

Report on
Monitoring and Review of CGP Research
Sub- projects

Phase-I Projects of 2nd Call
and
Phase -II Projects 2nd Call

PART- I

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARD	Adaptive Research Division
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BCR	Benefit /Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BSMRAU	Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University
CGP	Competitive Grants Program
CSO	Chief Scientific Officer
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FP	Farmers Practice
HYV	High Yielding Variety
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
ICRM	Integrated Crop and Resource Management
IWMD	Irrigation Water Management Division
KGF	Krishi Gobeshona Foundation
NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project
OFRD	On-farm Research Division
PPR	<i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i>
PSO	Principal Scientific Officer
PSTU	Patuakhali Science and Technology University
RCB	Randomized Complete Block
RDA	Rural Development Academy
SSO	Senior Scientific Officer
STW	Shallow Tubewell
ToT	Training of Trainers
YMV	Yellow Mosaic Virus

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF) launched research sub-project under Competitive Grants Program (CGP) during 2009 and 2011. The projects were awarded to NARS institutions, agricultural universities and NGOs. To monitor performance of the project activities, KGF formed a monitoring team with terms of reference (ToR) to accomplish the monitoring task. A total of 35 sub-projects, comprising 21 from CGP Phase -1 Projects of 2nd Call, 12 sub-projects from CGP Phase-II Projects of 2nd Call and two Pilot Projects were intended to be monitored. Of the 35 projects monitored, 24 belonged to Crops 5 to Livestock, 3 to Fisheries, 2 to Natural Resources and one to Cross Cutting sub-sectors.

The monitoring of 35 CGP sub- projects, were accomplished during 27 January to 14 February, 2014. Activities included both desk and field monitoring. Separate desk and field monitoring formats supplied by KGF were used to collect data. Desk monitoring was conducted with the relevant documents of the sub-projects available in the office of KGF and the field monitoring was conducted visiting the site of the research in the field and laboratory. During field monitoring the Principal Investigator (PI), his representative and concerned farmers were consulted.

While conducting monitoring of the sub-projects relevant documents like Inception Report, Progress Reports were collected from the KGF office. These reports were examined before the field monitoring. Necessary information of the sub-projects was entered in to the desk monitoring format. Coordinators, Principal Investigators (PI) of the sub-projects were informed about the monitoring date and place of the individual sub-project. Based on the collected information, one-page summary information for each of the sub-project was prepared. These one-page summary form the main text of the report presented at sections 4.0 to 4.3.

A brief summary observation and performance rating, based on four defined qualitative scales, viz. HS (Highly satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately satisfactory) and US (Unsatisfactory), on each project have been presented at section 3.0 with a capsule - view at Table 1.0 (Page 16).

Seven projects (*C-4.9, C-6.8, C-11.1, NR-15.16, C-4.5, L-17.1 and L-19.7*) were rated **highly satisfactory** which included four from Crops, two from Livestock and one from Natural Resource sub-sectors. **Twenty two** projects (*C-1.2, C-2.11, C-2.20, C-3.1, C-5.5, C-6.2, C-7.12, C-9.6, C-13.2, L17.4, L-20.4, CN/FRP-25.1, C-1.2, C-1.11, C-1.26, C-1.27, C-2.19, C-5.2, C-7.9, C-25.2, CHT-103 and PHT-179*) were found to be **satisfactory** including two Pilot Projects. **Four** projects (*C-1.21, NR-16.15, F-22.1 and F-21.20*) were rated **moderately satisfactory**. **Two** projects (*C-4.1 and L-19.2*) were found to be **unsatisfactory**.

Projects rated highly satisfactory are mostly recommended for up scaling. In the up scaling process however, KGF may take into cognizance the project's previous performance and overall merit since its inception.

1.0 Introduction

With financial assistance from the IDA –IFAD supported National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP): Phase -1, Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF) launched research sub-project under Competitive Grants Program (CGP) during 2009 and 2011. The projects were awarded to NARS institutions, agricultural universities and NGOs. To monitor performance of the project activities both in desk and field, KGF formed a monitoring team of nine members (annexure 1) divided into four small groups (annexure-9). To this effect, terms of reference (ToR) for the monitoring task were developed (annexure 2).

A total of 35 sub-projects, comprising 21 from CGP Phase -1 Projects of 2nd Call, 12 sub-projects from CGP Phase-II Projects of 2nd Call and two Pilot Projects were intended to be monitored (annexure 3). Based on the list of the CGP sub-projects to be monitored (annexure 3), distribution of the sub- projects over the four geographical regions were worked out (annexure 4). Again, based on the distribution of the sub-projects over the regions, further distribution of the sub-projects over the districts was developed to facilitate the monitoring activities in the field (annexure 5 to 8). The members of the monitoring team were divided into four sub-groups to conduct the assigned task of monitoring (annexure 9). 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.

2.0 Monitoring Approach & Method

As a major tool of monitoring, the prescribed KGF formats (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.

Performance rating of the projects was based on four qualitative scales defined as under:

Highly satisfactory projects were those that demonstrated activities / actions performed in strict adherence to research proposal to fulfill the objectives further backed by highly favorable Farmers' response. **Satisfactory** projects were those that had minor implementation lapses but progressed well towards achieving objectives accompanying a favorable farmers' response. **Moderately satisfactory** projects were those that had some implementation lapses and poor farmers' responses but are likely to achieve objectives marginally. **Unsatisfactory** projects - where progress made so far was inadequate and activities were inconsistent with project objectives.

Based on the collected information through the desk and field monitoring, one-page summary information for each of the sub-project was prepared. These one -page summary observations form the main text of the report presented at sections 4.0 to 4.3.

3.0 Summary Observations and Performance Ratings of Projects

The monitoring assignment involving 35 CGP sub- projects (Phase I -21, Phase II-12 and Pilot Projects -2) was done during 27 January to 14 February, 2014. The summary observations were derived from detailed field monitoring observations and relevant documents.

Of the 35 projects monitored, **seven** were rated **highly satisfactory** for their almost flawless implementation in adherence to project documents. **Twenty-two** projects were rated **satisfactory**, while **four** were found to be **moderately satisfactory** and **two** were rated **unsatisfactory** based on four qualitative rating scales.

Projects that are rated **highly satisfactory** were those that demonstrated activities / actions performed in strict adherence to research proposal to fulfill the objectives further backed by highly favorable Farmers' response.

Projects rated **satisfactory** are those that had minor implementation lapses but progressed well towards achieving objectives accompanying a favorable farmers' response.

Moderately satisfactory rated projects are those that had some implementation lapses and poor farmers' response but are likely to achieve objectives marginally.

In **unsatisfactory** rated projects, progress made so far was inadequate and activities were inconsistent with project objectives.

Projects rated highly satisfactory are mostly recommended for up scaling. In the up scaling process however, KGF may take into cognizance the project's previous performance and overall merit since its inception.

A capsule view of monitoring and performance ratings is provided in Table 1.0 (page 16) while a summary picture of project-wise performance rating and relevant observation are presented below:

SI #	Project ID, Title, Implementing Org., Coordinator / PI, etc.	Performance Rating & Summary Observation
Phase -1 2nd Call projects:		
1	<p>Project Code: C-1.12 Title: Rice production in drought prone areas of Bangladesh</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): BSMRAU</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam Afrad Assoc. Prof., Deptt. of Agril. Extension & Rural Development</p> <p>Project Location(s): BSMRAU (on-station campus) and some upazilas of Chapai Nawabganj, Bogra, Joypurhat, Naogaon, Rajshahi and Rangpur districts.</p> <p>Commencement: 30 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project aims at improving rice production practices and creating awareness among farmers on vulnerability of rice production in drought prone areas. Activities involved, among others, collection of drought tolerant rice varieties (BR11, BR33, BR39, BU-1, BINA-7, Swarna, BR26, BR28, BR29, BR45, Nerika and Miniket) and conducting field trials, arranging field days, campaigns and workshops for technology dissemination. The completed activities included Baseline survey, 12 field trials with rice varieties and manures, 192 adaptation trials, collection of soil samples for analysis, and 34 field days. However, no progress has been made in GIS analysis and mapping. Completion of some important activities like holding of final workshop, modeling and mapping appears to be questionable within the time left for the project. Farmers' response on the project was, however, favorable.</p>

2	<p>Project Code: C-1.21 Title: Yield gap minimization in rice using integrated crop and resource management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: BRRI Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Mamin, PSO, ARD, BRRI PI: Md. Rafiqul Islam, SSO, ARD, BRRI</p> <p>Project location(s): Nar Commencement: 26 May, 2011</p>	<p>Moderately satisfactory; The project aims at minimizing rice yield gap and enhancing farmers' knowledge on modern rice production technologies.</p> <p>The activities and outputs so far achieved are contributing towards achieving the project objectives; however, two observations amounted to deviations: recommended number of seedlings was not used and data on farmers' practices were not collected <i>in situ</i> and in time. Information on farmers' practice was collected later from a meeting with the farmers. All information relating to farmers practices should have been regularly collected immediately after each farming operation to avoid errors owing to re-call data. Performance of the research was moderately satisfactory. Farmers' response was not encouraging.</p>
3	<p>Project Code: C-2.11 Title: Crop Intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling the production of short duration rice and mungbean.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): BSMRAU</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Moynul Haque Prof., Deptt. of Agronomy.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Rangur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon & Panchagarh</p> <p>Date of Commencement:30 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The major objective of the project was to increase system productivity in the upland ecosystem of northern Bangladesh and improve soil quality.</p> <p>The project activities were found to be well managed with all records maintained properly. Implementing partner, RDRS, used their own standard formats and registers to record information and financial records. There was full access to these records. The project is phasing out by April 2014 which means that less than a month time is available to complete some important project activities, such as, preparation of final report and holding of final workshop. Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory. Farmers' response was favorable.</p>
4	<p>Project Code: C-2.20: Title: Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Agronomy Department, PSTU and ARF Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Harun-Or-Rashid, Professor, Department of Agronomy, PSTU, Dumki, Patuakhali</p> <p>Project Location: Dumki and Mirjaganj upazillas in Patuakhali district and Jhalakathi and Rajapur upazilla of Jhalakathi District</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The major objective of the project was to identify BMPs (best management practices) for growing upland crops viz.,maize, sesame, and chickpea during rabi season, and increasing skill of participating farmers.</p> <p>The activities of the first two cycles have been completed. First crop (BARI butta 7 and BARI chola 9) of the third cycle was under cultivation during monitoring period. Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted. The monitoring team visited several trials in three sites where satisfactory progress was made. BARI butta 7 and BARI chola 9 were included as HYVs. Overall performance was satisfactory with favourable farmers' response.</p>

