Report on Monitoring and Review of CGP Research Projects

2nd Call: Phase –I & II

NATP: KGF Unit

PART- A: SUMMARY MONITORING REPORT

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PART–A: Summary Monitoring Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART-B: Detailed Monitoring Observations

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEZ	**Agro-Ecological Zone**
AHDP	**Association of Human Develop Program**
ARF	**Agrarian Research Foundation**
ARS	**Agricultural Research Station**
AWD	**Alternate Wetting and Drying**
BARC	**Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council**
BARI	**Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute**
BAU	**Bangladesh Agricultural University**
BAURES	**Bangladesh Agricultural University Research System**
BCSKS	**Bittohin Chasi Samaj Kalloyan Sangstha**
BINA	**Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture**
BISHL	**Best Institute for Saving Helpless and Landless**
BLRI	**Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute**
BMI	**Body Mass Index**
BRRI	**Bangladesh Rice Research Institute**
BSMRAU	**Bangobandhu Saikh Mujibor Rahman Agricultural University**
BANA	**Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture**
BPH	**Brown Plant Hopper**
BLRI	**Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute**
BISHAL	**Best Institute for Saving Helpless and Landless**
CASEED	**Center for Agriculture & Sustainable Environment Entrepreneurship**
CC	**Cross-Cutting**
CDB	**Cotton Development Board**
CDMS	**Chinispur Dipsikha Mahila Samity**
CGP	**Competitive Grant Program**
CHT	**Chittagong Hill Tracts**
CI	**Co-Investigator**
CIG	**Common Interest Group**
CONP	**Concern on National Problems**
CVASU	**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University**
CSO (CC)	**Chief Scientific Officer (Current Charge)**
CDP	**Cotton Development Board**
DAE	**Department of Agricultural Extension**
DLS	**Department of Livestock Services (MOFL)**
DTW	**Deep Tube Well**
DD	**Deputy Director**
DLS	**Department of Livestock Services**
DoF	**Department of Fisheries**
ED	**Executive Director**
EFADF	**Environment Friendly Agricultural Development Foundation**
FGD	**Focus Group Discussion**
FMD	**Foot and Mouth Disease**
FR	**Farm Reservation**
GB	**Governing Board**
GO	**Government Organization**
GOB	**Government of Bangladesh**

GM	**Green Manure**
HRC	**Horticulture Research Centre**
HYV	**High Yielding Variety**
HARS	**Hill Agriculture Research Station**
HQ	**Headquarters**
IPNS	**Integrated Plant Nutrient System**
ICRM	**Integrated Crop and Research Management**
JCF	**Jagarani Chakra Foundation**
KGF	**Krishi Gobeshona Foundation**
LA	**Lead Agency**
M&E	**Monitoring and Evaluation**
MABFO	**Muslim Aid Bangladesh Field Office**
MOA	**Ministry of Agriculture**
MoU	**Memorandum of Understanding**
MP	**Muriate of Potash**
MUAC	**Mid Upper Arm Circumference**
NARS	**National Agricultural Research System**
NGO	**Non-Government Organization**
NJF	**Nareer Jonno Foundation**
NR	**Natural Resource**
NSTU	**Noakhali Science and Technology University**
OFRD	**On-Farm Research Division**
OM	**Organic Matter**
PHKS	**Pathahara Kalyan Sangstha**
PI	**Principal Investigator**
PIAs	**Project Implementing Agencies**
PPR	**Peste des Petits Ruminants**
PRC	**Pulse Research Centre**
PSTU	**Patuakhali Science and Technology University**
PVC	**Polyvinyl Chloride**
PKS	**Palli Karmasansttan**
PM	**Poultry Manure**
RARS	**Regional Agricultural Research Station**
RDA	**Rural Development Academy**
RDRS	**Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service**
R& D	**Research Development**
SPS	**Social Progress Services**
SRC	**Spices Research Centre**
SSURA	**Society for Sustainable Development in Rural and Urban Areas**
STW	**Shallow Tube Well**
SUS	**Social Upliftment Society**
SSO	**Senior Scientific officer**
T.Aman	**Transplanted Aman**
TMUF	**Trinmul Manobik Unnayan Forum**
TOR	**Terms of Reference**
TSP	**Triple Super Phosphate**
TWST	**Testing Water Saving Technology**
WUE	**Water Use Efficiency**
YMV	**Yellow Mosaic Virus**

Executive Summary

The Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF), in conformity with its mission and mandate, supports short to medium term researches that have the potential to generate, validate and adopt technologies for increasing agricultural productions and stabilizing food security in the country through Competitive Grants Program (CGP). Under the second call for CGP, KGF had approved 35 research projects in two phases 21 project in Phase-I and 14 projects in Phase-II) which are now at different stages of implementation across the country in diverse locations as may be seen in Appendix-01. Additionally, there are four pilot projects for up scaling technologies pertaining to (i) Large scale adoption of an improved Sesame variety in the Khulna region,(ii) Potato storage under natural condition, (iii) Improved water management for increasing cropping intensity in Chapai Nawabganj, and (iv) Piloting Khagrachari Model of homestead vegetable production.

Among the 21 projects under the Second Call Phase-I, 14 belong to Crops, 2 to Natural Resources, 3 to Livestock, I to Fisheries and 1 to Cross- Cutting sub-sectors. These 21 CGP projects were mostly fielded in May – June, 2011. The 14 CGP projects under Phase-II include 10 from crops, 2 from Livestock, 1 from Fisheries and 1 from Cross-Cutting sub-sectors that started functioning from Sept– Oct, 2011.

The 14 projects of Crops sub-sector under Phase-1 broadly covered researchable areas ranging from variety selection, validation and upscaling of production technologies, yield gap minimization, crop intensification etc. with fewer research proposals on pest control and other sub-sectors viz. Natural Resources, Livestock, Fisheries and Cross- cutting. In phase–II, a similar picture is evident except that research proposal under Natural Resources sub sector is practically absent.

Of the 39 projects (Phase I & II -35, Pilot Projects -4) under implementation at 145 diverse locations, the monitoring team covered 97 locations in about two weeks with considerable communication difficulties and transit dislocations.

Out of the 39 projects, 14 projects (Phase I -8, Phase II- 6) were under implementation by different GOs without any NGO participation. The performance rating of these 14 projects ranged from HS (highly satisfactory) in three, S (Satisfactory) in seven (with the exception of one trial site at Khagrachari), and MS (moderately satisfactory) in four projects. The 21 projects under collaborative implementation with 28 NGOs (Phase I - 17 NGOs in 13 projects; Phase II - 11 NGOs in eight projects) had variable ratings that ranged from MS to HS. Five components in four

projects (viz, C-6.9, C-9.6, L-19.2 and F-21.20) were found to be unsatisfactory for reasons including mere negligence in the implementation process. None of the projects, however, was rated unsatisfactory in its entirety.

Implementation responsibilities of four pilot projects rested upon four GOs viz, BARI, BSMRAU, KU and BINA. The performance ratings of these projects were HS for two and S for the other two. Performance rating of one project (L-17.4) will be done at a later stage because of its delayed commencement as per revised plan.

In section 3, some actions have been suggested for 15 project components (belonging to four GO-implemented projects and 11 GO & NGO collaborated projects) that were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) in order to overcome implementation lapses and shortcomings through corrective measures to be taken during subsequent stages of implementation.

During monitoring, it was revealed that 28 NGOs /Private organizations have participated in 21 projects out of the total 35 projects under phase I & II which have been summarily presented in Appendix- 02. This is quite an encouraging situation in view of its adherence to KGF's mission that promotes R&D initiatives under a pluralistic research environment.

Monitoring revealed that not all the NGOs are technically equipped to implement their assigned components, thus leading to poorer performance. Monitoring also revealed unexpected lapses on the part of some PIs from public institutions as well.

The present monitoring report consists of two volumes: **Part-A (Summary Monitoring Report)** and **Part –B (Detailed Monitoring Observations** as **ANNEX-01**) The section 4 of Part-A covers **Brief Monitoring Observations** to provide a capsule view of key observations and ratings on each project.

1.0 Introduction

The Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF), constituted a committee for independent monitoring of the on-going CGP (Completive Grants Program) projects being implemented by different NARS institutions, Govt. department and agricultural universities in collaborations with and NGOs in most cases. The composition of the monitoring team and its TOR (Terms of Reference) are provided at Appendix- 03 and Appendix- 04, respectively.

The assignment given to the Monitoring Team included monitoring and review of 35 projects of the 2nd Call (21 of Phase-I, 14 of Phase- II)and also four(4)Pilot Projects which was accomplished by the team of 9 members divided into four small groups as shown in Appendix-01.

Since the project locations are dispersed throughout the country as may be seen in Appendix -01, the total task of monitoring was shared by team members based on proximity of locations, interest and expertise of monitoring members. During monitoring, maximum efforts have been made by individual groups to cover as many locations as possible to gather relevant information pertaining to projects implementation status. Due attention was given to activities performed under each project and assessing their merit towards achievement of project objective and expected outputs. Suggestions have been made to help rectify short-coming and deficiencies encountered in the implementation process of the projects. The present report is the outcome of concerted efforts made by the monitoring team as a whole.

2.0 Monitoring Approach & Method

As a major tool of monitoring, the prescribed KGF formats (copy enclosed: Appendix-05, 06 & 07 for Desk, Field and Financial monitoring) were used in addition to supplemental information available in individual project's IR (Inception Report) and PR (Progress Report). Each group was provided with the Format, Inception and Progress reports, and necessary information. They also met the beneficiary farmers where possible and collected their opinions regarding the technology being tested and demonstrated. The groups also monitored the physical and financial records of the respective projects.

Except for a few cases, desk monitoring was mostly covered by Group-2 on the basis of proximity and concentration of lead agencies (LA) and Principal Investigators (PIs) around BARI, BRRI, BSMRAU and BAU. Reports prepared by individual groups were compiled and discussed among team members to supplement information and share views on the same projects having different locations covered by multiple groups.

The contents of the report have been divided into two volumes: **parts-A (Summary Monitoring Report) and Part – B (Detailed Monitoring Observations, ANNES-01).** The draft final report was prepared after compiling individual group reports. Opinion and inputs of the KGF professionals were included in the final report.

3.0 Actions Suggested for Moderately Satisfactory Projects

All the 39 projects (Phase I & Phase II - 35 and Pilot project – 4) were brought under the purview of the monitoring assignment. Of these, four Pilot projects and other 14 projects were exclusively implemented by different GOs including ARIs and universities.

The performance ratings of four pilot projects were highly satisfactory (HS) for two and satisfactory (S) for the other two. The performance rating of GO implemented 14 projects ranged from HS in three, S in seven (with the exception of one trial at Khagrachari), and MS (moderately satisfactory) in four projects.

The remaining 21 projects under collaborative implementation with 28 NGOs had variable ratings that ranged from MS to HS. Performance of five components in four projects (viz, C-6.9, C-9.6, L-19.2 and F-21.20) was found to be unsatisfactory for reasons including mere negligence in the implementation process. None of the projects was, however, rated unsatisfactory in its entirety. Performance rating of one project (L-17.4) will be done at a later stage because of its delayed commencement as per revised plan.

