tangail District	X	X				432,7	432,7	432,7			B76000	INFORMAL/SEMI-FORMAL FIN INST.
	1998	PVD/1998/185	Bewusstseinsbildung zu Fragen der Landreform und Landentwicklung, Association for Land Reform and Development	X	X				162,3	162	162,2			B76000	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT
	1998	PVD/1998/298	Mini Irrigation Project						334,7	334,7	334,7			B76000	AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES
	1998	PVD/1998/461	Income generating credit and savings schemes for women	X	X				1.000	1.000	1.000			B76000	INFORMAL/SEMI-FORMAL FIN INST.

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1998	PVD/1998/528	Working Children Rehabilitation Programme	X	X				48,7	48,7	48,7			B76000	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED
	1998	PVD/1998/572	Extension Phase of Integrated MCH-FP Project	X	X				-511	203	203			B76000	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE
	1998	PVD/1998/572	Extension Phase of Integrated MCH-FP Project	X	X				203,6	203	203			B76000	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE
	1999	B7-6310/99/0328	Strategies to improve proportion of deliveries with skilled attendants in developing countries		X				34						
	1999	1999/0011 - BGD/B7-3030/1B/1999/0011/1 - BRAC	REHABILITATION 1999 - Post 1998 floods Micro-credit rehabilitation programme Bangladesh - Part 1		X				6.923,70	0.00	0.00			B73030	Aide à la reconstruction
	1999	1999/0014	EC/NGO Dialogue BGD/B7-300/96/009 - Extension						85	0.00	0.00			B73000	En faveur des ONG Nationales
V	1999	1999/0015 - ALA/99/15	BRAC Education Programme - Additional support to NFPE III		X				59.000	58.935	18.534			B73000B	EDUCATION DE BASE
V	1999	1999/0037	Trade Co-operat.Econ.Policy Reform S/Asia (TRACE)						947	876	398,9			B73010	
	1999	1999/0039	T.A. for quality control of fishery products						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000B	
	1999	1999/0042	Strengthening of academic standards						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73010	
V	1999	1999/0044	Health and Population Sectoral Programme HPSP		X				70	67,80	34			B73000B	
	1999	1999/0128	Admin. and tech. support to HR Prog.						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000	En faveur des ONG locales, régionales
	1999	1999/0297 - ALA/99/297	Proshika: Towards a Poverty Free Society		X				41.100	41	24,90			B73000B00	

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1999	1999/0345	Programme in support of democratisation, civil society and the promotion of H.R./Co-ordination						439	0.00	0.00			B77070	Droits de la personne
	1999	1999/0346	Programme in support of democratisation, civil society and the promotion of H.R. in BGD/ Audit and Evaluation missions						157,5	0.00	0.00			B77070	Droits de la personne
	1999	1999/2053 - PE/99/2725 (DOC VIII/631/99	Food Security 1999						27.014,30	12.460	10.515			B72000	
	1999	1999/2290 - 99/0345	Coordination						439	0.00	0.00			B770701000	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	1999	1999/2291 - 99/0346 Audit/Evaluation	Audit and Evaluation						157,5	0.00	0.00			B770701000	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	1999	1999/2316 - BGD/B7-3030/1B/1999/0011/2 - Proshika	Post 1998 Floods Micro-credit rehabilitation programme Bangladesh - Part 2		X				8.205	0.00	0.00			B73030	Secteur non spécifié
	1999	1999/2318 - BGD/B7-3030/1B/1999/0011/3 - RDRS	Post 1998 Floods Micro-credit rehabilitation programme Bangladesh - Part 3		X				1.230	0.00	0.00			B73030	Secteur non spécifié
	1999	DEM/1999/374	South to South Initiatives : An alternative approach to sustained improvements in reproductive health		X				995,5	0.00	0.00			B76310	
	1999	ECHO/BGD/210/1999/01000	Humanitarian aid in favour of the victims of flooding in Bangladesh.						2.000	2.000	1.928,60			B7210	Water / Sanitation

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	1999	ECHO/BGD/210/1999/02000	Floods response-1999						1.075	1.075	1.017			B7210	General
	1999	EVA/1999/3	Cross-Evaluation of EC financed projects involving micro-credit in BGD						93,5	93,5	85,6		28.07.00	B76510	
	1999	PVD/1999/1102	BGD Red Crescent Society Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme						0.00	0.00	0.00			B76000	EMERGENCY FOOD AID
	1999	PVD/1999/31	Strengthening of GONOKENDRA (local libraries) for life-long learning and community development in BGD		X				468,7	468,7	198			B76000	
	1999	PVD/1999/382	Socio-economic and political empowerment of women in BGD		X				422	422	422			B76000	INFORMAL/SEMI-FORMAL FIN INST.
	1999	PVD/1999/431	Support to TBAS and small women organisations for sustainable development - 1998-2001		X				762,6	762,6	762,6			B76000	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
	1999	PVD/1999/74	Haor Rural Development Project (HRDP, KHALIAJURI THANA)		X				500	500	415,6			B76000	BASIC HEALTH CARE
	1999	PVD/1999/84	Integrated Rural Development Project, South Kurigram District		X				500	500	378,8			B76000	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAIL
	1999	PVD/1999/85	Wheelchairs for Children and Adults in BGD		X				148,9	148,9	148,9			B76000	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED
	1999	PVD/1999/87	Programma di sviluppo comunitario integrato per il sottocentro di Lokhanda		X				89,4	89,4	89,4			B76000	RURAL DEVELOPMENT
	1999	PVD/1999/879	Appui à un programme de santé urbaine mené dans la région de Dacca						1.850						
V	1999	ECHO/TPS/219/199/8/01008	Disaster Preparedness Programme	X					200						