5.	<p>Project Code: C-3.1: Title: Validation and Up-scaling of Maize after T-Aman Rice in Two Southern Districts Implementing Organization(s): OFRD, BARI Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Jalal Uddin Sarkar, CSO and Head, OFRD, BARI, Joydedebpur, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location: Khulna Sadar and Rupsha upazillas in Khulna district and Kalaroa, Satkhira Sadar and Kaliganj upazillas in Satkhira district Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project aims at increasing cropping intensity and system productivity through adoption of hybrid maize in fallow rice cropping system in Satkhira and Khulna district and enhancing T.Aman yield by introducing high yielding varieties.</p> <p>The experimental site represents a problematic ecosystem badly affected by salt intrusion at soil surface. Activities so far conducted are encouraging to achieve the objective of the research. A good stand of maize was observed in the field. The project activities partly suffered for non availability of fund at farmer's level .KGF may look into fund release for troubleshooting. To reduce salt concentration in the experiment field, irrigation will be needed very soon. Fund for irrigation is urgently needed. The experiment crop might be damaged owing to salt concentration on the surface. Progress of the research made so far is satisfactory with positive Farmers' response.</p>
6	<p>Project Code: C-4.1. Title: Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): BAURES, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Luful Hassan, Prof., Deptt. of Genetics and Plant Breeding.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sadar & Iswardi upazilas of Pabna, Bagha upazila of Rajshahi.</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory;</p> <p>The objective of the project was to increase the total productivity of rice based cropping pattern with concomitant increase in cropping intensity in the target areas.</p> <p>The project implementation had some noticeable lapses which included improper site selection and inadequate of data support. The collaborating organization (BCSKS) reportedly collected data and submitted the same to the PI, but did not retain a copy at BCSKS office. The implementation lapses noticed could largely be due to poor coordination between BCSKS and the PI. Adequate data support could not be readily produced during the monitoring. The overall Implementation was unsatisfactory.</p>
7	<p>Project Code: C-4.9: Title: Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdul Latif Akanda, SSO, Oilseeds Research Center, BARI, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sirajganj, Sherpur, Chapai Nawabganj & Rajshahi districts Date of Commencement:</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling;</p> <p>The objective of the project was to verify the yield potential of MV rapeseed mustard and sesame in farmer's field.</p> <p>Activities performed and data generated would realize the objectives of the research sub-project. As an immediate impact of implementation of the research activities, mustard varieties were being adopted by the farmers due to their increased yield. Farmers expressed their satisfaction with the varieties. The performance of the project was rated highly satisfactory. Farmers were enthusiastic about the sarisha varieties and there was simultaneous adoption of the varieties. Further up scaling of the varieties would be paying. Impact assessment of the varieties might be undertaken.</p>

	28 May 2011	
8	<p>Project Code: C-5.5: Title: Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): OFRD, Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Khairtala, Jessore</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Principal Scientific Officer, OFRD, Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Khairtala, Jessore</p> <p>Project Location: Monirampur, Jhikargacha upazillas in Jessore; Shalikhah upazilla in Magura; Kaliganj upazilla in Jhenidah; Sadar upazilla in Narail; Modhukhali upazilla in Faridpur; Sadar upazilla in Kushtia</p> <p>Date of Commencement: May 2011</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI).</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Ashraf Hossain, PSO, Pulses Research Center, BARI, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rangpur</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project aims at identifying suitable high yielding varieties of mustard and sesame and adoption of ICM (Integrated Crop Management) to reduce yield gap.</p> <p>The activities of the first two cycles have been completed. Trials on mustard varieties for the third cycle were under cultivation and, in some areas, harvesting was going on. Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted.</p> <p>The research team accomplished almost all planned activities of the research project. Farmers and extension personnel were trained on modern production technologies of mustard and sesame. They also carried out screening of mustard and sesame varieties to identify the suitable high yielding varieties through participatory on-farm trials. Undertook expansion of production of modern varieties of mustard and sesame, organized field days and accomplished reporting as per schedule. Trainings imparted were expected to contribute towards knowledge and skill gain of the farmers in mustard and sesame production technologies.</p> <p>Field visit and discussion with the research team and farmers revealed satisfactory progress to achieve project objectives. Overall performance of the research is satisfactory. Farmers' response was favorable.</p>
9	<p>Project Code: C-6.8: Title: Validation and up scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI).</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Ashraf Hossain, PSO, Pulses Research Center, BARI, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rangpur</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling;</p> <p>The project's major objectives were to evaluate yield potentiality of promising lentil and mungbean varieties, adapt relay cropping of lentil with rice, and to improve farmer's knowledge and skill on system productivity.</p> <p>The research team performed all planned activities including on-station and on-farm participatory trial with promising lentil and mung bean varieties, and on-farm participatory trial of lentil relay cropping with rice. The research undertook demonstration on different types of rice based cropping pattern in the project areas and organized field days. As a result of adaptive trial, a good numbers of farmers are producing lentil. The research project introduced BARI mung 6 replacing BARI mung 4 and BINA dhan 7 replacing local T. Aman rice. Farmers reported yield of masur was around 280-320 Kg/33 decimals of land which were higher than that at local varieties they would cultivate. In Tongipara, Gopalganj, farmers are successfully producing lentil as relay with broadcast Aus+Aman paddy which normally follow Khesari.</p>

		<p>Activities performed have fulfilled objectives of the research. The research might break the deadlock in increasing area and production of lentil in the southern districts. However, there was some low profile of performances of the research in some locations of Rangpur. Performance of the research in the southern districts was highly satisfactory. Farmers' response was also highly favorable. Strongly suggested for further up scaling of the programme in the southern areas.</p>
10	<p>Project Code: C-6.9: Title: Validating and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification. Implementing Organization(s): BARI, Joydebpur, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Harunor Rashid, Senior Scientific Officer, RARS, BARI, Rahmatpur, Barisal</p> <p>Project Location: Madaripur, Khulna, Barisal, Jhalakathi, Tangail and Mymensingh districts</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project aimed at identifying disease resistant high yielding pulse varieties (lentil, chickpea, mungbean and blackgram, and validating improved pulse production technologies.</p> <p>In the trial plots BARI chola 9, 7 & 6 and BARI mosur 4, 6 & 7 were sown. In most areas, plant population was excellent. Crop conditions in most of the areas were satisfactory. In previous year, farmers reported yield of lentil was more than three hundred kilogram per 33 decimals of land (2.2 t/ha) which was much higher than that of local varieties they cultivate. In Jhalokathi farmers produced local varieties of Aman paddy (Lalmota and Sadamota). The trial would help disseminate the varieties for promoting crop diversification and reverse the decline in pulse production in the vast area of southwestern part of Bangladesh. All types of farmers would be benefited from this research. Performance of the research was satisfactory. Farmers' observations were favorable. Follow up adaptive research should be undertaken to sustain and widely disseminate the technologies.</p>
11	<p>Project Code: C.7.12 Title: Standardization of protocol, in vitro production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4 plantlets and their validations in hilly areas. Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Mst. Dilafoza Khanam, PSO, Bio-technology Division, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Project Location(s): Ramgarh and Khagrachari Date of Commencement: July, 2012</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project aimed at standardization of protocol for <i>in vitro</i> production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4, performance validation of tissue-cultured banana plantlets in hilly areas, and improving knowledge and skill of farmers and private entrepreneurs on tissue culture banana plantlet production.</p> <p>Protocol for <i>in vitro</i> production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4 was developed and validation trials were established. First year plants are nearing flowering stage. Crop was affected by heavy hail storm and severe drought. Ratoon crop of banana was in the field. Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory at Khagrachari but not at Ramgrah because of poor site selection and management. Based on results, the project deserve up scaling at Khagrachari.</p>