The following 15 project components (belonging to four GO- implemented projects and 11 GO & NGO collaborated projects) rated moderately satisfactory (MS) were found to have implementation lapses and shortcomings that are rectifiable during the on-going or subsequent stages of implementation. Comments/observations made against each project component are intended to make necessary corrective measures so that the projects/components may overcome the lapses and function on track to achieve objectives.

Sl. No.	Project ID, Title, Lead Agency and Relevant Component with Rating	Comments/ Observations of the team	Actions to be taken by KGF
I-01	**C-1.12: Rice production in drought-prone areas of Bangladesh** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** **Component and Rating : PHKS-MS**	The monitoring team conducted field visit in 4 sites out of 6 implementing sites of the project. Key planned activities include conducting baseline survey, imparting training/workshop, drought tolerant rice varieties selection, seed collection, research trials establishment, data collection and reporting. Activities assigned to PHKS were not properly accomplished as anticipated in the project design.	Instruction may be issued to concerned NGO component to strengthen its efforts for achieving project objectives and anticipated outputs.

Sl. No.	Project ID, Title, Lead Agency and Relevant Component with Rating	Comments/ Observations of the team	Actions to be taken by KGF
I-02	**C-1.21: Yield gap minimization in rice using Integrated Crop and Resource Management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh.** **Lead Agency: BRRI** **Components : SPS-MS**	The implementing responsibility of NGO SPS (Social Progress Service) extends over four upazilas of two districts. The quality of work and output with inadequate knowledge base may amount to poor achievement of project objectives. In most of the sites visited only seedbed was found but there was no signboard of KGF that created problems to identify the project compared to surrounding farmer's field. Monitoring needs further strengthening specially with the NGO, SPS.	Instruction may be issued to concerned NGO component to strengthen its efforts for achieving project objectives and anticipated outputs.
I-03	**C-4.1: Intensification of rice-based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties.** **Lead Agency: BAU** **Components : BCSKS-MS**	Uniformity of conditions has not been taken into consideration while setting trial Variable land topography, soil fertility, sowing time and management package may jeopardize the anticipated results and outputs.	Instruction may be issued to concerned NGO component to strengthen its efforts for achieving project objectives and anticipated outputs.
I-04	**C-4.9: Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system.** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **BARI (ORC)- MS**	Trials on different varieties of Rapeseeds were carried out separately on different plots; thus, comparison with respect to varietal productivity could not be made to achieve project objectives.	The PI may be instructed to set up future trials such that varietal comparison can be made and project objectives and anticipated outputs are achieved.
I-05	**C-6.8 : Validation and up-scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **BSMRAU -MS** **SSURDA -MS** **PHKS -MS**	Problems are observed in land selection. Educational background and experience of NGO staff are not situated to project need. The activities accomplished by the GO & NGO component, were found to be inadequate to achieve project objectives as per research plan.	The PI may be instructed to set up future trials on suitable land to meet the objective of the trial. NGO component should recruit qualified field staff for smooth implementation of project activities.
I-06	**NR-16.15: Testing, Validation and Up-scaling of Water Saving Technology in Rice Production(TWST)** **Lead Agency: BRRI** **Components : BRRI-MS**	Research activities are going on with some difficulties The check valve technology is not yet refined enough to make it flawless at all locations. In case of Farm Reservoir, variability exists in civil works and design that needs to be improved upon to achieve project objectives.	Instructions may be issued to the PI to take necessary measures for developing a flawless Check-Valve technique, and to ensure establishment of effective Farm Reservoir with right dimensions and quality as per project proposal.

Sl. No.	Project ID, Title, Lead Agency and Relevant Component with Rating	Comments/ Observations of the team	Actions to be taken by KGF
I-07	**L-19.2: Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures** **Lead Agency: CVASU** **Components : CVASU-MS**	The CVASU component has made considerable positive strides in target villages of Potia and Hatazari upazilas of Chittagong, but the activities are currently at halt because of poor fund flow (as reported) and ineffective coordination.	Coordination needs to be strengthened for smooth functioning of project components. The CVASU component deserves support for continuing the project activities. [The performance of other two components (viz, BLRI and AHDP) as revealed during monitoring were found to be inadequate and inconsistent and thus rendered unsatisfactory].
I-08	**L-20.4: Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and adopt preventive measures** **Lead Agency: BAU** **Components : TMUF-MS**	At the Modhupur site of the project, experiments are being conducted in 2 unions of Modhupur and 2 unions of Sakhipur having 20 beneficiaries /Union. Activities of NGO component were not adequately organized and focused to achieve project objectives. NGO activities needs to strengthen to covered projected beneficiaries.	Instruction may be issued to concerned NGO component to strengthen its efforts for achieving project objectives and anticipated outputs.
I-09	**F-22.1 : Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail (Viviparus sp.) Shing, (Heteropneustes sp.) Culture in Cage in Ponds of Adviasi Households.** **Lead Agency: BAU** **Components :** **BAU- MS** **BISHAL- MS**	Lack of coordination and supervision on the part of the PI resulted in implementation lapses. During monitoring the trial results could not be shown properly as the fish was harvested prior to monitoring.	The PI should be instructed to exercise strong supervision and monitoring of the NGO component activities so that project objectives are achieved.
II- 10	**C-1.27: Productivity enhancement through improved management practices, tools and techniques** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **BARI (OFRD)-MS** **SUS- MS**	The objectives of the project were improvement of Management practices like tillage practices and adoption of improved technologies, nutrient package and varietal inclusion. But it appears that for lack of motivation farmers' response to the Special Power tiller was not encouraging. Extension efforts made in the area are not effective enough for diffusion of new technology.	The PI should be instructed to exercise strong supervision and monitoring of the NGO component activities so that project objectives are achieved.
II-11	**C-2.19 Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **BARI(OFRD)- MS**	The implementation status of the project is yet to reach a satisfactory level for some lapses like improper land selection and non-compliance of planned activities for which expected objectives and outputs (increased farm income and production of vegetables and fruits to be linked to market chains) may not be achieved.	The PI may be advised to take necessary measures to eliminate lapses from the on-going and future activities so that objectives are achieved.

Sl. No.	Project ID, Title, Lead Agency and Relevant Component with Rating	Comments/ Observations of the team	Actions to be taken by KGF
II-12	**C-5.2: Yield maximization of mustard and sesame through improved package of production practices in some selection areas of the country.** **Lead Agency: BINA** **Components :** **JCF- MS; MABFO- MS**	The assigned project activities for the NGOs MABFO and JCF were not properly accomplished in respect of setting block farming trials where the crop condition was also poor.	Instruction may be issued to concerned NGO component to strengthen its efforts for achieving project objectives and anticipated outputs.
II-13	**C-7.9: Validation and up-scaling of year- round pineapple production technology in hilly areas.** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **BARI- MS** **NJF- MS**	The trials at Ramgarh upazila demonstrated poor performances in respect of land selection, plot size, crop condition and expression of treatment effect – the latter being unclear and inadequate. The status of experiments established at Sreemangal (Maulavibazar) in collaboration with the NGO named NJF (Nareer Jonna Foundation) was found to be also poor. Trials at Naniarchar of Rangamati are, however, better managed.	Instructions may be issued to the PI and participating NGO to execute the trial on uniform plant population/plantation (available in the area) so the effect of the applied ripener becomes more distinct for demonstration to other farmers/pineapple planters in fulfillment of project objectives.
II-14	**F-21.20: Adaptation of high valued fish species shing (*Heterponeustes fossilis)* culture technology for Maximizing prediction in three Agro-Ecological zones of Bangladesh.** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** **Components :** **BSMRAU-MS** **CDMS-MS**	The project is designed to be implemented by three organizations- BSMRAU, CDMS and CASEED. As lead agency, BSMRAU is responsible for coordination and technical backup, while CDMS is responsible for conducting field level adaptive trials on Shing culture technology. CASEED (a private organization) is responsible for organizing farmers' training. Monitoring revealed weak implementation status on the part of BSMRAU and CDMS. [The performance of CASEED was rated unsatisfactory for not completing its assigned training activities]	The coordinator and PIs of the collaborating units should be instructed to be more cautious and serious in future trials so that lapses do not occur.
II-15	**CC-25.2: Development of integrated crop-fish production system using ditch-and-dyke method in low lying areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** **Components : BSMRAU-MS** .	This project, aiming at developing an Integrated Crop-Fish Production System , is being conducted at three upazilas (Jhalakati ,Rajapur and Gabtoli) At Gabtali upazila,selection of appropriate site and development of a suitable ditch& dike are not properly done to fulfill project objectives. The dykes established at Gabtoli sites went under flood water affecting anticipated results. Participation and involvement of DAE and DoF personnel appeared to be limited. The supervision by the PI is inadequate.	KGF may issue instruction to PI for frequent and effective supervision to ensure proper establishment of ditch-dyke system at all locations/sites so that project objectives are achieved.

4.0 Brief Monitoring Observations

This section is devoted to making a summary observation and performance rating on each of the 39 projects (Phase I -21, Phase II-14 and Pilot Projects- 4) under the purview of the current monitoring program. The summary observations are derived from the detailed field monitoring observations (Part-B of the Report) and relevant documents.

Of the 39 projects, 14 were under implementation by different GOs without any NGO participation. The performance rating of these 14 projects ranged from HS (highly satisfactory) in three, S (satisfactory) in seven (with the exception of one trial site at Khagrachari), and MS (moderately satisfactory) in four projects. The 21 projects under collaborative implementation with 28 NGOs had variable ratings that ranged from MS to HS.

Implementation responsibilities of four pilot projects were given to four GOs viz, BARI, BSMRAU, KU and BINA. The performance ratings of these projects were HS for two and S for the other two. Performance rating of one project (L-17.4) could not be done at this stage because of its delayed commencement as per revised plan. Five components in four projects (viz, C-6.9, C-9.6, L-19.2 and F-21.20) were found to be unsatisfactory for reasons including mere negligence in the implementation process. None of the projects was, however, rated unsatisfactory in its entirety.

Qualitative performance ratings are based on certain parameters which are defined at the bottom of each page.

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Summary Observation & Rating *
1	**C-1.12: Rice production in drought-prone areas of Bangladesh** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** Coordinator: Dr.S I Afrad,Assoc. Prof. **Components :** BRRI (PI- M S Kabir,CSO) SSURDA(Pallabi, Mirpur) PHKS(Ashratpur, Rangpur)	The monitoring team conducted field visit in 4 sites out of 6 implementing sites of the project. Key planned activities include conducting baseline survey, imparting training/workshop, drought tolerant rice varieties selection and seed collection, research trials establishment, research data collection and reporting. All key activities were successfully performed.. According to our field observations, as per project design all trails were established. Data collection has been done as per plan. Farmers are happy with productivity and proposed drought friendly crop management packages. Research activities and progress made by BRRI and SSURD are satisfactory, and Moderately Satisfactory for PHKS. **Rating: BRRI- Satisfactory (S) , SSURDA- Satisfactory (S) , PHKS- Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**
2	**C-1.21: Yield gap minimization in rice using Integrated Crop and Resource Management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh.**	Out of nine sites, eight were visited except Pakundia.. In most of the sites, only seedbed found but there was no signboard of KGF that created problems to identify the project compared to surrounding farmer's field.