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						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	2000	2000/0009	Primary Health Project Cox's Bazaar Phase 3						1.150	985,7	463,1			B73000B	Soins et services de santé de base
	2000	2000/2004	TA for quality control of fishery						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000B	
	2000	2000/0012 - ALA/00/12	Small Initiatives by Local Innovative NGOs SMILING						8.000	0.00	0.00			B73000B	En faveur des ONG Internationales
	2000	2000/2011 - ALA/00/11	Support to Small NGOs						0.00	0.00	0.00			B73000B	Micro-projets
	2000	2000/2089 - E/1869/2000	Food Security 2000						28.500	6.734,90	4.775,50			B72000B	Programmes de sécurité et d'aide alimentaire
	2000	2000/2102	P.H.C. Programme in Cox's Bazar-Phase III						415,2	0.00	0.00			B73000B	SANTE DE BASE
	2000	2000/2222	Programme of Assistance to Myanmar/Burmese Muslim Refugees in Bangladesh						4.869,70	0.00	0.00			B73020B	Aide aux réfugiés (dans les pays receveur)
	2000	2000/2473 - 1998/0598-1	Support for Victims of Violence		X				139	139	0.00			B77070	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	2000	ECHO/BGD/2-10/2000/01000	Emergency aid to victims of the floods in the western districts of Bangladesh.						1.500	1.500	1.417,90			B7210	General
	2000	PVD/2000/51	The Urban Community Health Programme		X				1.850	1.850	871,6		Sep-04	B76000	BASIC HEALTH CARE
	2000	PVD/2000/56	Primary education and vocational training for slum children of Dhaka urban area		X				918,6	918,7	227,8		Aug-04	B76000	SECTORS NOT SPECIFIED
	2000	PVD/2000/590	Integrated health and family development project, Kishorgani District		X				299,2	299,2	109,7		Aug-03	B76000	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
	2000	PVD/2000/231 /UK	Appui à un programme pour la transformation des produits agricoles mene dans plusieurs regions du Sri Lanka, BDG et Nepal		X				492,9						

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	2000	PVD/2000/845	Programma di sviluppo integrato per minoranze fuoricasts nella regione sud occidentale del BGD		X				223	223	62,7		Sep-03	B76000	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAIN
	2001	2001/0033	BRAC: Additional Support to NFPE III						30.000	0.00	0.00			B73000B	EDUCATION DE BASE
	2001	2001/0088	Intensive District Approach to Education for All (IDEAL)						23.250	0.00	0.00			B73000B	
	2001	2001/0089	BRAC - Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction						28.700	28.000	2.845,80			B73000B	
	2001	2001/0095 - B7-709/2001/3080	EU-Election Observation Mission to Bangladesh, Parliamentary Elections in October 2001						875,8	0.00	0.00			B77090	Soutien aux processus électoraux
	2001	2001/0182 - B7-701/2001/0581 Bangladesh	Asserting the Human Rights of brothel Children and their WIP (Women in Prostitution) mothers						647,4	517,9	136,8			B77010	GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE
	2001	2001/0299	Food Security 2001						24.500	0.00	0.00			B72000	Programmes de sécurité et d'aide alimentaire
	2001	2001/0475	Expanding community capacity to provide essential care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families in developing countries						1.627,70	0.00	0.00			B76312	
	2001	PVD/2001/3	Water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion for communities in difficult rural environments		X				817,3	817,3	134,3		Mar-05	B76000	WATER AND SANITATION
	2001	PVD/2001/410	AMADER SHONGOTHON (OUR ORGANISATION) BGD		X				952,9	952,9	170,5		Mar-06	B76000	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Potential Case Study	Year	Program/ Project	Title	Ongoing at 2nd CS	Ongoing at 3rd CS	Documents available			Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date started	Date closed	From	Sector
						Financing	Project Inception or other reports	Review, Monitoring, or Evaluation							
	2001	PVD/2001/448	ARCH - Advancing Rural Capacity in Haor		X				526,2	526,1	66,5		Nov-05	B76000	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY
	2001	PVD/2001/473	Developing a conducive environment for urban disadvantaged children in Dhaka City		X				997	997	256,7		Jan-05	B76000	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAIL
	2001	PVD/2001/487	The People's schools programme, Gonopathsala		X				937,5	937,5	182,9		Mar-06	B76000	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
	2001	PVD/2001/529	Capacity Building for Tuberculosis control and Leprosy elimination		X				652,8	652,7	208,9		Mar-05	B76000	MEDICAL SERVICES
	2002	2002/0495	Pilot Investment Project for Rural Towns Development						12.500	0.00	0.00			B73000	EMPLOI