12	<p>Project Code: C-9.6 Title: Rhizome rot disease of Ginger and its management.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman, CSO, Plant Pathology Division, BARI, Gazipur</p> <p>Project Location(s): Nilphamari, Rangpur, Bogra</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The objective of the project was to identify the microorganisms associated with rhizome rot disease and to develop appropriate management technologies for controlling the disease along with validation of developed technologies to the farmers.</p> <p>Samples of rhizome rot disease of ginger were collected from the study areas and the pathogens - both fungus and bacteria have been identified in the laboratory. Control measures for the fungus have been developed through on-station and on-farm trials. Data on incidence of the disease, yield of ginger and economics of disease management were collected. Hundred farmers and 10 extension personnel were trained on the disease management. Performance of the research was satisfactory. Package developed for control of the rot disease caused by fungus may be up scaled. New research on the management of the bacterial agent might be initiated.</p>
13	<p>Project Code: C-11.1 Management of Coconut Mite Title: Management of Coconut Mite</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Horticulture Research Centre/BARI, Joydebpur, Gaipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Nazirul Islam, PI, Horticulture Research Centre/BARI, Joydebpur, Gaipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location: Jessore Sadar Upazila in Jessore district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling; The project aimed at determining the best management practices for controlling coconut mite, and to enhance the technical skills and knowledge of the participating farmers.</p> <p>Successful implementation of the project led to identification of the causal agent: the mite, as well as the parasitic mite. Best management practices (BMPs) for controlling coconut mite have been developed and an impressive easy- to-follow leaflet with colour pictures has been printed in Bangla for transfer of the BMPs to farmers, extension agents and policy makers. To enhance the technical skill and knowledge of the participating farmers, necessary trainings have been arranged. Identification of causal agent was one of the major objectives of this project which was successfully identified as mite, and predator mite of the pest was also documented. This is a pioneering target – oriented research work which deserves proper recognition. Implementation of the research project was highly satisfactory. Farmers’ response was highly favorable. Generated technologies deserve due attention for up scaling.</p>
14	<p>Project Code: C-13.2 Title: Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajganj.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Gazipur.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Mofazzal, SSO Hossain, Entomology Division, BRRI, Gazipur (current).</p> <p>Project Location(s): Tarash Upazila of Sirajganj</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project aimed at validating suitable technologies for BPH control in HYV Boro rice and to popularize adoption of improved management practices among the participating farmers for controlling BPH in rice.</p> <p>Benchmark condition of the pest incidence and extent of damage was surveyed. On-farm trials were conducted in the participating farmer’s fields to validate the BPH control technologies. Participating farmers and local leaders were trained in BPH control. Field days were held. Farmers’ knowledge in BPH management technologies has improved through training and field demonstration. Implementation of the activities was satisfactory. A massive scale up program is needed through effective extension services.</p>

15	<p>Project Code: NR-15.22 Title: Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high Barind tract.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), On-Farm Research Division (OFRD), Rajshahi.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdus Salam, SSO, OFRD Barind Station, BARI, Rajshahi.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Nachole, Godagari and Shapahar under Chapai Nawabganj, Rajshahi & Naogaon districts, respectively.</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 May 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling; Participatory on-farm trials were conducted to fit mungbean in the fallow period in a cropping pattern of Wheat-Fallow-T. Aman rice. Performance of chickpea grown with residual soil moisture was evaluated. Evaluation of short duration BINA dhan7 under drought conditions for replacement of Swarna paddy in T. Aman season was done. Evaluation of mulching to grow potato under drought conditions was conducted. Farmers and extension service providers like DAE and NGO field workers were trained in drought management techniques. Farmers' perception and skill in managing drought conditions are enhanced. Implementation progress made is highly satisfactory. Successful introduction of short duration crops made it possible to increase productivity of the single-cropped Barind areas with minimum irrigation. Technologies generated and introduced appeared to be viable for the area. Adoption of these technologies by farmers would increase farm productivity many fold. Farmers' response was also highly positive. Up scaling of the activities is suggested.</p>
16	<p>Project Code: NR-16.15 Title: Testing, validation and up-scaling of water saving technology in rice production (TWST).</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Tawfiqul Islam, SSO, IWMD, BRRI Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Dhamoirhat, Naogaon</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26May 2011</p>	<p>Moderately satisfactory; The project aimed at harvesting rain water, minimize conveyance loss and increase water use efficiency, and devising technique for avoiding repeated priming in STW.</p> <p>Objectives are poorly developed; these are, in fact, a list of activities. Minimizing conveyance loss of water may not be a scalable technology for individual farmers, since it involves huge cost. Instead, field ditch method would be an effective method to boost crop production in the drought prone areas and had to be given priority. Techniques of water management developed are useful to increase efficiency of irrigation water use, which enabled farmers to save irrigation water. The saved water is being used for growing some rabi crops in the Barind area. Water saving devices were not established at Hossainpur site, Kishoregonj. Implementation of the planned activities was moderately satisfactory. Farmer's response was not clear.</p>
17	<p>Project Code: L-17.4 Title: Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Prof., Deptt. of Animal Science, BAU</p>	<p>Satisfactory; Benchmark survey was conducted and information was collected on existing feeds and feeding practices, levels of milk and meat production and reproductive performance of buffaloes in the project areas. Analysis of the available feeds to determine nutritional qualities was conducted. On-farm feeding trials were conducted to study digestion of ration and reproductive performance of buffaloes. Evaluation of quality of milk and meat produced in the on-farm trials was made. Field days and training of farmers were held. Administering four types of feed blocks improved milk production and reproductive performance of buffaloes. Implementation of the planned</p>

	<p>Project Location(s): Natore and Rajshahi Mymensingh, Noakhali</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p>	<p>activities is satisfactory. Farmers' response was positive. Farmers have to be trained to produce the feed blocks locally to make it more cost-effective. Outputs deserve up scaling in participation with the local level Livestock Officials.</p>
18	<p>Project Code: (CN/FRP): L-19.2 Title: Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): CVASU, Chittagong</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. A.S. Mahfuzul Bari, Vice- Chancellor, CVASU, Khulsi, Chittagong</p> <p>Project Location(s): Hathazari, Chittagong</p> <p>Date of Commencement: June, 2011</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory;</p> <p>The project activities were not carried out as per plan, as such, the project was stopped from July, 2013. The Principal Investigator did not visit the sites as required. Funding was also suspended since July, 2013.</p> <p>Farmers were not interested to give sample for diagnosis and were not interested to provide information on disease affected calves or death of calves. Implementation was unsatisfactory.</p>
19	<p>Project Code: (CN/FRP): L-20.4 Title: Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and <i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i> (PPR) and adopt preventive measures against them at Shakipur and Madhupur Upozilla.</p> <p>Implementing organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Md. Abu Hadi Noor Ali Khan, Dept. of Pathology, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh- 2202</p> <p>Project location: Shakipur, and Oronkhula Union, Madhupur Upozilla, Tangail</p> <p>Date of commencement: 29 May, 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>One thousand and two hundred farmers were selected in Shakipur and Madhupur. Eighty farmers and 8 Field Assistant were trained. Three workshops were arranged for 80 farmers.</p> <p>More than 2500 cattle, 350 buffaloes and 350 goats were treated with anthelmintics. Immunization for FMD of animals was done during the last 30 months. After immunization, infection occurred to 11 animals, and 5 of them died later on. Activities adopted RT-PCR for detection of FMD and PPR. Serotype "O" FMD virus was circulating in cattle and buffaloes.</p> <p>Cattle and buffalo were immunized with FMD vaccine. Goat with PPR vaccine gave better protection and growth. Proper dose and time of application of the said vaccines has been suggested for application. Overall research progress made so far was satisfactory. Farmer's response was positive, Further research and up scaling is needed to harness benefit of the outputs.</p>
20	<p>Project Code: (CN/FRP): F-22.1 Title: Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail (<i>viviparous sp.</i>) and Shing (<i>Heteropneustes sp.</i>) Culture in cage in ponds of <i>Adivasi</i> Households.</p> <p>Implementing organization (s):</p>	<p>Moderately satisfactory;</p> <p>Growth and production of <i>shing</i> in on-station was better than on-farm level. Snail has not been addressed in the objective for integrated shing culture. Practically, all fish was harvested before the monitoring team reached the research sites.</p>

	<p>Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Md. Mahfujul Haque, Dept. of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project location: Vill-Khalishakura, Noyabil Union, Nalitabari Districts.</p> <p>Date of commencement: 06 June, 2011</p>	<p>Adivasis farmers lacked in knowledge of shing culture. Progress of activities of the project was moderately satisfactory. Farmer failed to interact on the production package.</p>
21	<p>Project Code: CN/ FRP: 25.1 Title: Development of an integrated rice- fish production system in lower Meghna river flood plain of Noakhali and Laxmipur</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Amin, CSO, Hill Agricultural Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Khagrachari.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Noakhali(Sadar, Sonaimiuri, Begumganj, Subornachar) and Laxmipur(Ramgati)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January, 2012</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project aimed at improving the traditional cropping pattern through adaptation of short duration and long stature T. aman rice varieties and quick growing fish species in lower Meghna flood plain area, Existing fallow land was converted into rice- fish culture at 12 sites. Aman and Boro based patterns with rice variety BRRI dhan 49 and BRRI dhan 40 in Aman gave 34 and 27 % higher yield than local var. Kajalshail. Fish yield was higher in Boro pattern than T. Aman pattern due to higher water depth, more aquatic vegetation, appropriate stocking density and natural productivity of the niche. Eight trainings were done; field days, workshop would be done in January- June, 2014. Data recorded properly as per progress report concerned but data register book was not shown at the time monitoring. Some farmers were not willing to adopt rice + fish culture due to high price of fish feed but majority farmers were willing to use the technology because of its much higher benefit. Progress of activities is satisfactory. Majority farmers' reaction was positive.</p>
Phase -II 2nd Call Projects:		
22	<p>Project Code: CN/FRP: C-1.2 and Title: Testing, validation and up-scaling of cotton- rice intercropping in Chittagong and Hill districts.</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Cotton Development Board, Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: DR. Md. Farid Uddin, Additional Director Cotton Development Board, Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215</p> <p>Project Location(s): Bandarbon, Rangamati & Khagrachari district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October, 2010</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The major objective of the project was to develop improved crop production practices incorporating hill cotton and rice substituting traditional jhum system. All planned activities were performed. To improve system productivity and jhum system of cultivation more investigations would be needed because farmers were divided in their opinion on the merit of inter/ mixed cropping of cotton over sole cotton crop. The cotton variety Rupali could be grown successfully with higher yield and benefit. Soil erosion data was not reported. Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory. Majority farmer's reaction was positive. For piloting, specific row arrangement, based on agronomic and economic performance, may be selected.</p>
23	<p>Project Code: C-1.11 Title: Improvement of appropriate rice based cropping</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project's objectives were selection and validation of</p>