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Summary Observation & Rating *
	Lead Agency: BRRI **Coordinator:** Dr. M S Islam Mamin,PSO& Head,ARD **Components :** BRRI (PI- Rafiqul Islam,SSO,ARD) SPS (Social Progress Services), Bottala, Sherpur).	However, there has been a production increase that ranged from 0.5 to 1.0 Mt/ha due to ICRM introduction Monitoring needs further strengthening specially for the NGO, SPS. Overall performance of the project is satisfactory; the NGO performance may be rated moderately satisfactory. **Rating : BRRI- Satisfactory (S)** **SPS-Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**
3	**C-2.11: Crop intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling production of short duration rice and mungbean** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** **PI:** Prof Dr. M Moynul Haque, BSMRAU **Components :** -RDRS (Rangpur) -Jhumka Bangladesh (West Kafrul, Dhaka)	The monitoring team carried out field visit in 7 sites out of 9 field implementing sites. Key planned activities are trial sites and farmers' selection, farmer orientation, establishment of trials of all four crops in one cycle, research data collection, analysis and reporting. All key activities were successfully performed. Data collection has been done as per plan. According to project plan, existing patterns of three crops in the area will successfully be replaced by the proposed two cropping patterns of four crops. Roles of all institutions involved are effectively making the project activities successful. Actions performed up till now are successfully contributing towards the achievements of project objective. **Rating: Highly Satisfactory**
4	**C-2.20: Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production.** **Lead Agency: PSTU,** Dumki, Patuakhali. **Coordinator:** Prof. Dr. M Harun –Or- Rashid, PSTU **Components :** ARF(Agrarian Research Foundation; at Pisciculture, Moammadpur, Dhaka)	Visits to four locations, two of each of the two coastal districts, Patuakhali (PSTU) and Jhalakati (ARF NGO) revealed the successful production of HYV T-Aman (BRRI-41) and its yield performance recorded almost double the local varieties. The planned activities after harvesting HYV T-Aman have been implemental by planting short growing crops like chickpea/maize/sesame. The inclusion of HYV T-Aman followed by the short growing crops in the cropping system expressed as an innovative technology for increasing production in tidal floodplain farming community. The study is going on smoothly in all locations to achieve project objectives. **Rating: PSTU- Satisfactory (S), ARF- Highly Satisfactory (HS)**
5	**C-3.1: Validation and up-scaling of maize after T. Aman rice in two southern districts.** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Coordinator:** Dr. M. Jalal Uddin Sarkar, CSO, BARI.	The adaptive trials of 3 varieties of maize after T-Aman have been conducted in two project locations of Satkhira district. The growing maize plants showed excellent growth with the management practices including due attention to the pest control operation at the seedling stage of maize plants. Besides, financial immobilization in these locations, all other activities regarding up-scaling maize crop after T-Aman rice appeared to be satisfactory. **Rating: Satisfactory (S)**

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

Sl. No.	**Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components**	Summary Observation & Rating *
6	**C-4.1: Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties.** **Lead Agency: BAU** Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Lutful Hassan, Dept. of Genetics & Plant Breeding,BAU. **Components :** PI: Mr. Mohammad Ali, BCSKS, Iswardi, Pabna.	All key planned activities have been performed with some small gaps in land selection and field management. Research data are collected but improvement is required in data recording. BCSKS's field staff requires training in data recording and field management. Four (4) varieties of mustard viz, Tori 7, BARI sarisha 14, BARI sarisha 15 and BINAsarisha 4 found at 5 sites of Boyra, Mymensingh and BINA sarisha 4 & BARI sarisha15 at Haluaghat and Muktagacha. BARI sarisha14 & BARI sarisha 15, found at ripening stage, would be fitted in between T.Aman and Boro rice. The project objectives are expected to be achieved. **Rating: BAU- Satisfactory (S),** **BCSKS- Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**
7	**C-4.9: Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system.** **Lead Agency: Oil Research Centre (ORC), BARI, Gazipur** **PI:** Dr. Md. Abdul Latif Akanda, SSO, ORC, BARI	Five research sites were visited by the team out of 7 sites in Sirajganj, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj districts. Key planned activities are trial sites selection, farmers' selection and training, setting up trials of mustard and sesame in one cycle, research data collection and analysis and reporting. Up to our visit all key planned activities were performed. Among the mustard varieties, performance of BARI Sarisha-15 is better than other 2 improved varieties in terms of yield and duration of production. Productivity of sesame is also good at both the locations. Though in some sites, crop conditions are not satisfactory, yet all these activities are contributing towards the achievement of objective. At Sherpur Sadar, Nakla and Nalitabari, varieties of Mustard were BARI sarisha 9, BARI sarisha 14, BARI sarisha 15 and Maghi sarisha (local). The performance of BARI sarisha 14 and BARI sarisha 15 was very good and at maturity stage but BARI sarisha 9 and Maghi sarisha affected by cold. The performance of local variety was poor in comparison with other BARI varieties. **Rating: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**
8	**C-5.5: Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains** **Lead Agency: BARI, Khairtala, Jessore.** **Coordinator:** Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam, PSO, RARS, BARI, Jessore.	The project is being conducted by BARI in partnership with NGO Chetona at six MLT sites (Kaliganj,Shalikha, Narail Sadar, Kushtia Sadar, Modhukhali and Jhikargacha) of BARI in six districts. The trials at Jhikargacha(Jessore) is implemented by Chetona. Thirty five mustard growing farmers were trained in each batch before sowing of mustard. Results indicated that short duration BINA sharisha-4 gave the highest yield followed by BARI sharisha-15,but it takes 10-12 days more than BARI sharisha 14 & 15 to mature..Among the long duration

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	Components: 1. PI: Md. Rezaul Islam, CHETONA, Chachra, Jessore.	varieties, BARI sharisha 11 produced the highest yield. Boro rice can be successfully grown after harvesting BARI sharisha 14 & 15. The yield gap of mustard has been minimized by about 50% Good potentiality of mustard and sharisha was observed in the project area. The performance of both the component is satisfactory. **Rating: BARI- Satisfactory (S) ;** **CHETONA- Satisfactory (S)**
9	**C-6.8 : Validation and up-scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Coordinator:** Dr. Md. Ashraf Hosain, SSO **Components :** **1.PI**: Dr. A.H.M. Mahfuzul Haque, Senior Sci Officer. BARI, 2. PI: Mr. Md. Moshiul Islam, Agronomy Department, BSMRAU. 3. PI: Mr. Md. Yeaminur Rahmabn, SSURDA 4. PI: Mr. Md. Saiful Islam, PHKS, Rangpur,	Out of six districts, the monitoring team carried out visits in eight trial sites in three northern districts viz, Gaibandha, Rangpur and Kurigram. Key planned activities include famer selection and training, on-station trial of lentil, on-farm participatory trials of promising lentil varieties, on-farm participatory trials of lentil relay cropping with rice, on-farm adaptive trial of different lentil varieties, trial for screening lentil varieties/lines suitable for relay cropping with TAman rice, and organizing field day. As per plan all field level key activities have been performed. Research data has been collected and recorded as per plan. In two sites, problems are observed in land selection and educational background and experience of NGO staff. The research is expected to disseminate this technology for driving crop diversification and reverse the decline in pulse production. Marginal, small and tenant farmers will be more benefited. **Rating: BARI- Satisfactory (S), BSMRAU- Moderately Satisfactory (MS), SSURDA- Moderately Satisfactory (MS), PHKS- Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**
10	**C-6.9** : Validation and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification **Lead Agency: BARI** **Coordinator:** Dr. Md. Harunor Rashid, SSO, Regional Research Station, Rahamatpur,Barisal. **Components :** **1 Agrarian Research Foundation(ARF)** **2.Trinamul Manabik Unnayan Forum (TMUF).**	During visits to Tangail sites, lack of monitoring was observed and hence recommended for intensive monitoring. The variety BARI masur7 of lentil and BARI chola 9 of chickpea were used in the study. Three experiments, one of lentil and two of chickpea were visited; chickpea fields found very poor with little management, huge weeds and very few chickpea plants. No systematic data records were found. The rating of the NGO component is unsatisfactory. **Rating: BARI- Satisfactory (S),, ARF- Satisfactory (S),, TMUF- Unsatisfactory (US),**
11	**C-7.12: Standardization of protocol, and in vitro production of BARI kala-3 & BARI kala-4 plantlets and their validation trial at hilly areas** **Lead Agency: BARI** **PI:** Mst. Dilafroza Khanam, PSO, Bio-technology Division,	The project on standardization of protocol for in vitro production of BARI Kala-3 and BARI Kala-4 plantlets and validation of their performance in hilly areas is being implemented quite methodically and planned activities have been performed properly. Seventeen on-farm trials have been established of which nine were visited.

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	Components : **1. Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Raikhali,** **2. Plant Tissue Culture La., Mustafa Agroproduct Ltd.** **3. Agricultural Research Station, Ramgarh, Khagrachari.**	The project management including collaboration among implementing partners is very satisfactory. Procurement of equipment and services has been done as per procedure. It is expected that the project objectives would be achieved. The progress made thus far is rated highly satisfactory. **Rating : BARI- Highly Satisfactory, MAgro- Highly Satisfactory**
12	**C-9.6 : Rhizome Rot Disease of Ginger and Its Management** **Implementing Agency: BARI** **PI:** Dr. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed, PSO Plant Pathology, BARI,	During monitoring, considerable difficulties were experienced by the monitoring team at SRC (Spices Research Centre) and Khagrachari sites for not being able to access adequate information for monitoring and evaluation. Based on information available with BARI HQ site and field observation, Clorax (10%) ST was reported to have performed better than Ridomil Gold to control Ginger Rot. Trial management was found to be very poor at Khagrachari site where weed control and other intercultural operations were seriously neglected. The overall rating of the project is satisfactory; but unsatisfactory for the Khagrachari trial site. **Rating: Unsatisfactory(US) for Khagrachari site;** **Overall- Satisfactory**
13	**C-11.1 : Management of Coconut Mite** **Implementing Agency: BARI** **PI:** Dr. Md. Nazirul Islam, PSO, **CI:** Mr. Md. Ishaqul Islam, Senior Scientific Officer , RARS, BARI, Jessore **CI**: Dr. Mst. Shamsunnahar, SSO, Plant Pathology, HRC, BARI,	Only one location (Jessore Sadar) which is under this project was monitored. The foliar application of Omite (miticide) at only one dose and neem oil without control trees is an incomplete design for coconut mite experiment. How the other treatments as Trichoderma (fungus) based composed and neem cake applied at the base of the coconut trees could control mites infesting crowns and nuts. Handling vast areas (576 ha) and large number of trees (3229) for management practices seems to be unrealistic. However in these project some natural enemies were find out against the coconut mite. It is evident that in Srilanka coconut mite has been effectively controlled through biological and ecofriendly practices. These projects require more realistic and effective treatments upon further refinement. The ongoing activities of the project may be rated satisfactory. **Rating: Satisfactory**