	<p>systems in Barind areas. Implementing organization(s): Rural Development Academy, Sherpur (RDA), Bogra.</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Md. Feroz Hossain, Director, RDA, Sherpur, Bogra.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sherpur, Shahjahanpur and Shibganj under Bogra district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p>	<p>improved technology packages for increasing yields of rice, maize and potato in major cropping patterns, and increasing system productivity of major rice based cropping systems in the Barind areas.</p> <p>The study generated information on the increased productivity of the individual crops. But these have to be analyzed to work out the systems productivity which was yet to be analyzed to achieve the second objective. Implementation of the planned activities was satisfactory. Economics of systems productivity needs to be calculated. Farmers' response was positive.</p>
24	<p>Project Code: C-1.26 Title: Minimizing yield gap in rice-based cropping systems in three northern districts. Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. A S M Mahbubur Rahman Khan, PSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur</p> <p>Project Location(s): Mithapukur (Rangpur), Ulipur (Kurigram) & Shibganj (Bogra)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 September 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project's objectives were to select and validate of improved methods and technology packages for increasing yields of rice, potato and mustard in major rice based patterns, and to Increase system productivity by minimizing yield gaps.</p> <p>Good crops of Boro, mustard and potato were observed of which mustard was in maturity stage. Available data showed that use of improved variety and management practices increased mustard yield by 50% and potato yield by 34-38%, (ii) Nine each of farmers' training and field days were held at all locations.</p> <p>Field trials were well managed. Useful data have been collected to support increased farm productivity. The trials were designed to find out increase in crop productivity and not to analyze yield gap. Implementation of the planned activities is satisfactory. Farmers' response is positive.</p>
25	<p>Project Code: C-1.27 Title: Enhancement of crop productivity through improved management practices, tools and techniques. Implementing Organization: BARI</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Delwar Ahmed Choudhury, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur, 1701</p> <p>Project location(s): Dhaka: Dhamrai Upazila Manikgonj: Singrai Upazila</p> <p>Date of Commencement: Sept 28, 2011</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The objectives of the project were to increase crop productivity through improved management practices, tools and techniques, and to facilitate adoption of appropriate technology for minimizing yield gap of selected crops and cropping patterns.</p> <p>All the planned activities were completed and outputs so far achieved were contributing towards achieving the objectives. Increased outputs of 20-30% higher yield of the harvested crops obtained due to adoption of improved management practices. Very good field trials and crops were observed for BARI sarisha 14, 15, and maize: BHM 9. Farmers were enthusiastic on the performance of the varieties. Simultaneous adoption of the varieties was also observed. But farmers experienced problems in depth control mechanism with the tiller. Otherwise, implementation progress made so far is satisfactory. Farmer's response to the crop varieties is favorable.</p>
26	<p>Project Code: C-2.19 Title: Crop intensification through incorporating quick</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project aims at improving cropping systems incorporating</p>

	<p>growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): OFRD, BARI</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Mr. Khairul Bashar, Senior Scientific Officer (I/C), OFRD, BARI, Patuakhali</p> <p>Project Location: Jhalakathi sadar in Jhalakathi district and Patuakhali sadar & Dumki in Patuakhali district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 10th October, 2011</p>	<p>quick growing high-value fruits and vegetable crops into existing cropping systems, and enhancing skill, knowledge and awareness of the farmers. in Tidal Floodplain (TPF) of Patuakhali and Jhalakati districts,</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. Conducted screening of vegetables and quick growing fruits, carried out evaluation of growing potentials of vegetables and fruits under late sown condition, promoted sorjan system to increase vegetable and quick growing fruits production, carried out participatory variety selection of vegetables and fruits for adoption in the agro - ecosystem and conducted validation and adoption trials of new cropping systems</p> <p>The activities lead to fulfill the objectives. Due to cultivation of HYV of crops farmers got more returns. Yield increased to about 40-50% and income has increased by 20%. Water melon and muskmelon are highly profitable cash crops in the area. The research is satisfactory. Farmer's response was positive and up scaling is suggested.</p>
27	<p>Project Code: C-4.5 Title: Maximization of crop yield in T.Aman – Mustard – Boro Cropping Pattern by Agronomic Manipulation.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: BAU, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam,</p> <p>Project location(s): Dhanbari and Kalihati , Tangail</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 05, 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling</p> <p>The project objectives were to develop an alternative cropping pattern: Mustard (BARI sarisha 14)- Boro (BRRI dhan 29) – T. Aman (BINA dhan 7) with appropriate management practices against the existing dominant cropping pattern: Boro (BRRI dhan 29)- Fallow- T. Aman (BR 11), and to increase cropping intensity, system productivity and knowledge and skill of farmers</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. Alternative cropping pattern: Mustard (BARI sarisha 14) – Boro (BRRI dhan 29) – T Aman (BINA dhan 7) was developed. Cropping intensity was increased by 100%. Rice equivalent yield increased by 26% at Dhanbari. Net income increased by 29%, and labour requirement increased by 16%. Farmers were found enthusiastic. Labour requirement as well as land preparation cost of Boro may get reduced with adoption of direct seeded Boro mixed with mustard. New benefit / cost analysis incorporating farmers' observation may be performed. This is a successful piece of research and was highly satisfactory. Farmers response was highly positive. Suggested for up scaling.</p>
28	<p>Project Code: C-5.2 Title: Yield Maximization of Mustard and Sesame through Improved Package of Production Practices in Some Areas of the Country.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BINA, Muslim Aid and Jagoroni Chakro Foundation</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Raisul Haider, PSO and Head, TC&P Division, BINA, BAU Campus, Mymensingh-2202</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project objectives were to verify the yield potential of modern varieties of mustard and sesame in the farmers' field for replacing traditional cultivars, and to increase system productivity and farm income through inclusion of improved mustard, lentil and sesame production technology in the cropping pattern.</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. In pursuit of the first objective participatory trials of short duration mustard, lentil and sesame varieties comparing with local ones were conducted</p>

	<p>Project Location: Jessore, Faridpur, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga, Narail and Kushtia districts</p> <p>Date of Commencement: May 2011</p>	<p>. Field days were organized and data collected. In fulfillment of the objective, farmers were trained on cultivation of the crops. Collected data were analyzed to fulfill the third objective. Involvement of Coordinator, PIs and his team members in the process, particularly of the PI of NGOs should be ensured. Activities undertaken to date were satisfactory to achieve project objectives. Farmer's response was positive.</p>
29	<p>Project Code: C.7.9 Title: Validation and up scaling of year round pineapple production technology in hilly areas.</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Madan Gopal Shaha, CSO, Fruit Division, Horticulture Research Centre, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Rangamati and Khagrachari</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October, 2010</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The objectives of the project was to evaluate the validity of the year round pineapple production technology in the selected hilly areas, to increase farmers income by producing and marketing of pineapple round the year, and to find out the difference of chemical composition between treated and non- treated fruits and residue analysis for ethereal.</p> <p>Production of off-season pineapple was encouraging with application of hormone and fruiting time was reduced compared to control and higher benefits were obtained. Giant kew variety produce larger fruits and more slip number and profitable (BCR) than honey queen. Early fruit harvesting was completed. Data, except on difference of chemical composition between the treated and non treated fruits, were collected and analyzed. Sample for chemical analysis submitted. Primary data on income as well as BCR was calculated. Four inception workshops were conducted; one ToT and three farmers' trainings were conducted at each site.</p> <p>. Data register was not shown at the time of monitoring but in the progress report data narrated systematically. The research was satisfactory at Khagrachari but not at Ramgarh owing to improper land selection and poor management. Farmers' response was positive at Khagrachari. The research deserves merit of piloting at Khagrachari.</p>
30	<p>Project Code: (CN/FRP): L-17.1 Title: Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources.</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): CVSAU, Khulshi, Pahartali, Chittagong</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. Kazi M. Kamruddin, Director & P.I.</p> <p>Project Location(s): CVSAU, Khulshi, Pahartali, Chittagong and Khulsi, Chittagong</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October, 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling</p> <p>The objective of the project was to establish production procedure of fermented yeast based feed resources, and to develop least cost fermented yeast based ration for poultry.</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. Chick weight (40 g) increased to 850 g at 21 days and 1.5 Kg within 35 days by feeding rubber seed mixed with fungus, yeast and water. Unconventional feed (rubber seed mixture) was used to reduce cost of feeding of poultry. Multi-channel preparatory for measuring aflatoxin in feeds was necessary. Workshop needs to be organized. Data recorded properly in the progress report but data register was not shown. Progress made was highly satisfactory. Validation/ up scaling/ pilot production should be done with more number of farmers in areas where rubber seeds are available.</p>