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14	**C-13.2 : Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajgonj** **Implementing Agency: BRRI** **PI:** Dr. Md. Fazle Rabbi PSO & Head, Entomology Division, BRRI	To run the project smoothly, recruitment of expert professional and field assistant has been done. As per project design, 76 DAE personnel and development workers were trained on BPH management technologies. Significantly higher yield was obtained with double nozzle sprayer used plots with better coverage of insecticide aplication. Monitoring on activities in farmers managed plots revealed that six brands of insecticides are applied 1-2 times by farmers to control BPH and other insect pests. About 250 farmers in Tarash upazila are adopting improved management practices for controlling BPH**. Rating: Satisfactory**
15	**NR-15.22: Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high Barind tract** **Implementing Agency: BARI** **PI:** Md. Abdus Salam, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Barind Station, Rajshahi,	Two sites out of three sites of this project were visited by the team. Key planned activities of the study are training of farmers, establishment of chickpea using residual soil moisture with minimum tillage, use of straw mulch with minimum tillage for potato production, validation of Wheat-Mungbean-T.aman rice cropping pattern with minimum irrigation using surface water and data collection, analysis and reporting. According to the plan, all key planned activities have been performed. Data collection has been done as per plan. According to the Annual Report of the last year and reaction of the farmers we met, cropping intensity of the project area was increased from 188% to 230% due to fallow land utilization after harvest of T. Aman rice using residual soil moisture. Gross margins of crops in trial plots were higher compared to those in farmers' plots at all three locations. It was observed that, as per project design, predicted results of research would be generated. **Rating: Highly Satisfactory.**
16	**NR-16.15: Testing, Validation and Up-scaling of Water Saving Technology in Rice Production(TWST)** **Implementing Agency: BRRI** **PI:** Dr. Md. Towfiqul Islam, SSO, BRRI, Joydebpur, Gazipur.	The monitoring team visited three locations of one upazilla (Dhamoirhat upazilla in Noagaon) out of two upazillas in two districts. With some limitations, all key planned activities have been performed. Data collection has been done as per plan also with some limitations. It was observed that, as per project design, research activities are going on with some difficulties. However, it seems that physical progress made so far is satisfactory in case of PVC Pipe Distribution Technology in DTW and Check Valve technologies in STW and need more efforts to make Farm Reservoir successful. At Kishoreganj site, repeated priming problem of Shallow Tube Well was solved by placement of check valve. The machine (STW) was started immediate while at test. The project can be considered as moderately satisfactory. **Rating: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**

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17	**L-17.4**: **Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes** **Lead Agency: BAU** **PI:** Prof. Dr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Dept. of Animal Science, BAU, **Components :** **1. Mr. Mohammad Ali, Executive Director, BCSKS, Iswardi, Pabna.**	According to the project design, the implementation sites are four of which, as per our visit plan, two sites were visited. Key planned activities are farmer selection, selection of cow and calf of buffalo, development of cost-effective complete feed formula, preparation of feeding schedule, farmer training, feeding, weight recording, data collection & analysis and reporting. Up to the monitoring time, farmer selection, selection of cow and calf of buffalo, preparation of feeding schedule have been performed as per plan. It was observed that, research activities are properly going on as per revised plan. **Rating: To be done at a later stage**.
18	**L-19.2: Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures** **Lead Agency: CVASU** **Coordinator:** Prof. Dr. A. S. Mahfuzul Bari, Vice-Canceller, CVASU, **Components :** 1. PI: Dr. Md. Aolad Hossain, AHDP, 2. PI: Dr. Md. Shahin Alam, BLRI.	Monitoring of project activities at two upazilas of Sirajganj districts and two upazilas of Bhola districts revealed inadequate progress made by AHDP that can hardly achieve project objectives. The activities so far done were stated to be inconsistent and frustrating. As reported, the BLRI component could not carry out the assigned clinical pathology and isolation of causal agent associated with calf disease. The CVASU component, with Dr. Bhajan Chandra Das (PI), however, made satisfactory positive stride towards achievement of the project objectives. But poor fund flow and lack of transport/ mobility support hampered the expected progress although the recruited Research Associate and Research Assistant were found to be active and organized during field visits to target villages of Potia and Hatazari upazilas of Chittagong. Too many dispersed sites were found to be a major management problem that resulted ineffective coordination among components. **Rating: CVASU- Moderately Satisfactory (MS); BLRI- Unsatisfactory (US); AHDP- Unsatisfactory (US);**
19	**L-20.4: Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and adopt preventive measures** **Lead Agency: BAU** **PI:** Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Md. Abu Hadi **Components : 1. Md. Mafuzur Rahman, Trinamul Manobik Unnayan Forum, TMUF**	At the Modhupur site of the project, experiments are being conducted in 2 unions of Modhupur and 2 unions of Sakhipur having 20 beneficiaries /Union. So far 40 beneficiaries have been trained. Farmers told that no animals affected after last vaccination. A huge number of cows, bullocks, horse gathered for vaccination and project assistance. The data was recorded properly by MS and Ph.D. students. Activities of the NGO component were not adequately organized and focused. The project can be rated as satisfactory for BAU and moderately satisfactory for the participating NGO. **Rating: BAU- Satisfactory (S);** **TMUF- Moderately Satisfactory (MS);**

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20	**F-22.1 : Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail *(Viviparus sp.)* Shing, (*Heteropneustes sp.)* Culture in Cage in Ponds of Adviasi Households.** **Lead Agency: BAU** **PI:** Dr. Mohammad Mahfujul Haque, Dept. of Aquaculture, BAU, **Components :** **CI: Md. Shafiq Amin, Best Institute for Saving Halples and Landless, BISHAL,**	The Nalitabari site of the project was visited. The most outstanding was that the Adibashi people have engaged themselves in fish culture. Fishes of the ponds and cages harvested before our visit as the monitoring program could not be coordinated properly. The farmer informed that stocking rate was 100 fish/ cage of which they harvest about 87-88 fish per cage. The PI should monitor the project activity more seriously. The project can be considered as moderately satisfactory for both the component. **Rating: BAU- Moderately Satisfactory (MS);** **BISHAL- Moderately Satisfactory (MS);**
21	**CC-25.1: Development of an integrated rice-fish production system in lower Meghna river floodplain of Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts**. **Lead Agency: BARI** **PI:** Prof. Dr. Mohammad Amin, PSO, BARI, Noakhali, **Components :** **1. Noakhali Science and Technology University (NSTU)** **CI: Abdullah-Al-Mamun,**	The On-farm Research Division of BARI and NSTU, with farmers participation through community mobilization, are implementing the project in farmers field of four upazilas of Noakhali district. Over wintered fingerlinks were collected from reliable source and distributed to farmers field as per set procedure. The stocking density was maintained 20 and 40/decimal in Aman and Boro respectively. Before stocking,length and weight were recorded for atleast 10% of each species (of Katla Ruhu, Mrigal ,Silver carp,Common carp and Sarputi) with initial weight ranging between 66-124 g and length 15-20 cm. Water quality parameters (temp, pH, dissolved oxygen, water depth and salinity) were recorded.Results indicated that fish yield in Boro pattern gross return, gross margin and BCR were higher than Aman based pattern. Performance of both the components was found satisfactory. **Rating: BARI- Satisfactory (S); NSTU- Satisfactory (S);**
	Phase – II Projects :	
1	**C-1.2: Testing, validation and upscaling of cotton-rice intercropping in Chittagong Hill districts.** **Lead Agency: Cotton Development Board(CDB), Dhaka** PI: Dr. Md. Farid Uddin, Deputy Director, (H.Q), (CDB), Khamarbari, Dhaka.	While cotton and other Jhum crops are still standing in the field, rice has been harvested from 35 trials. Data collected from 35 trials revealed that rice is higher in T1 and T2 thanJhum cultivation. After final data collection of other crops, best treatment will be selected on the basis of yield and income. At the end of trial,, economic analyses and BCR will be calculated. The field trials will be conducted in the two years in the three hill districts for making a final recommendation for the three hill districts. The implementation of the project and up-to-date progress made is in conformity with project objective and expected output which may be rated highly satisfactory. **Rating: Highly Satisfactory.**

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2	**C-1.11**: **Improvement of appropriate rice-based cropping systems in the Barind areas.** **Lead Agency: Rural Development Academy (RDA), Sherpur, Bogra.** PI: Mr. Md.Feroz Hossain, Director, RDA **Components : Shuranjana Social Service Association, (SSSA)**	Out of three sites in three upazillas under Bogra district, all sites were visited by the team. Key planned activities are selection and training of farmers, conducting farm trials and up scaling on three proposed patterns, organizing field day, data collection and reporting. All other activities are proportionally accomplished. As per plan, all research data have been collected and recorded. At Shibganj (Bogra), 38% more yield was obtained from the crops in trial plot compared to farmers practice. At Sherpur location, about 18% and 22% more yields were obtained from boro and aus rice, respectively in trial plot compared to farmers practice. Whereas in Shahjahanpur, about 33% and 21% more yield was obtained from Yard long Bean and Snake Gourd respectively in trial plot compared to farmers practice. Gross margins of crops in trial plots were higher compared to those in farmers' plots at all three locations. Based on the progress till to date, performance of both the component is rated satisfactory. **Rating: RDA- Satisfactory , SSSA – Satisfactory**
3	**C-1.26: Minimizing yield gaps in rice-based cropping systems three northern districts.** **Lead Agency: BARI** Coordinator: Dr. A.S.M.Mahbubur Rahman Khan, PSO, OFRD, BARI. **Components :** Padakhep Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK)	Out of three sites one site was visited by the monitoring team. The key planned activities include farmer selection and training, conducting on-farm trials, up-scaling, organization of field day, data collection and analysis and reporting. Within one cropping cycle all key planned activities were performed. It was found through inquiry that data collection has been done as per plan. According to observation farmers got more returns from BARI Sarish-14 and BARI Sarisha-15 among the HYV mustard varieties they cultivated. As per findings of the review of Annual Report, yields of mustard and boro rice were 0.78 t/ha and 4.80 t/ha in farmers plot and 1.55 t/ha and 5.76 t/ha in the trial plots respectively. Farmers also confirmed it. It was also seen that the gross margins of mustard and boro rice in trial plots were found higher compared to those in farmers' plots at Shibganj location. The yield of T. Aman is also higher than that of farmers' plots. The research activities are rated highly satisfactory for BARI and Moderately satisfactory for PMUK. R**ating: BARI- Highly Satisfactory. PMUK- Satisfactory.**
4	**C-1.27**: **Productivity enhancement through improved management practices, tools and techniques** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **PI: Dr.** Dilwar Ahmed Choudhury, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur.	Two sites of the project at Dhamrai upazila of Dhaka and Singair upazila of Manikgonj were visited. The objectives of the project were improvement of Management practices like tillage practices and adoption of improved technologies like nutrient package and varietal inclusion. Farmers' response to the Special Power tiller was not good (more hardship and labor intensive). Local varieties of Mustard are being cultivating in both the upazila and thus there is huge potential of introducing BARI sarisha 14 and BARI sarisha 15 variety of Mustard to augment oil seed production. Effort of introducing wheat in Singair would be difficult.