31	<p>Project Code: (CN/FRP): L-19.7 Title: Calf mortality in large and small holder cross bred dairy cattle: epidemiological and pathological investigation and mitigation. Implementing organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Emdadul Haque Chowdhury/Prof. Dr. Md. Mahbub Alam, Dept. of Pathology, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project location: Muktagacha, Mymensingh</p> <p>Date of commencement: 28 September, 2011</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory & suggested for up scaling;</p> <p>The objectives of the project were to identify the epidemiological factors and etio-pathological agents that directly or indirectly influence calf morbidity and mortality, and to control cow/calf diseases in the areas including improvement of farmers' knowledge on calf rearing.</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. It is observed that 2.08% calf mortality and 48.58% morbidity were reduced. Using mobile phone and making training and field days farmer programs have achieved good success to reduce the calf mortality. "Mobile Clinic" tried by the local service providers (LSPs) proved to be effective. Farmers need more training to be aware about the disease, vaccine and its schedule to apply. Overall research progress was highly satisfactory.</p> <p>Suggested for scaling up and institutionalizing in DLS.</p>
32	<p>Project Code: F-21.20 Title: Adaptation of high valued fish species shing culture technology for maximizing production in different agro-ecological zones of Bangladesh. Implementing Organization: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, CASEED and CDMS</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Coordinator: Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Professor, Department of Fisheries, BSMRAU</p> <p>Project location(s): Narsingdi (Sadar, Shibpur), and Gazipur (Sadar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 Sept, 2011</p>	<p>Moderately satisfactory;</p> <p>The objectives of the project were to select of best stocking density of shing fish, identify the best production technology, and enhance farmer's skill and knowledge on shing culture.</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. Stocking density of 500 fries per decimal appeared to be the best in terms of production and net return. Sing culture was found feasible and economically viable. It was observed from field visit and interviewing the farmer that the whole package of shing culture technology was not properly delivered. It would be effective if a technology brief could be prepared for circulation to the farmers. The training and technology transfer component of the research should have been more effective. The overall progress was moderately satisfactory</p>
33	<p>Project Code: CC-25.2: Title: Development of Integrated Crop-fish Production System Using Ditch-and -Dyke method in Low Lying Areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region Implementing Organization(s): Horticulture Department, BSMRU, Shalna, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. Mofazzal Hossain, Professor, Horticulture Department, BSMRU, Shalna, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location:</p>	<p>Satisfactory;</p> <p>The project aimed at increasing land & water resources productivity of low lying areas through ditch-dyke system with crop and fish culture in addition to enhancing knowledge and skill of farmers on this technology.</p> <p>The activities of the first two years have been completed. Dyke crops of the third year were under cultivation. Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted.</p> <p>As per plan, lowland was converted into ditch-dyke system and participatory trial on crop production on the dyke and fish production in the ditch was conducted. The farmers were facilitated in maintaining ditch-dyke to ensure productivity of vegetables, fruits and fishes. The progress is satisfactory.</p>

	Jhalakati Sadar and Rajapur upazila of Jhalakati district, and Gabtoli upazila of Bogra district Date of Commencement: 28 September 2011	Farmers' response was positive. The project deserves support for up scaling.
Pilot Projects:		
34	<p>Project Code: CHF-103 Title: Piloting Kharachari Model of Homestead production in the Hills Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Mohabbat Ullah, CSO, Hill Agricultural Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Khagrachari. Project Location(s): Khagrachari and Rangamati</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January, 2012</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project aimed at upscaling and adoption of Khagrachari Model by a large number of farmers in six Upzilla of Khagrachari and Rangamati districts for improving their income and livelihood through homestead vegetables growing, improving knowledge and skill of selected farmers and extension personnel on year round homestead vegetables production.</p> <p>All planned activities were performed. It was observed that Khagrachari vegetables production model underwent some modification by farmers. Farmers who have water sources (close to river, falls, chara etc.) they increased number of patterns and crops as to their choice. Only leafy vegetables in three beds in 3 seasons may not be feasible, so, other high value crops may be introduced and also use in roof and other places for cucurbits and country bean. Some modification was needed in case of availability of water; high value crops such as tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, okra etc. may be introduced where water is available. The output/ results so far obtained were encouraging. The overall progress was satisfactory. Farmers' reaction was positive.</p>
35	<p>Project Code: EP-C-PHT-179: Title: Piloting for up scaling the technology of potato storage under natural condition Implementing Organization: BSMRAU</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md Azizul Haque Associate Professor, Dept. of Horticulture, BSMRAU.</p> <p>Project location(s): Munshigonj, Bogra and Rangpur</p> <p>Date of Commencement: March 01, 2012</p>	<p>Satisfactory; The project objectives were to minimize extent of storage losses in potato by increasing storability under natural condition in on-farm level, and to disseminate and validate natural potato storage technology in different potato growing areas.</p> <p>It was found during visit of the monitoring team that a three storied bamboo made small huts were used with 4m x 4m land to store potato at natural condition. Storage loss was significantly reduced by around 20% against farmers' preservation practice. It was reported during field visit of the monitoring team that the farmers' preferred single or 2 storied storage. Farmers (120) were trained and 3 field days were arranged with one in each location.</p> <p>Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory. For wider dissemination and up scaling of the technology, impact assessment of the project would be necessary.</p>

Table 1.0: Performance Rating of 35 CGP Projects.

Project Phasing & # by sub-sector	Performance Rating	Remarks
Phase I (21 Projects):		HS (= Highly Satisfactory) ^{1/} projects - that demonstrated activities / actions performed in strict adherence to research proposal to fulfill the objectives further backed by highly favorable Farmers' response.
Crops (C) - 14	HS-3, S-9, MS-1, US-1	
Natural resources (NR) - 2	HS-1, MS-1	
Livestock (L) - 3	S-2, US-1	
Fisheries (F) - 2	S-1, MS-1	
		S (=Satisfactory) ^{2/} projects - that had minor implementation lapses but progressed well towards achieving objectives accompanying a favorable farmers' response.
Phase II (12 Projects):		MS (=Moderately Satisfactory) ^{3/} projects - that had some implementation lapses and poor farmers' response but are likely to achieve objectives marginally.
Crops (C) - 8	HS-1, S-7	
Livestock (L) - 2	HS	
Fisheries (F) - 1	MS	
Cross Cutting (CC) - 1	S	
		US (=Unsatisfactory) ^{4/} projects - progress made so far was inadequate and activities were inconsistent with project objectives.
Pilot Projects: 2	S	

^{1/} HS Rated Projects (7) : Phase1 - 4[(C-4.9, C-6.8, C-11.1, NR-15.16);
Phase2 -3(C-4.5, L-17.1, L-19.7)]

^{2/} S Rated Projects (22) : Phase1 - 12[(C-1.2, C-2.11, C-2.20, C-3.1, C-5.5, C-6.2, C-7.12, C-9.6, C-13.2, L17.4, L-20.4, CN/FRP-25.1);
Phase2 - 10 (C-1.2, C-1.11, C-1.26, C-1.27, C-2.19, C-5.2, C-7.9, C-25.2, CHT-103, PHT-179)]

^{3/} MS Rated Projects (4) : Phase1 - 3[(C-1.21, NR-16.15, F-22.1);
Phase2 - 1 (F-21.20)]

^{4/} US Rated Projects (2) : Phase1 - 2[(C-4.1, L-19.2)]

4.0 Project wise Detailed Monitoring Observations

4.1. CGP Phase -1 Projects of 2nd Call

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
1	<p>Project code and Title: C-1.12: Rice production in drought prone areas of Bangladesh</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU)</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam Afrad, Assoc. Prof., Deptt. of Agril. Extension & Rural Development</p> <p>Project Location(s): BSMRAU (on-station campus) and some upazilas of Chapai Nawabganj, Bogra, Joypurhat, Naogaon, Rajshahi and Rangpur districts.</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 30 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 31 January 2014 & 5 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify causes for lower yield of rice 2. To adapt rice varieties in drought-prone areas 3. To improve soil fertility for sustainable rice production 4. To create awareness among farmers on vulnerability in rice production <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting with component organizations to prepare work plan 2. Baseline survey to identify causes of lower rice yield through problem census and FGD. Secondary data to be collected to build GIS model to delineate drought areas in north-west region 3. Soil samples farmers fields will be collected from geo-referenced points 4. Soil samples to be analyzed for physic-chemical properties of soil. 5. Collection of drought tolerant rice varieties such as BR11, BR33, BR39, BU-1, BINA-7, Swarna, BR26, BR28, BR29, BR45, Nerika and Miniket 6. Conducting field trials with the drought tolerant varieties 7. Timing of cropping season will be adjusted according to climatic conditions 8. Field trials, both on-station and on-farm, will be conducted with the test varieties, water management, tillage operations and green manuring. 9. Printed materials will be distributed among farmers. Field days, campaigns, workshops and seminar will be arranged for technology dissemination. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Baseline survey conducted and factors affecting rice yield are identified, (ii) Conducted 12 field trials with rice varieties and manures, and 192 adaptation trials are supervised. Data collected and are being analyzed, (iii) Soil samples (3201) have been collected and are being analyzed by the partner organizations, (iv) 34 field days were conducted, (v) No progress in GIS analysis and mapping, (vi) Financial achievement was 99.85%.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory; (ii) Only less than a month time was available to complete some important activities such as preparation of final report, holding of final workshop, modeling and mapping, (iii) Considering the time available, modeling has to be finished very shortly. (iv) Farmers' response was favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further up scaling may be decided after submission of completion report.

SI No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations: Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
2.	<p>Project code and Title: C-1.21: Yield gap minimization in rice using integrated crop and resource management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Rice Research Institute</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Coordinator: Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Mamin, PSO, Adaptive Research Division, BRRI PI: Md. Rafiqul Islam, SSO, Adaptive Research Division, BRRI</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May, 2011</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize yield gap in rice production To enhance skill and knowledge of farmers on modern rice technology <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct participatory on farm trials of Boro 2013 and Aman 2013 with 2 treatments (ICRM and FP) in 9 Upazillas (Kapasia, Polash, Monohordi, Kotiadi, Pakundia, Madargonj, Nokla, Sadar sherpur and Nalitabari. Eight farmers' training planned on ICRM with 30 farmers in each training and 5 DAE field staffs Nine Field days planned to be conducted in 9 Upazilas. <p>Observations</p> <p>On-farm participatory adaptive trials were conducted in 9 Upazilas of 5 districts during Aman 2012 and Boro 2013. BRRI implemented trials in 5 Upazillas and SPS (NGO) conducted trials in 4 Upazillas as planned. During field visit field crops (BRRI-dhan 28 and 29) found at growing stage. All component technology of ICRM, especially seedling number, was not used. Data on farmers; practices have not yet been collected. Data of field trial of 2012 were collected and analyzed. In 2012, average yield increase in trial plots was 1.31 and 1.48 t/ha for BRRI dhan 28 and 29. A total of 61 tons seeds of BRRI dhan 29 was produced and distributed in 2013. A total of 150 farmers, 15 DAE field staff and 10 project staff were trained on modern rice technology.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Information on farmers' practice was not collected regularly through field monitoring; rather it was collected later through organizing a meeting with the farmers. In this case there might have been erroneous data as it was collected by recall of memory. To avoid error of recall, all information should have been regularly collected immediately after each farming operation completed. Data register was not shown at the time of monitoring and field visit of the team. (iii) Overall progress was moderately satisfactory. (iv) Farmers' response was not clear.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above comments should be taken care off. Report should be updated.