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	1. OFRD, BARI, Gazipur 2. Social Upliftment Society (SUS), Savar, Dhaka	The NGO part of the project was found to be moderately satisfactory. Data collection and other activities were done as per project plan. The overall rating of the project is moderately satisfactory. **Rating: BARI- Moderately Satisfactory (MS);** **SUS - Moderately Satisfactory (MS);**
5	**C-2.19 Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts** **Lead Agency: BARI** **Components :** **PI:** Mr. H.M. Khairul Bashar, SSO (I/C), OFRD, BARI, Sabujbag, Patuakhali,	Through this project, suitable management practices /options in coastal tidal floodplain eco-system will be disseminated among the farmers .through evaluation and screening of potential quick growing fruits and vegetables. Crop yield has been increased by 10-60% in the project area, and income of farmers has increased by 15-20%.The implementation process has considerable weakness and lapses. **Rating: Moderately Satisfactory.**
6	**C-4.5: Maximization of crop yield in T. Aman-Mustard-Boro cropping pattern by Agronomic Manipulation** **Lead Agency: BAU** **Components :** **PI:** Prof. Dr. M. Rafiqul Islam, Department of Soil Science, BAU,	Two sites of the project Dhanbari and Kalihati upazila of Tangail district was visited. Popularize Mustard + Boro rice as mixed cropping was the main objective of the project. Mustard (BARI sarisha14) was broad casted and after that seeds of BRRI dhan29 was sown in line. The farmers informed that in mixed cropping mustard was affected by rat and rice plants were too weak due to mustard plants. The farmers prefer mustard as a sole crop rather mixed Boro. A few farmers reported that after mustard harvest and consequent irrigation Boro rice plant rejuvenate and grows well. Engagement of DAE in field trial is an excellent attempt. Mixed cropping pattern needs further experimentation (better on station). The cropping pattern T. Aman (BINA dhan7) – Mustard (BARI sarisha14) – Boro BRRI dhan29) might be an excellent attempt of the areas. Data recording and other activities were done as per project plan. It can be rated as highly satisfactory. **Rating: Highly Satisfactory (HS).**
7	**C-5.2: Yield maximization of mustard and sesame through improved package of production practices in some selection areas of the country.** **Lead Agency: BINA** Coordinator: Dr. M. Raisul haider PSO and Head, TC & P Division, BINA, BAU Campus, **Components :**	Of five locations of this project, four locations were visited in four districts. In one location (Jessore) of lead agency (BINA), in block farming experiments with the cropping pattern of T-Aman – mustard – boro, the mustard plants (BINA sharisha – 4) demonstrated luxuriant growth with profuse flowering and pod bearing as compared to local variety in the farmers' adjacent field. Under the same cropping pattern, Muslim Aid (NGO) set block farming trials in two locations (Narail and Kushtia sadar) where the mustard crop was poor in plant stand with not so much flowering and Pod bearing. The same condition was found in Jhenaidha location of Jagoroni Chakra (NGO). Jute crop was proposed to

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	1. Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore 2.Muslim Aid Bangladesh Field Office (MABFO), Banani, Dhaka-1213.	be included in cropping pattern in place of Boro particularly in plots of Lohagora location of Narail district. For better management and utilization of land, lentil was planted after T. Aman to accommodate a cropping pattern like: T. Aman – Lentil – Sesame. The performance of BINA component was satisfactory and that of two NGOs moderately satisfactory. **Rating: BINA- Satisfactory,** **JCF- Moderately Satisfactory,** **MABFO- Moderately Satisfactory.**
8	**C-7.9: Validation and up-scaling of year-round pineapple production technology in hilly areas.** **Lead Agency: BARI** PI: Dr. Md. Sharaf Uddin, SSO, HRC, BARI, Joydebpur, Gazipur. **Components :** 1. BARI Hill Agri. Res. Station- Khagrachari. 2. Hill tracts Agr. Res. Station- Ramgarh, BARI 3.Nareer Jonno Foundation (NJF), Srimongal, Moulavibazar.	Monitoring visits to adaptive trial sites at different locations including BARI Headquarters, Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Maulavibazar revealed variable implementation status. The trials at Ramgarh upazila demonstrated poor performances in respect of land selection, plot size, crop condition and expression of treatment effect – the latter being unclear and inadequate. Trials at Naniarchar of Rangamati were found to be well set and well managed. The status of experiments established at Sreemangal (Maulavibazar) in collaboration with the NGO named NJF (Nareer Jonna Foundation) was found to be poor in terms of poor crop condition; in adequate plan population and unclear expression of treatment effect on crop. Suggestions have been given for future trials to be conducted on uniform plant population so that effect of the chemical ripener becomes distinct for demonstration. **Rating: BARI- Moderately Satisfactory,** **NJF- Moderately Satisfactory**
9	**C-8.14: Integrated management of major diseases of brinjal and tomato in Jamalpur & Sherpur districts.** **Lead Agency: BARI** PI: Dr. Biresh Kumar Goswami, PSO, RARS, BARI, Jamalpur-2000	Two sites of the project at Jamalpur and Sherpur was visited. All together 25 farmers plot was set of which 11 was of tomato and 14 of brinjal. Integrated disease management program initiated. The soil of tomato seedlings were sterilized by saw dust that control bacteria and nematode of soil. Then seed treatment by fungicide. The seedlings were covered by 60 mesh sieve to control fly. During planting the soil was sprayed by a systemic insecticide and then 15 days interval spray to control vector, Dithane- M 45 spray 15 days interval to control fungi. Stable bleching powder (15-20 kg/ha) applied to the soil before 15 days of planting to control soil bacteria. In the experimental plot of tomato and brinjal no disease or pest found but the surrounding farmers plot has severely affected with diseases. Some plots just have burned and most plant died. Both of tomato and brinjal farmers reported that they have got good production and price. Procurement was done as per project plan. Data

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Summary Observation & Rating *
		collection properly. The technology should be demonstrated and disseminated in the wider tomato and brinjal growing area of Bangladesh. The project can be rated as satisfactory. **Rating: Satisfactory**
10	**C-12.1: Development of Management Package for Powdery Mildew of BAU Kul and Apple Kul** **Lead Agency: Khulna Universiy** PI: Prof. Md. Rejaul Islam, Agrotechnology Discipline, Khulna University, Khulna. **Components :** 1. PATHIKRIT 2. Environment Friendly Agricultural Development Foundation (EFADF), Miapara 2nd. Lane, Khulna.	Key planned activities are epidemiological survey on the incidence of powdery mildew; conducted all field laboratory based experiments; evaluation of selected cultural management practices against the causal agent; training of the farmers, conducting orchard or plant based trials and pathogeneicity test. . Both laboratory and field based activities have proportionally been performed. Data collection has been done as per plan. It was observed that collected 50 no. of diseased sample with the help of a NGO, EFADF expert and it was analyzed in lab of Khulna University, Khulna and found pathogen of powdery mildew. It is reported by EFADF that the intensity of disease was 30-40%. A good coordination was maintained by the University and EFADF with DAE. Monitoring works were carried out in Four farmers' gardens of narikel and apple kul in two locations (Dumuria and Keshobpur) out of three locations of this project. Primary activities such as collection of diseased samples and pathogenesis test arrived at a conclusion about identification of pathogen (Odium sp) causing powdery mildew disease to kul. The incidence of disease was not in epidemiological form in any of these locations. The screening trials of fungicides and bio-pesticides were carried out in the gardens perhaps at low level of disease incidence that may not provide effective information for management package. However, all the farmers agreed that pruning kul plants specially late pruning caused low or no prevalence of powdery mildew disease. The overall activities in these two locations are rated as satisfactory for all the components. **Rating: KU- Satisfactory, PATHIKRIT- Satisfactory, EFADF- Satisfactory**
11	**L-17.1: Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources** **Lead Agency: CVASU** PI: Md. Ashraf Ali Biswas, Professor and director (E/A), Dept. of AS & N, CVASU, Khulshi, Chittagong.	The project on least cost feed formulation for poultry by using locally available maize, wheat, rice polish and rubber seed is progressing as planned. Considerable amount of works accomplished are based on analyses at the Feed Analytical Laboratory (of CVASU) which are more basic than adaptive. Biological trial on poultry (with 1500 broiler) has not yet been initiated. Specific suggestions (to conduct initial trial with manageable number of broiler) for achieving project objectives have been made. Objective oriented efforts are being made. **Rating: Satisfactory**

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Summary Observation & Rating *
12	**L-19.7: Calf mortality in large and small holder cross breed dairy Cattle: Epidemiological and Pathological investigation and mitigation** **Lead Agency:** Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Emdadul Haque Chowdhury, Professor, Dept. of Pathology, BAU **Components :** PROSHIKA Manobik Unnayan Kendra, Mirpur-2, Dhaka.	Out of two sites of the project, one site was visited by the team in Shahjadpur. Key planned activities of the project comprise farmers and calf selection, calf management, treatment and sample collections, sample analysis, parasitic examination, faecal sample collection and examination, protozoal examination, bacteriological examination, viriological examination, DNA/RNA extraction, histopathological examination, data collection and analysis, reporting etc. Up to field visit, all key planned activities have been accomplished. Data collection has been done. It is reported that after bench mark survey 250 farmers have already been selected. A total of 25 selected farmers already been trained by NGO PROSHIKA with the help of DLS. Regular field visit and Surveillance activity is going on. 3 mastitis Diseases trace out by pathogenic test in lab. Regular Vaccination and de worming program is going on. No Anthrax disease was found. It is noticeable health card distributed to the farmer for each cattle. Finally, farmers are being benefited. **Rating: BAU- Satisfactory, PROSHIKA- Satisfactory**
13	**F-21.20: Adaptation of high valued fish species shing (*Heterponeustes fossilis)* culture technology for Maximizing prediction in three Agro-Ecological zones of Bangladesh.** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** Coordinator & PI: Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Professor& Head, Department of Fisheries Technology, BSMRAU, **Components :** 1. Chinishpur Dipshikha Mohila Samity (CDMS), Norsingdi. 2. Center for Agriculture & Sustainable Environment Entrepreneurship Development (CASEED), Dhanmondi, Dhaka-2019	The project is designed to be implemented by three organizations-BSMRAU, CDMS and CASEED. As lead agency, BSMRAU is responsible for coordination and providing technical backup, laboratory services, data analysis, report preparation etc. while CDMS (a local NGO) is responsible for conducting field level adaptive trials on Shing culture technology. CASEED (a private organization) is responsible for organizing farmers' training. As per project design, 9 farmers including three CIGs were selected for the trial in their ponds located in Shibpur and sadar upazila of Narshingdi district. Nine ponds with area ranging from 20-40 decimal were selected for trial with three different stocking densities viz., 500/dec(T-1),600/dec(T-2) and 700/dec(T-3) replicated 3 times. At the end of the culture period (224 days)fish production was recorded and economics of shing culture technology was calculated. The final weight of Shing fish(g/fish) at harvest was significantly affected by stocking densities, the highest weight (57.17 g/fish) was with the lowest density(500/dec).Fish yield was also highest (5426 kg/ha)with the same density. Except for CASEED, the rating is moderately satisfactory. The performance of CASEED is unsatisfactory for not performing its assigned responsibility. **Rating: BSMRAU- Moderately Satisfactory** **CDMS- Moderately Satisfactory** **CASEED- Unsatisfactory**