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
3	<p>Project code and Title: C-2.11: Crop Intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling the production of short duration rice and mungbean</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Moynul Haque, Prof., Deptt. of Agronomy.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Rangur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon & Panchagarh</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 30 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 28-30 January 2014 & 5 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives To increase cropping intensity and system productivity in upland ecosystem of northern Bangladesh. To minimize ground water use in rice cultivation To improve soil quality and productivity through mungbean residue and residual fertilizer</p> <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline survey to be conducted to collect information on present cropping systems. 2. Testing of alternate cropping systems involving 4 crops. 3. Monitoring number of irrigations in boro given by farmers so as to quantify water charges. 4. Determining initial physic-chemical properties of soil. 5. Use of crop residues and green manure adjusting amount of fertilizer will be tested. 6. Farmers meeting in 18 field days and 6 campaigns will be held and 5000 leaflets will be distributed among farmers for their awareness building on the technologies. 7. Final workshop will be organized. <p>Observations (i) Baseline survey conducted and existing cropping patterns are recorded, (ii) Cropping pattern involving four crops are tested, (iii) Supplemental irrigation was not needed due to favorable moisture regime and thus no monitoring on farmers' irrigation practices was done, (iv) Data collection almost completed, (v) Soil analytical results are available, (vi) Use of crop residues saved 190 kg TSP and 125 kg MOP in alternate cropping patterns, (vii) Five field days and 8 farmers training have been completed.</p> <p>Comments (i) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory, (ii) Only less than a month time was available to complete some important project activities such as preparation of final report and holding of final workshop. (iii) Farmers' response was favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sub-project may be further up scaled in new locations

Sl. No.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
4	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-2.20: Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Agronomy Department, PSTU and ARF</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Harun-Or-Rashid, Professor, Department of Agronomy, PSTU, Dumki, Patuakhali</p> <p>Project Location: Dumki and Mirjaganj upazillas in Patuakhali district and Jhalakathi and Rajapur upazilla of Jhalakathi District</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-7 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To generate and identify best management practices for growing upland crops (maize, sesame, and chickpea) during rabi (dry) season 2. To increase knowledge and skills of participating farmers in growing upland crops and Aman rice. <p>Activities Planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding Inception Workshop to make a forum for consultation; 2. Carry out a baseline survey to gain understanding of existing cropping patterns, farmers' adopted practices and exploring challenges; 3. Conducting on farm trials for screening upland crops and varieties for adaptation of rice based cropping system; 4. Conducting on farm trials for screening varieties, optimizing seedbed, preparation, transplanting seedlings, and application of fertilizers under uncontrolled water management; 5. Data collection and analysis; and 6. Organizing farmers' training <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The Coordinator and his team members accomplished almost all activities of the project, (ii) In addition to farmers and research sites selection, the research team carried out a baseline survey on different aspects of upland crops and rice, (iii) Conducted farm trials for screening upland crops and varieties for adaptation of rice based cropping system, (iv) Conducted farm trials for screening varieties, optimizing seedbed preparation, transplanting seedlings, application of fertilizers under uncontrolled water management, (v) Replicated on-farm trials with Maize/Chickpea -T.Aman cropping pattern, (vi) Organized inception workshop and (vii) Imparted farmers training.</p> <p>(vii) To achieve project objectives, selection and validation of improved methods and technology packages for increasing yields of maize, chickpea and rice in existing rice-based patterns, including HYV maize varieties like BARI butta7 and HYV chickpea like BARI cholla 9 in the patterns were being tried, (viii) All these activities were successfully going on. (ix) Moreover, farmers were provided with training on the production technologies and management package, (x) Activities of the first two cycles have been completed. First crop (BARI butta 7 and BARI chola 9) of the third cycle was under cultivation. Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The monitoring team could visit several trials in three sites. Performance in all locations could not be observed; however, based on the extent of monitoring, it was visible that satisfactory progress has been made so far, (ii) Farmers' response was favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research project may be up scaled. • BARI butta 7 and BARI chola 9 were included as HYV varieties. At this stage of the research, final comment on the inclusion of these varieties within existing cropping could not be made. But based on the progress till to date, it appears to hold considerable merit.

Sl. No.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
5	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-3.1: Validation and Up-scaling of Maize after T. Aman Rice in Two Southern Districts</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): OFRD, BARI</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Jalal Uddin Sarkar, CSO and Head, OFRD, BARI, Joydedebpur, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location: Khulna Sadar and Rupsha upazillas in Khulna district and Kalaroa, Satkhira Sadar and Kaliganj upazillas in Satkhira district</p> <p>Date of Commencement:</p> <p>29 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring:</p> <p>04 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase cropping intensity and system productivity through adoption of hybrid maize in fallow rice cropping system in Satkhira and Khulna districts 2. To increase yield of T. Aman rice introducing high yielding varieties 3. To increase knowledge and skill of the farmers in the production practices of improved cropping system. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of research sites and farmers, 2. Farmers' training, 3. Arrangement of agricultural inputs; 4. Setting experiment with maize varieties after T. Aman and setting trials on T. Aman; 5. Organizing field day, 6. Data collection, analysis and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The Co-Investigator and Scientific Assistant accomplished a good number of activities in Kaliganj and Satkhira Sadar. In Kaliganj and Satkhira Sadar, imparted farmers training, set experiment with maize varieties after T. Aman. It was learnt through discussion with farmers that experiment with T. Aman was also set. (ii) With the view to increase cropping intensity and system productivity through adoption of hybrid maize in fallow rice cropping system in Satkhira and Khulna districts in two research sites, experiments with hybrid maize varieties were set. (iii) To increase yield of T. Aman rice introducing high yielding varieties, in the same sites, experiments on improved T. Aman were set. (iv) Farmers' training was conducted to increase knowledge and skill of the farmers in the production practices of improved cropping system. (v) The soil was saline and salts were found on the soil surface. According to farmers, salinity concentration in the soil gradually increases and this trend continues up to next rainy season. Normally, after irrigation and rainfall salinity decreases, (vi) The activities performed would fulfill the project objectives.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The research was satisfactory, (ii) Farmers reported that they were not provided with money to purchase seeds, fertilizers and other inputs which were, however, purchased by the farmers using their own fund on the basis of the commitment of research team at field level that this would be paid as early as possible. But till the date of monitoring visit, farmers were not provided with the committed money and they are very frustrated, (iii) Farmers' response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research may be up scaled. • Farmers should receive the promised fund at an early date.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
06	<p>Project code and Title: C-4.1. Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): BAURES, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Luful Hassan, Prof., Deptt. of Genetics and Plant Breeding.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sadar & Iswardi upazilas of Pabna, Bagha upazila of Rajshahi.</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 02 February 2014 & 13 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase cropping intensity in the target areas To increase total productivity of the rice based cropping pattern <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey will be conducted to collect information on current cropping intensity of the area. Field trials will be conducted with short duration five mustard varieties. <p>Observations</p> <p>The project implementation had some noticable lapses which included improper site selection and inadequate of data support. The collaborating organization (BCSKS) reportedly collected data and submitted the same to the PI, but did not retain a copy at BCSKS office. The implementation lapses noticed could largely be due to poor coordination between BCSKS and the PI. Adequate data support could not be readily produced during the monitoring. The overall Implementation was unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The activities and outcomes are rated unsatisfactory</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
7	<p>Project code and Title: C-4.9: Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdul Latif Akanda, SSO, Oilseeds Research Center, BARI, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sirajganj, Sherpur, Chapai Nawabganj & Rajshahi districts</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 04 February 2014 & 05 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To verify yield potential of MV short duration rapeseed mustard and sesame in farmers' field Application of production technology for yield increase of rapeseed mustard and sesame in farmers' field. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To set up on-farm participatory demonstration trials of up scaling of rapeseed mustard and trials for sesame of BARI sharisha 14 and 15 and BARI til 2, 3 and BINA til 1. Packaging of improved production practices for rapeseed mustard and sesame. Up scaling of selected varieties, developing capacity of farmers for cultivation of improved rapeseed mustard and sesame in various project locations. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) For BARI sharisha 14 and 15 trials were conducted taking 2 districts (Sirajgonj and Sherpur) with 3 Upazila from each district having 2 trials in each Upazila, plot size was approximately one bigha per farmer (ii) For sesame, trials were conducted in two districts (Chapai Nowabgonj and Rajshahi), and 4 Upazillas were selected taking 2 from each district. (iii) The sesame varieties used for trials were BARI til 2, 3 and BINA Til 1 against local Til, (iv) Data register was properly maintained and data were analyzed (v) During field visit of the monitoring team very good standing crops of BARI sharisha 14 and 15 was observed at Nalitabari, Sherpur. The farmers' reaction was very positive and they were highly impressed for cultivation of these varieties next time. A single farmer was motivated to cultivate BARI sharisha 14 and 15 in 25 bighas (33 decimals) of land (v) The activities completed and outputs so far achieved were contributing towards the objectives. (vi) Trials of both the crops were very successful and farmers showed deep interest to grow BARI sharisha 14 and 15. The research outputs were highly satisfactory.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Vary good and impressive performance of BARI sharisha 14 and 15 as observed at Nalitabari. (ii) Farmers were enthusiastic about the sarisha varieties and there was simultaneous adoption of the varieties.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic design of the project and the activities performed do not support the existing title of the project. Further up scaling of the varieties would be paying. Impact assessment of the varieties might be undertaken. The research report should be updated