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
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Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Summary Observation & Rating *
14	**CC-25.2: Development of integrated crop-fish production system using ditch-and-dyke method in low lying areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region** **Lead Agency: BSMRAU** PI: Prof. Dr. M. Mofazzal Hossain Director Resharch BSMRAU, Salna, Gazipur-1706.	Key planned activities of the project are: carry out baseline survey, farmer selection, converting farmers land into ditch-dyke system, training of farmers, crop and fish production trial and reporting. All of the key planned activities were performed. Research data has been collected as per plan. It has been observed that many plots are existed in the beel which are lower than the land where dish dike system was developed. Height of the dyke is only 4 feet which could not protect the dyke crops and ditch fishes from intrusion of flood water. The earth work done is apparently good and system developed is excellent. From general observation it seems that to achieve the objectives of the project, effective efforts would be provided. **Rating: Moderately Satisfactory**

Pilot Projects:

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Lead Agency, Coordinator / PI and Components	Observations & Rating
1	**C-HF-103: Piloting Khagrachari Model of homestead vegetable production in the hills.** **Principal Investigator:** Dr. Md. Mohabbat Ullah, PSO, HARS, Khagrachari Co-investigator: a. D D, DAE, Khagrachari b. Mohammad Mazharul Karim SO, HARS, Khagrachari. c. Six designated officers in 6 selected upazillas in Khagrachari and Rangamati district.	Khagarachari Model is virtually a package of practices involving vegetable production on small parcels of land in the homestead of hill farmers for improving their income and nutritional status. The PI, who is also the station-in- change of HARS (Hill Agric Res. Stn.) Khagrachari, in collaboration with the Deputy Director, DAE Khagrachari and local NGOs, is responsible for implementation of the pilot project in four upazilas of Khagrachari district (involving 150 farmers) and two Upazilas of Rangamati districts (70 farmers). During monitoring it was observed that essential components like farmer selection and training have progressed well. Visits to homestead gardens in two villages revealed farmer's participation and satisfaction. The weak part of the implementation process is that involvement of DAE personnel has not been fully ensured as yet. Suggestions have been made for establishing collaboration with other partners and stakeholders for achieving objectives. The overall rating is **satisfactory.**

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

2	**C-PHT-179: Piloting for upscaling the technology of potato storage under natural condition** Principal Investigator: Dr. Md. Azizul Hoque Co-investigator: Md. Mamunur Rahman, RDRS Applying organization: BSMRAU Project Locations/ Sites: 3 (Munshiganj, Bogra and Rangpur) No. of participatory Farmers included in project: 14 per site: Land area per site: 4.0 m	In the pilto project, activities planned for the period Sept.-Dec. 2012 include among others, construction of 10 stores at each of the three locations (Rangpur, Bogra and Munshiganj). Against the target of Rangpur, 5 stores are now ready for storing potato this season. Selection of 13 sites and farmers have been completed in Bogra. Contraction of 3 stores has been completed by January 2013. The major implementation constraint is slow fund flow and low speed of construction work. In order to achieve project objectives, suggestions have been made for immediate completion of construction work so that the stores could be used during the current season.. The overall rating is **satisfactory.**
3	**C -CA-113: Pilot Project for Large-Scale Adoption of Improved Sesame Varieties in Khulna.** Principal Investigator: Dr. Md. Sarwar Jahan Project duration (year/months): Two years; From 2012.Feb to 2013/ December Project commencement date , January 01, 2012 Project Locations/Sites: Batiaghata and Dumuria upazillas under khulna District	Khulna University in collaboration with DAE, 150 participating farmers, is implementing the project in Batiaghata and Dumuria upazilas of Khulna Districts. The project covers four locations with 150 farmers each with one Bigha (33 decimal) of land.The pilot project is well drawn and well managed to achieve objectives and expected outputs. The implementation status and progress made so for is **highly satisfactory**.
4	**C-S-161: Up-scaling Improved Water Management Practices for increasing cropping intensity in Chapai Nawabganj district of Bangladesh.** **Lead Agency: BINA** PI: Dr. Md. Asgar Ali Sarkar Project commencement date: July 01, 2012 Project Locations/Sites: Nachole and Gomostapur upazilas of Chapai Nawabganj district.	Pilot project aims at upscaling the water saving techniques in producing higher rice yield through block demonstration trials and increasing system productivity and income of the farming community in the Barind areas where the scarce water resource plays key role in shaping cropping pattern and productivity. The project successfully demonstrated Block Farming with selected BINAT. Aman rice Variety for up-scaling cropping pattern with : T. aman (BINAdhan 7) – Rabi (Wheat/Chick pea/mustard) – Kharif I (Mungbean/Sesame) at Nachole and Gomostapur upazilas of Chapai Nawabganj district. The implementation status and progress so far made are **highly satisfactory** to achieve project objectives and expected outputs.

Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz. HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:
HS= where activities/actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S=where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS=where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US=where the progress made so for is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

Table 01: Summary Performance Ratings of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).

[PIAs are mentioned within parenthesis against each project identified by code number. The alphabetic part of the code represents different Sub-Sectors – viz, C for Crops, NR for Natural Resources, L for Livestock, F for Fisheries and CC for Cross-Cutting. Performance Ratings (HS, S, MS, US) are based on qualitative scales defined at the bottom of the table.]

Performance Ratings [1,2]			
HS	**S**	**MS**	**US**
Phase-I:	**Phase-I:**	**Phase-I:**	**Phase-I:**
C-2.11 (BSMRU; RDRS; JHUMKO)	**C-1.12 (**BRRI; SSURDA)	**C-1.12** (PHKS**)**	**C-6.9 (**TMUF)
C-2.20 (ARF)	**C-1.21** (BRRI)	**C-1.21** (SPS)	*** C-9.6** (BARI-Khagrachari Trial)
C-7.12 (BARI, M- Agro)	**C-2.20** (PSTU)	**C-4.1** (BCSKS)	**L-19.2** (BLRI;AHDP)
*** NR-15.22 (**BARI)	*** C-3.1** (BARI)	*** C-4.9** (ORC- BARI)	
Phase-II:	**C-4.1** (BAU)	**C-6.8** (BSMRAU; SSURDA; PHKS)	**Phase-II:**
*** C-1.2** (CDB)	**C-5.5** (BARI; CHETONA)	*** NR-16.15** (BRRI)	**F-21.20** (CASEED)
C-1.26 (BARI)	**C-6.8** (BARI)	**L-19.2** (CVASU)	
*** C-4.5** (BAU)	**C-6.9** (BARI; ARF)	**L-20.4** (TMUF)	
	*** C-11.1** (BARI)	**F-22.1** (BAU;BISHAL)	
Pilot Projects:	*** C-13.2** (BRRI)		
C-CA-113 (KU)	**L-20.4** (BAU)	**Phase-II:**	
C-S-161(BINA	* **CC-25.1** (BARI; NSTU)	**C-1.27** (BARI; SUS)	
		*** C-2.19** (BARI)	
	Phase-II:	**C-5.2** (JCF; MABFO)	
	C-1.11(RDA; SSSA)	**C-7.9** (BARI; NJF)	
	C-1.26 (PMUK)	**F-21.20** (BSMRAU; CDMS)	
	C-5.2 (BINA)	***CC-25.2** (BSMRU)	
	*** C-8.14** (BARI)		
	C-12.1 (KU; PATHIKRIT; EFADF)		
	*** L-17.1** (CVASU)		
	L-19.7 (BAU; PROSIKA)		
	Pilot Projects:		
	C-HF-103 (HARS-BARI)		
	C-PHT-179 (BSMRAU)		

[1] Ratings are based on a qualitative scale viz., HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory) as defined below:

HS= where activities / actions performed in the implementation process are in strict adherence to research proposals to fulfill project objectives. S = where activities/actions have progressed towards achievement of project objectives, but some minor rectifiable deficiencies have been noticed. MS = where the progress made is likely to achieve project objectives if some corrective measures are taken in subsequent course of action. US = where the progress made so far is inadequate and activities are inconsistent with project objectives.

[2] Out of the total 39 projects (Phase I -21, Phase II – 14 and Pilot Projects – 4), 14 projects marked by asterisk (*) and implemented by GOs (BARI, BRRI, BAU, BSMRAU, CVASU, NSTU and CDB) without any NGO participation, have variable ratings. All the four Pilot Projects are also implemented by GOs as indicated against each. Twenty eight (28) NGOs have participated in the implementation process of the remaining 21 projects (Phase I - 13 projects, 17 NGOs; Phase II – 8 projects, 11 NGOs). Performance rating of one project (L-17.4) will be done at a later stage because of its delayed commencement as per revised plan.

5.0 Suggestions for Future improvement of CGP Management

KGF is currently passing through a formative stage with the major responsibility of administering CGP research projects implemented by different universities, institutions and NGOs. Successful implementation of CGP projects depend upon, among others, the capacity and sincere efforts of the implementing partner(s) that need to be ensured through certain policy and regulatory framework. The following recommendations might be useful in this regard.

01. KGF needs to be more critical in selecting research proposals with due consideration to the capacity of the implementing agency and collaborating units.

02. The Coordinator and/or PI (as the case may be) should shoulder the exclusive responsibility of regular (monthly) supervision and monitoring of the research project.

03. Involvement of DAE, DLS and DoF must be ensured in the process of implementation of research proposals as and where appropriate.

04. Rigorous training and counseling should be provided to collaborating partners to improve their overall capacity at the initial stage (prior to fund release) of the project implementation process.

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05. In order to promote flawless implementation of research proposal, the capacity of participating organization/NGO/Govt. departments needs to be strengthened with provision of Research Fellowship (to pursue MS/Ph. D.) as a regular and ensured practice..

06. The honorarium for Research Associate and Research Assistant should be enhanced and rationalized to attract quality candidates.

07. Desk and financial monitoring should be done by separate team for effective financial management.

08. To make private sector /NGO participation in CGP research more effective, separate units with adequate manpower be established at KGF for further strengthening of Monitoring, Training and Outreach programs.

6.0 Acknowledgement

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For excellent coordination and miscellaneous assistance, the team must thank Mr. Mehedi Hasan, Administrative Officer, KGF. Thanks are also due to other staff of KGF for their cooperation and sincere services.

Map of Bangladesh:

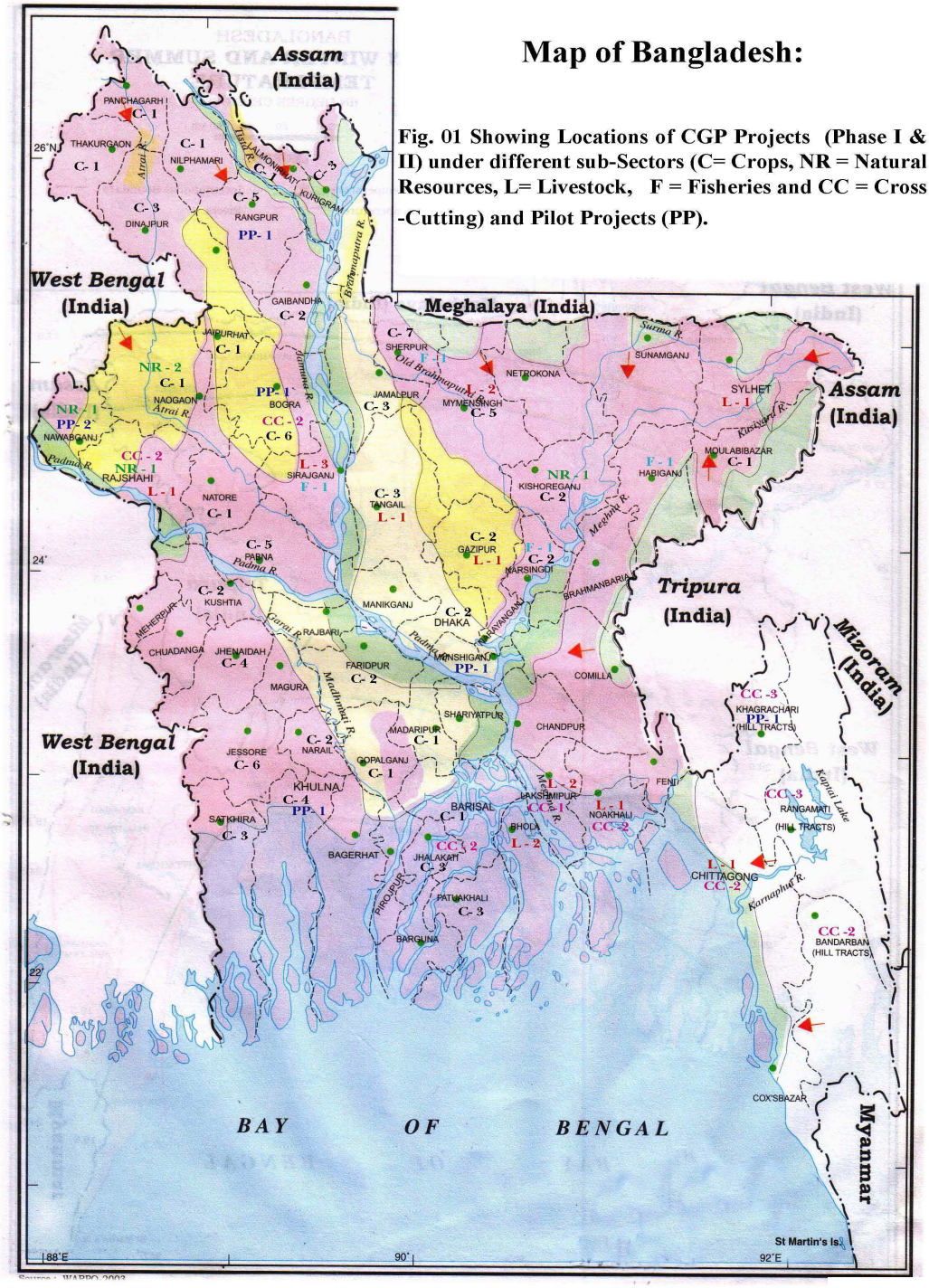

Fig. 01 Showing Locations of CGP Projects (Phase I & II) under different sub-Sectors (C= Crops, NR = Natural Resources, L= Livestock, F = Fisheries and CC = Cross -Cutting) and Pilot Projects (PP).

Appendix - 01: Project Locations & Group- wise Monitoring Assignment :
(Phase –I Projects)

Sl. No.	Project Code & Title	Locations							Assigned Group **
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	**C-1.12** : Rice Production in Drought Prone Areas of Bangladesh	Dinajpur	Rangpur	Rajshahi	Bogra	Joypurhat	Naogoan	-	Group-1
2.	**C-1.21 :** Yield gap minimization in rice using Integrated Crop and Resource Management (ICRM) practices	Madarganj (Jamalpur	Sherpur Sadar	Nalitabar	Nokla (Sherpur),	Kapasia (Gazipur),	Pakundia Kotiadi	Monohordi Palash	Group -1
3.	**C-2.11 :** Crop intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling the production of short duration rice and mungbean	Rangpur	Gaibandha,	Nilphamar	Lalmonirhat,	Kurigram,	Dinajpur,	Thakurgaon Panchagarh	Group -1
4.	**C-2.20 :** Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production	Jhalakati Sadar	Rajapur (Jhalakati)	Dumki a	Mirzaganj (Patuakhali)	-	-	-	Group -3
5.	**C-3.1 :** Validation and up-scaling of maize after T. Aman rice in two southern districts.	Khulna Sadar	Rupsha (Khulna)	Kalaroa	Satkhira Sadar	-	-	-	Group -3
6.	**C-4.1 :** Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties	Haluaghat	Muktagacha	Mymensingh Sadar	Bagha (Rajshahi)	Ishurdi	Pabna Sadar (Pabna)	-	Group -1
7.	**C-4.9 :** Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system	Sirajganj Sadar	Shahjadpur	Sherpur (Sadar,	Nakla	Nalitabari	Shibganj	Gomostapur	Group -1
8	**C-5.5 :** Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains	Monirampur	Jhikargacha (Jessore)	Kaliganj (Jhenaidah)	Narail Sadar	Modhukhali (Faridpur);	Kushtia Sadar (Kushtia	-	Group -3, KGF
9	**C-6.8 :** Validation and up-scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh	Gopalganj	Jessore,	Jhenaidah,	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Kurigram	-	Group -1, KGF
10	**C-6.9 :** Validation and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification	Madaripur,	Khulna	Kayra,	Barisal	Jhalakati,	Tangail,	Mymensingh	Group -2 & 3
11	**C-7.12:** Standardization of protocol, and in vitro production of BARI kala-3 & BARI kala-4 plantlets and their validation trial at hilly areas	BARI (Gazipur)	Nazirhat (Chittagong)	H A R S Ramgarh (Khagrachhari)	-	-	-	-	Group -4
12	**C-9.6 :** Rhizome Rot Disease of Ginger and Its Management	Rangpur	Bogra	Tangail,	Mymensingh,	Bandarban	Khagrachhari	Rangamati Pabna	Group -1, 2, 4
13	**C-11.1:** Management of coconut mite	Near RARS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group- 3
14	**C-13.2:** Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajgonj	Tarash (Sirajganj)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group-2 , KGF
15	**NR-15.22:** Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high barind tract	Nachole (ChapaiNawabganj),	Godagari (Rajshahi)	Shapahar (Naogaon)	-	-	-	-	Group-1, KGF
16	**NR-16.15:** Testing, Validation and Up-scaling of Water Saving Technology in Rice	Naogaon	Kishoreganj	-	-	-	-	-	Group -2
17	**L-17.4:** Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes	Mymensing	Pabna,	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Noakhali	-	-	Group -1
18	**L-19.2:** Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures	Belkuch	Shahjadpur	Rangati (Laxipur)	Komol Nagar (Luxmipur)	Char Fasson (Bhola)	Lalmohon (Bhola)	-	Group- 1, 3, 4
19	**L-20.4:** Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	Shakhipur	Modhupur (Tangail)	-	-	-	-	-	Group-2
20	**F-22.1 :** Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail *(Viviparus sp.)* Shing, (*Heteropneustes sp.)* Culture in Cage in Ponds.	Nalitabari, (Sharpur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group -2
21	**CC-25.1:** Development of an integrated rice-fish production system in lower Meghna river floodplain of Noakhali and Lakshmipur	Sonaimuri	Begumganj,	Noakhali sadar,	Subarno char	Ramgati	-	-	KGF

** Group – 1: Mr. Habibur Rahman & Mr. Gayanath Sarker; Group -2: Dr. GC Halder & Dr. PK Biswas;
Group -3: Prof. Mohsin Ali Sarder, Dr. MA Salam & Dr. Halim Mia; Group – 4: Dr. Mafizur Rahman & Mr. A Baten.

Appendix - 01: Project Locations & Group- wise Monitoring Assignment (contd.)

(Phase –II Projects)

Sl No	Project Code & Title	Locations							Assigned Group **
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. (22)	**C-1.2:** Testing, validation and upscaling of cotton-rice intercropping in Chittagong Hill districts.	Bandarban	Rangamati	Khagrachari District	-	-	-	-	KGF
2. (23)	**C-1.11:** Improvement of appropriate rice based cropping systems in Barind areas	Sherpur	Shajahanpur	shibonj upazila	RDA Sherpur	-	-	-	Group -1
3. (24)	**C-1.26:** Minimizing yield gaps in rice-based cropping systems three northern districts.	Rangpur	Kurigram	Bogra districts.	-	-	-	-	Group -1
4. (25)	**C-1.27**: Productivity enhancement through improved management practices, tools and techniques	Dhamrai upazila of Dhaka	Singair upazila		-	-	-	-	Group -2
5. (26)	**C-2.19** Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts	Dumki	Patuakhali Sadar	Jhalakhati Sadar	-	-	-	-	KGF
6. (27)	**C-4.5:** Maximization of crop yield in T. Aman-Mustard-Boro cropping pattern by Agronomic Manipulation	Dhanbari	Kalihati	-	-	-	-	-	Group -2
7. (28)	**C-5.2:** Yield maximization of mustard and sesame through improved package of production practices in some selection areas of the country.	Jessore	Jhenaidah	Faridpur,	Kushtia	Narail,		-	Group -3
8. (29)	**C-7.9:** Validation and up-scaling of year round pineapple production technology in hilly areas.	Maulavibazar,	Rangamati	Khagrachari districts	-	-	-	-	Group -4
9. (30)	**C-8.14:** Integrated management of major diseases of brinjal and tomato in Jamalpur & Sherpur districts.	Jamalpur	Sherpur	-	-	-	-	-	Group -2
10. (31)	**C-12.1:** Development of Management Package for Powdery Mildew of BAU kul and apple kul	Satkhira,	Jessore	Natore District.	-	-	-	-	Group -1 & 3
11. (32)	**L-17.1:** Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources	CVSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group -4
12. (33)	**L-19.7:** Calf mortality in large and small holder cross breed dairy Cattle: Epidemiological and Pathological investigation and mitigation	Muktagacha-(Mymensingh)	Sahjadpur-(Sirajganj)	-	-	-	-	-	Group -1 & 2
13. (34)	**F-21.20:** Adaptation of high valued fish species shing (*Heterponeustes fossilis)* culture technology for Maximizing prediction in three Agro-Ecological zones of Bangladesh.	Narsingdi	Hobigong	Sirajgong	-	-	-	-	Group -1
14. (35)	**CC-25.2:** Development of integrated crop-fish production system using ditch-and-dyke method in low lying areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region	Jhalakati	Rajapur upazila (Jhalakati)	Gobtoli upazila (Bogra)	-	-	-	-	Group -1 , KGF

** Group – 1: Mr. Habibur Rahman & Mr. Gayanath Sarker; Group -2: Dr. GC Halder & Dr. PK Biswas;
Group -3: Prof. Mohsin Ali Sarder, Dr. MA Salam & Dr. Halim Mia; Group – 4: Dr. Mafizur Rahman & Mr. A Baten.