Sl. No.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
8	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-5.5: Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s):</p> <p>OFRD, Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Khairatala, Jessore</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address:</p> <p>Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Principal Scientific Officer, OFRD, Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Khairatala, Jessore</p> <p>Project Location:</p> <p>Monirampur, Jhikargacha upazillas in Jessore; Shalikhha upazilla in Magura; Kaliganj upazilla in Jhenidah; Sadar upazilla in Narail; Modhukhali upazilla in Faridpur; Sadar upazilla in Kushtia</p> <p>Date of Commencement:</p> <p>May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring:</p> <p>3 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the suitable high yielding varieties of Mustard and Sesame to be fitted in the specific cropping pattern 2. Adaptation of Integrated Crop Management (ICM) in Mustard and Sesame production compared to farmers' practice to reduce the yield gap. 3. To increase the knowledge and skill of farmers in mustard and sesame production technology. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparatory work for selection and appointment of scientific and other staff, 2. Selection of sites, selection and training of farmers and extension personnel on modern production technology of mustard and sesame, 3. Screening of mustard and sesame varieties to identify the suitable high yielding varieties fitted in the specific cropping pattern through participatory on-farm trials for mustard and sesame, 4. Undertaking production program of suitable mustard and sesame varieties with ICM practice, 5. Extension of production of modern varieties of mustard and sesame for expansion, organizing field days, data collection and analysis and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The research team accomplished almost all planned activities of the research project, (ii) Alongside farmer selection and research site selection, farmers and extension personnel were trained on modern production technologies of mustard and sesame, (iii) They also carried out screening of mustard and sesame varieties to identify the suitable high yielding varieties through participatory on-farm trials, (iv) Accomplished production program of suitable mustard and sesame varieties with ICM practice, (v) Undertook expansion of production of modern varieties of mustard and sesame, (vi) Organized field days, (vii) Collected and Analyzed data, and (viii) Accomplished reporting as per schedule, (ix) All these activities were contributing towards the achievement of the project objectives, (ix) Farmers' trainings imparted were expected to contribute to achieve objective 3 of the project to increase the knowledge and skills of the farmers in mustard and sesame production technologies.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The activities of the first two cycles have been completed. Trials on mustard varieties for the third cycle are under cultivation and in some areas harvesting was going on. Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted, (ii) Activities undertaken to date are rated to be enough to achieve the objective pertaining to Integrated Crop Management (ICM) in mustard and sesame production, (iii) As revealed through field visit, discussion with the project team members and farmers, performance of the research was quite satisfactory and farmers' response was favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project deserves further scaling up with participation of DAE personnel.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
9	<p>Project code and Title: C-6.8: Validation and up scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI).</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Ashraf Hossain, PSO, Pulses Research Center, BARI, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rangpur</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 30 January to 01 February 2014 & 05 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate yield potentiality of short duration promising lentil and mungbean varieties To adapt relay cropping of lentil with rice. To adopt a short duration mungbean variety with a wide range of cropping pattern. To improve knowledge and skill of the farmer on system productivity <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of sites, selection of farmers; Organizing of farmers training and field day on system productivity with lentil and mungbean; Conducting on-station and on-farm participatory trial with promising lentil and mung bean varieties in different project sites; Conducting on-farm participatory trial of lentil relay cropping with rice; Organizing field days, data collection and analysis and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The research team performed all planned activities. (ii) The research team also carried out on-station and on-farm participatory trial with promising lentil and mungbean varieties, (iii) Performed on-farm participatory trial of lentil relay cropping with rice, (iv) Undertook demonstration on different types of rice based cropping pattern in the project areas, (v) Organized field days, (vi) Collected and analyzed data, and (vii) Accomplished reporting as per schedule, (viii) During field visit, the lentil was in flowering stage and the growth and crop condition was excellent. (ix) As a result of adaptive trial, a good numbers of farmers are producing lentil. The research project introduced BARI mung 6 replacing BARI mung 4 and BINA dhan 7 replacing local T. Aman rice. (x) Farmers reported yield of masur was around 280-320 Kg/33 decimals of land which were higher than that at local varieties they would cultivate. In Tongipara, Gopalganj, farmers are successfully producing lentil as relay with broadcast Aus+Aman paddy which normally follow Kheshari. (xi) Data collection and analysis have successfully been carried out,</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The first objective to evaluate yield potentiality of short duration promising lentil and mungbean varieties was expected to be achieved as the activities like on-station and on-farm trial with promising lentil and mungbean varieties in different project sites were successfully conducted, (ii) Relay cropping of lentil with rice has been conducted at research sites that would be contributing to achieve second objective to adopt relay cropping of lentil with rice, (iii) The third objective to adopt a short duration mungbean variety with a wide range of cropping pattern was also expected to be achieved as different types of rice based cropping patterns have been tested at project areas. (iv) Imparting training to farmers was performed; and it was expected to contribute to achieving the objective 4 of the project (v) The trials would help dissemination of the technology for promoting crop diversification and reversing the decline in pulse production in vast area of south-western part of Bangladesh, (vi) Marginal, small and tenant farmer would be more benefited. (vii) Overall performance of the research was highly satisfactory; (viii) Farmers' response was also highly favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly suggested further scaling up of the programme to sustain and widely disseminate the technology.

Sl.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
10	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-6.9: Validating and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BARI, Joydebpur, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Harunor Rashid, Senior Scientific Officer, RARS, BARI, Rahmatpur, Barisal</p> <p>Project Location: Madaripur, Khulna, Barisal, Jhalakathi, Tangail and Mymensingh districts</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-8 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify disease resistant high yielding pulse varieties (lentil, chickpea, mungbean and blackgram) To validate improved pulse production technologies for lentil, chickpea, mungbean and blackgram. Up scaling of improved pulse production technology (lentil, chickpea, mungbean and blackgram) in 5 districts (Barisal, Madaripur, Jhalakati, Tangail and Mymensingh districts). <p>Activities Planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of sites, selection of farmers and organizing of farmers training on improved production technologies developed for growing pulses. Screening of germplasm and advanced lines for resistance against <i>Fusarium/sclerotium</i> wilt and stemphylium blight of lentil, BGM of chickpea, YMV and CLS of mungbean and blackgram and pod borer and thrips of mungbean; Conducting on-farm participatory trials on pulse production technologies; Establishing adoption trial on lentil, chickpea, mungbean, and blackgram; Organizing field days, data collection and analysis and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The research team carried out almost all planned activities. (ii) Major activities executed included farmer selection and research site selection, farmers training on improved production technologies for growing pulses and screening of germplasm and advanced lines for resistance against <i>Fusarium / sclerotium</i> wilt and stemphylium blight of lentil, BGM of chickpea, YMV and CLS of mungbean and blackgram and pod borer and thrips of mungbean. (iii) Additionally, on-farm participatory trials on pulse production technologies and adaptation trial on lentil, chickpea, mungbean, and blackgram were carried out. (iv) The research team organized field days, collected and analyzed data and accomplished reporting as per schedule; (v) Crop conditions in the most of the areas were satisfactory. In previous year, farmers reported yield of masur was more than three hundred kilogram per 33 decimals of land (2.2 t/ha) which was higher than that of local varieties they cultivate, (vi) Data collection and analysis have successfully been carried out.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The objectives are expected to be achieved as the activities like screening germplasm and advanced lines for resistance against <i>Fusarium/sclerotium</i> wilt and stemphylium blight of lentil, BGM of chickpea, YMV and CLS of mungbean and blackgram and pod borer and thrips of mungbean, (ii) On-farm trials on pulse production technologies were carried out which would be contributing to achieve the objective of validating improved pulse production technologies for lentil, chickpea, mungbean and black gram, (iii) The objective towards up scaling of improved pulse production technology (lentil, chickpea, mungbean, and blackgram) is also expected to be achieved as farmers are practicing improved production technologies developed for growing pulses, (iv) The trial will help discriminate this technology for promoting crop diversification and reversing the decline in pulse production in the vast area of southwestern part of Bangladesh. (v) Performance of the research was satisfactory; (vi) Farmers' observations were favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up adaptive research should be undertaken to sustain and widely disseminate the technologies.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
11.	<p>Project code and Title: C.7.12. Standardization of protocol, in vitro production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4 plantlets and their validations in hilly areas.</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Mst. Dilafroza Khanam, PSO, Bio-technology Division, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Project Location(s): Ramgarh and Khagrachari Date of Commencement: July, 2012</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 4-02-2014 and 5-02-2014(Group IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To standardized protocol for in vitro production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4, 2. To validate the performance of tissue cultured banana plantlets in hilly areas, 3. To improve knowledge and skill of farmers on tissue cultured banana cultivation in hilly areas and private entrepreneur's on tissue cultured banana plantlets production. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To standardized protocol for in vitro production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4, 2. To validate the performance of tissue cultured banana plantlets in hilly areas, 3. To improve knowledge and skill of farmers on tissue cultured banana cultivation in hilly areas and private entrepreneur's on tissue cultured banana plantlets production, 4. Multiple shoots production at in vitro, 5. Root system optimization and, 6. Hardening techniques establishment <p>Observation</p> <p>(i). Protocol for in vitro production of BARI kola 3 and BARI kola 4 has been identified; (ii) eighteen validation trials have been established at 4 upzilla of Kharachari. Similar trial at Rangamati Sadar. First year trial was completed and data have collected on plant characters, pest incidence and second year plantation (ratoon) has done and plants are in good condition, (iii) Crop was affected by heavy hail storm and severe drought. Four validation trials have been re –transplanted to overcome the situation. Irrigation was applied where facilities available. Mulching was done to protect the moisture.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Fruit Samples were supplied where colour, shape, size and ripening at a time were observed but some black spot and cracks in some of the fruits was observed after ripening, (ii) In trial plot, tissue cultured banana (BARI kola 3 & 4) along with control (non tissue cultured) should be investigated carefully. (iii) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory at Kharachari but not at Ramgrah because site selection and management was poor, (iv) Data register is not shown at time of monitoring.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above suggestions should be given preference and report should be updated. • Validation might be conducted in foot hill or in the valley.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
12	<p>Project code and Title: C-9.6: Rhizome rot disease of Ginger and its management.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman, CSO, Plant Pathology Division, BARI, Gazipur</p> <p>Project Location(s): Nilphamari, Rangpur, Bogra</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 29 January & 01 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the microorganisms associated with rhizome rot, b. to develop appropriate management technologies for controlling rhizome rot disease in Bangladesh and validation of developed technologies to the farmers. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rhizome rot disease to be collected from different locations and laboratory identification to be done, 2. Conduction of on-station trial for develop appropriate management technologies, 3. Training of farmers and extension personnel's. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Surveyed 5 districts to identify the pathogen in laboratory, (ii) Four experiments were conducted with different treatments to develop management packages of rhizome rot disease; (iii) Three batches of farmers training have been completed with 90 participants, (iv) Identified 4 pathogens that are responsible for rhizome rot disease in laboratory, (v) Average yield by developed packages was 400 Kg and 280 Kg in 20 decimal areas, (vi) Clorox, Ridomil and stable bleaching for seed treatment or soil disinfectant were found partially effective for controlling rhizome rot disease of ginger, (vii) More research on disease free seed in hilly areas is necessary; (viii) Except in BARI Campus, there was no crop in the field at the time of monitoring, (ix) So long it was known that certain fungus was responsible to cause the disease but in course of the research new information on infection by certain bacteria to cause the disease was unveiled, (x) Selection of land at Ramgrah was not appropriate, (xi) Performance of the research was satisfactory.</p> <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above suggestions should be given preference and report should be updated. • Package developed for control of the rot disease by fungus may be up scaled. • New research on the management of the bacterial agent might be initiated.