Appendix- 02 : Lead Agency and NGO Participation in CGP Research Projects
(Phase –I Projects)

Sl. No.	Project Code & Title	Lead Agency	Name of Participating NGOs
1.	**C-1.12** : Rice Production in Drought Prone Areas of Bangladesh	**BSMRAU**	**1. SSURDA: Society for Sustainable Development in Rural and Urban Areas, Mirpur.** **2. PHKS: Pathahara Kalyan Sangstha, Rangpur**
2.	**C-1.21 :** Yield gap minimization in rice using Integrated Crop and Resource Management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh	**BRRI**	**1. SPS: Social Progress Services, Sherpur.**
3.	**C-2.11 :** Crop intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling the production of short duration rice and mungbean	**BSMRAU**	**1. RDRS: Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service, Rangpur.** **2. Jhumko Bangladesh, West Kafrul, Dhaka.**
4.	**C-2.20 :** Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production	**PSTU**	**1. ARF: Agrarian Research Foundation, Mohammedpur, Dhaka.**
5.	**C-3.1 :** Validation and up-scaling of maize after T. Aman rice in two southern districts.	**BARI**	**…..**
6.	**C-4.1 :** Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties	**BAU**	**1. BCSKS: Bittohin Chasi Samaj Kalloyan Sangstha, Ishurdi, Pabna.**
7.	**C-4.9 :** Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system	**BARI**	**----**
8	**C-5.5 :** Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains	**BARI**	**1. Chetona: Rail Gate, Jessore**
9	**C-6.8 :** Validation and up-scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh	**BARI**	**1. SSURDA: Society for Sustainable Dev. in Rural and Urban Areas, Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka.** **2. PHKS Pathahara Kalyan Sangstha, Rangpur**
10	**C-6.9 :** Validation and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification	**BARI**	**1. ARF: Agrarian Research Foundation,** **2. TMUF; Trinmul Manobik Unnayan Forum**
11	**C-7.12:** Standardization of protocol, and in vitro production of BARI kala-3 & BARI kala-4 plantlets and their validation trial at hilly areas	**BARI**	**1. M. Agro (Mustafa Group of Industries), Chattagong**
12	**C-9.6 :** Rhizome Rot Disease of Ginger and Its Management	**BARI**	**---**
13	**C-11.1:** Management of coconut mite	**BARI**	**---**
14	**C-13.2:** Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajgonj	**BRRI**	**----**
15	**NR-15.22:** Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high barind tract	**BARI**	**----**
16	**NR-16.15:** Testing, Validation and Up-scaling of Water Saving Technology in Rice Production(TWST)	**BRRI**	
17	**L-17.4:** Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes	**BAU**	**1. BCSKS: Bittohin Chasi Samaj Kalloyan Sangstha, Ishurdi, Pabna.**
18	**L-19.2:** Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures	**CVASU**	**1. AHDP: Association of Human Develop Program, Dhaka.**
19	**L-20.4:** Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and adopt preventive measures	**BAU**	**1. TMUF: Trinmul Manobik Unnayan Forum**
20	**F-22.1 :** Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail *(Viviparus sp.)* Shing, (*Heteropneustes sp.)* Culture in Cage in Ponds of Adviasi Households.	**BAU**	**1. BISHL: Best Institute for Saving Helpless and Landless, Nakla, (Sherpur)**

21	**CC-25.1:** Development of an integrated rice-fish production system in lower Meghna river floodplain of Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts.	**BARI**	----

Appendix- 02 : Lead Agency and NGO Participation in CGP Research Projects

(Contd.)

Phase –II Projects

Sl No	Project Code & Title	Lead Agency	Name of Participating NGOs
1. (22)	**C-1.2:** Testing, validation and upscaling of cotton-rice intercropping in Chittagong Hill districts.	**CDB**	---
2. (23)	**C-1.11:** Improvement of appropriate rice based cropping systems in Barind areas	**RDA**	**1. SSSA: Shuranjana Social Service Association, Bogra.**
3. (24)	**C-1.26:** Minimizing yield gaps in rice-based cropping systems three northern districts.	**BARI**	**1. PMUK: Padakhep Manobik Unnayan Kendra,**
4. (25)	**C-1.27**: Productivity enhancement through improved management practices, tools and techniques	**BARI**	**1. SUS: Social Upliftment Society,**
5. (26)	**C-2.19** Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts	**BARI**	------
6. (27)	**C-4.5:** Maximization of crop yield in T. Aman-Mustard-Boro cropping pattern by Agronomic Manipulation	**BAU**	…….
7. (28)	**C-5.2:** Yield maximization of mustard and sesame through improved package of production practices in some selection areas of the country.	**BINA**	**1. JCF: Jagarani Chakra Foundation, Jessoure,** **2. MAB: Muslim Aid Bangladesh, Banani, Dhaka.**
8. (29)	**C-7.9:** Validation and up-scaling of year round pineapple production technology in hilly areas.	**BARI**	**1. NJF: Nareer Jonno Foundation, Srimongol**
9. (30)	**C-8.14:** Integrated management of major diseases of brinjal and tomato in Jamalpur & Sherpur districts.	**BARI**	----
10. (31)	**C-12.1:** Development of Management Package for Powdery Mildew of BAU kul and apple kul	**KU**	**1. Pathikrit, Dolkhola, Khulna.** **2. EFADF: Environment Friendly Agricultural Development Foundation, Khulna.**
11. (32)	**L-17.1:** Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources	**CVASU**	----
12. (33)	**L-19.7:** Calf mortality in large and small holder cross breed dairy Cattle: Epidemiological and Pathological investigation and mitigation	**BAU**	**1. Proshika: Manobik Unnayan Kendra, Mirpur, Dhaka.**
13. (34)	**F-21.20:** Adaptation of high valued fish species shing (*Heterponeustes fossilis)* culture technology for Maximizing prediction in three Agro-Ecological zones of Bangladesh.	**BSMRAU**	**1. CDMS: Chinispur Dipsikha Mahila Samity,** **2. CASEED: Center for Agriculture & Sustainable Environment Entrepreneurship, Dhaka.**
14. (35)	**CC-25.2:** Development of integrated crop-fish production system using ditch-and-dyke method in low lying areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region	**BSMRAU**	-----

Appendix - 03 : Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Monitoring Team

Formation of an Independent Monitoring Team for CGP projects (January- February 2013).

Number or projects to be monitored: 39 Projects (2nd call phase-I; 21, phase-II; 14 and pilot projects 4)

Terms of Reference (TOR) of the M & E Team:

Monitoring of the CGP Projects should address, but not limited to the following questions:

- whether the project is being implemented performing the planned activities towards achieving the objectives;
- Whether the procurement of equipments and services is done as per standard procedure.
- whether the relevant records on all aspects particularly physical and technical research data of the project are maintained properly;
- whether timely decisions on corrective actions are made and implemented wherever required in order to achieving the objectives; and
- Whether the project fund is being utilized in an efficient manner.

In order to perform the task, an independent team has been formed with the following 9 members.

Appendix - 04 : Composition of the Monitoring Team

Formation of an Independent Monitoring Team approved by the KGF Board (32nd Board Meting).

1. Dr. ABM Mafizur Rahman Crop Physiologist Former Director General BSRI	Team Leader (will also act as Editor of the compiled report)
2 Mr. Habibur Rahman Former DG, DAE.	Member
3. Md. Abdul Baten 6/19, Block- E, Lalmatia, Dhaka Former ED, Cotton Dev. Board, & Director, DAE	Member
4. Mr. Gayanath Sarker Independent Consultant House # 1130 (5th Floor), Road # 1/A Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka -1207	Member
5. Dr. Halim Mia Livestock Economist Former CSO, BLRI	Member
6. Dr. Parimal K. Biswas Professor, Dept. of Agronomy SAU	Member
7. Dr. Md. Abdus Salam Former Director (Research), BRRI & Advisor, BRAC Agricultural Research and Development Centre Gazipur-1701	Member
8. Prof. Mohsin Ali Sarder Ex- Professor, BAU, Mymenshingh Glorious Moon Apartment, B-4 236/1 Shawrapara, Washa Road, Mirpur Dhaka-1215.	Member
9. Dr. G C Halder Ex- Director (Research & Planning) Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute House # 27, Road# 11, Sector # 6, Uttara, Dhaka-1230	Member

The team will prepare a comprehensive report containing the strength and weakness of the individual project monitored. In addition to individual reports, the team leader will prepare a compiled report containing summary findings/results/specific recommendations and conclusions about each CGP Project.

It is expected that the Monitoring Team would discuss with the concerned project personnel visiting the project sites and prepare a descriptive summary report on its observations, particularly

the weaknesses and progress in implementation, and comments and suggestions for future improvement of each individual projects.

The Team is required to submit its report on or before 30 January 2013.

Appendix-05

Desk Monitoring

[Review of different types of progress reports is the basis for such monitoring]

Project ID No-(CN/FRP):
Project Title:

Type of Progress Report Reviewed: (Implementation /Half yearly/ Annual), received on ------
Monitoring Date:

Please put √ mark on the appropriate box.

1. **Whether coordinator/PI has prepared detailed methods and plan of activities for project implementation?** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

   If No, please provide specify suggestions to overcome the lacking

2. **Whether the activities performed are consistent with The planned activities as per project?** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

   If No, please specify the point(s) where lacking/discrepancies exist:

3. **Whether relevant data are collected and recorded properly in a data register?** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If No, please provide specify suggestions to overcome the lacking

4. **Whether the outputs/results are clearly stated in the report to achieve the objectives?**

Yes ☐ **No** ☐

a. If Yes, make an analytical statement on how the given outputs/results will lead to achieve specific objective(s):

b. If No, please indicate area/areas which need further improvement:

5. **Whether the expenditures incurred are justifiable with activities performed and output achieved?** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If No, please specify the point(s) where lacking/discrepancies exist:

Name and signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)

Appendix-06

Field Monitoring

[Office/ site visit, discussion with relevant persons and examination of relevant records are the bases of such monitoring]

Project ID No-(CN/FRP):

Project Title:

Monitoring Date: **Location(s) Visited:**

Person(s) Met:

1. **Whether the records on physical, technical and financial aspects of the project are maintained properly? Yes/No. If no, please specify the lacking:**

2. **A brief account of the physical and financial progress of the project for the period From --------- to ---------- is given below:**

   - **Physical Progress:**

   - **Financial Progress:**

3. **Technical Progress**

Sl. No.	Activities planned for the period (from------ -to ---------)	Brief statement on the progress of planned activities performed during the period (from------- to---------)

4. **Please state clearly how the progress made so far lead to achieve specific objective (s):**

5. **Observations, comments, suggestions etc:**

6. **Constraints, if any**

Name and signature of the Monitoring Officer.

Appendix-07

KRISHI GOBESHONA FOUNDATION

Format For Monitoring Of CGP Projects: Project Code #.....

A. Financial Monitoring of CGP Projects: BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS & RECORDS:

1. **CASH BOOK—Maintaining Regularly :**

- **If Yes : Upto …….(Date)**
- **If No.: Reasons for the delay/Existing problem……**
  …….....
  …….....

2. **LEDGER BOOK-- Maintaining Regularly:**

- **If Yes : Upto …….....…….(Date)**
- **If No.: Reasons for the delay/Existing problem……**
  …….....
  …….....

3. **CHEQUE BOOK/BANK REGISTER- Maintaining Regularly:**

- **If Yes : Upto …….(Date)**
- **If No.: Reasons for the delay/Existing problem…….**
  …….....
  …….....

4. **BANK RECONCILIATION (if necessary-monthly):**

- **If Yes : Upto …….(Date)**
- **If No.: Reasons for the delay/Existing problem……**
  …….....
  …….....

5. **UP TO DATE SOE—Matching with Cash Book:**

- **If Yes : Upto …….(Date)**
- **If No.: Reasons for the delay/Existing problem…….**
  …….....

……..
Seal/ Signature of PI
Date…..……f