Sl.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
13	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-11.1: Management of Coconut Mite</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Horticulture Research Centre/BARI, Joydebpur, Gaipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Nazirul Islam, PI, Horticulture Research Centre/BARI, Joydebpur, Gaipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location: Jessore Sadar Upazila in Jessore district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 3 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the best management practices for controlling coconut mite To enhance the technical skills and knowledge of the participating farmers. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing conceptual workshop on mite management, confiding of boundary of the study area and site selection Training of scientists on Farmer Participatory Research Appraisal (FPRA) survey, data collection and data analysis, carrying out FPRA survey on mite infestation and household income from coconut influenced by mite Training of farmers on production and management of coconut, procurement of inputs and field equipments, input supply to the farmers, marking of affected palms, pruning of flowers, bunch of young nut and roasting of plant debris, foliar application of miticide and Neem seed oil, soil application of Neem cake and tricho compost, and Data collection, data analysis and report writing and submission. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The PI executed almost all planned activities contributing toward achievement of the objectives; (ii) The implemented activities included FPRA survey on mite infestation and household income from coconut, training of farmers on production and management of coconut. (iii) As per plan the researcher provided input to the farmers, marking of affected palms, pruning of flowers, bunch of young nut and burning of plant debris, foliar application of miticide and Neem seed oil, soil application of Neem cake and tricho compost, and (iv) data collection, data analysis and report writing. (v) Through the activities the causal agent; the mite and the parasitic mite were identified, (vi) The disease management package was developed which led to fulfill the first objective. (vii) Training of the participating farmers enhanced the technical skills and knowledge of the participating farmers which led to achieve the second objective.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Successful implementation of the project led to identification of the causal agent - the Mite, as well as the Parasite-mite, (ii) Best management practices (BMPs) for controlling coconut mite have been developed and an impressive easy- to-follow leaflet with colour pictures was printed in Bangla for transfer of the BMPs to farmers, extension agents and policy makers. (iii) To enhance the technical skill and knowledge of the participating farmers, necessary trainings have been arranged. (iv) Implementation of the research project was highly satisfactory; (v) Farmers' response was highly favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a target-oriented pioneering research work which deserves proper recognition. Generated technologies deserve due attention for further up scaling.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
14	<p>Project code and Title: C-13.2: Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajganj.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Gazipur.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Mofazzal, SSO Hossain, Entomology Division, BRRI, Gazipur (current).</p> <p>Project Location(s): Tarash Upazila of Sirajganj</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: Only desk monitoring done on 6 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives To select and validate suitable technologies for BPH control in HYV Boro rice. To popularize adoption of improved management practices among the participating farmers for controlling BPH in rice. To improve knowledge and skill of the participating farmers on BPH control in rice</p> <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experimental sites and collaborating farmers will be selected 2. Benchmark condition of the pest incidence and extent damage will be surveyed 3. On-farm trials will be conducted in the participating farmer's fields to validate the BPH control technologies. 4. Training of the participating farmers and local leaders will be trained in BPH control 5. Field days will be held. 6. Changes in KAP of the farmers about BPH management will be studied. <p>Observations Since field activities had been closed during the last Boro season only desk evaluation was done and the following progresses were listed here. (i) Three sites in Tarash upazila was selected for the study, (ii) Benchmark survey was done to assess incidence of pest and nature of damage to boro rice crop, (iii) Field trials were conducted in the participating farmers' fields to validate the BPH control technologies, (iv) Participating SAAOs and farmers were trained thrice including two refreshes course for the farmers, (v) Field days were held as per program</p> <p>Comments (i) Farmers' knowledge in BPH management technologies has improved through training and field demonstration (ii) Implementation progress made was satisfactory,</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A massive scale up program is needed through effective extension services.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
15	<p>Project code and Title: NR-15.22: Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high barind tract.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), On-Farm Research Division (OFRD), Rajshahi.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Abdus Salam, SSO, OFRD Barind Station, BARI, Rajshahi.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Nachole, Godagari and Shapahar under Chapai Nawabganj, Rajshahi & Naogaon districts, respectively.</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 03 & 5 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase cropping intensity under rainfed conditions To increase crop yield through appropriate drought management techniques To increase knowledge and skill of the farmers on drought management To increase income from farming. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey will be conducted and participating farmers will be selected. Orientation workshop with farmers and other stakeholders will be arranged Cooperating farmers, SA, SSA, SAAO, NGO personnel and farmers will be trained. Participatory adaptive trials will be conducted with the short duration crops and other production technologies Collection and analysis of data and report preparation. Three workshops, 24 Farmer training and 12 Field days will be held <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Baseline survey was conducted and farmer cooperators were selected (ii) Farmers, field workers and other stakeholders were trained in drought management techniques for higher farm income, (iii) On-farm adaptive trials were conducted to validate short duration BINA dhan-7 followed by chickpea (BARI chhola-5), Wheat (BARI Gom-26), Potato (Cardinal) and mungbean using residual soil moisture under minimum tillage conditions, (iv) All the planned farmer trainings and field days and two workshops were held and the final workshop is pending.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Successful introduction of short duration crops made it possible to increase productivity in the single-cropped Barind areas with minimum tillage that reduced need for irrigation. (ii) Technologies generated and introduced appeared to be viable for the area. (iii) Adoption of these technologies by farmers would increase farm productivity many fold (iv) Implementation progress made was highly satisfactory, (v) Farmers' response was also highly positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drought management technologies developed need to be scaled up in the whole of Barind area.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
16	<p>Project code and Title: NR-16.15: Testing, validation and up-scaling of water saving technology in rice production (TWST).</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Tawfiqul Islam, SSO, IWMD, BRRI Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Dhamoirhat, Naogaon</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 26May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 03 & 9February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To harvest rain water and mitigate draught. 2. To minimize conveyance loss and increase water use efficiency. 3. To avoid repeated priming in STW <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To excavate and construct water reservoir and to supplement irrigation for draught in T. aman rice crop. 2. To connect PVC pipe and supply water in problematic area, reduce irrigation cost, increase irrigated area 3. Use of Check Valve in shallow tube wells (STWs) <p>Observations:</p> <p>(i) Two sites – at Dhamurhat and Hossainpur, were selected, each site having 2 locations. (ii) In Dhamurhat, technology tested were – (a) farm reservoir for mitigating draught for T. Aman rice cultivation, (b) Used PVC/plastic pipe water distribution system in STW, (c) Check valve was used for STW priming. A total of 200 rice farmers were selected for participation in the project activities per year. (iii) The activities completed as planned and outputs so far achieved are contributing towards the achievement of objectives. Following outputs results achieved: (a). Yield of T. Aman increased by 17.39% for applying supplementary irrigation. Yield of wheat, onion and chili were also good. For supplementary irrigation this output was not achieved in Hossainpur. (b). Conveyance loss reduced by 98%, irrigated area increased by 20%, irrigation time saved by 31%, irrigation cost reduced by Tk 3062 /ha. This output was not achieved in Hossainpur, (c). Pump operation cost reduced for using check valve and farmers got relief from repeated priming.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Objectives are poorly developed; these are in fact, list of activities. PI should set out the objectives in the final report, (ii) Techniques of water management developed were useful to increase efficiency of irrigation water use. (iii) This enabled farmers to save irrigation water which was being used for increasing not only the command area but also to grow rabi crops in the project areas under Barind conditions, (iv) Implementation of the planned activities was moderately satisfactory, (v) Farmers did not interact at Hossainpur.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing conveyance loss of water through pipes may not be a scalable technology among individual farmers since it involves huge cost.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
17	<p>Project code and Title: L-17.4: Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes.</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh.</p> <p>PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Prof., Deptt. of Animal Science, BAU</p> <p>Project Location(s): Natore and Rajshahi Mymensingh, Noakhali</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 29 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 03 & 13 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the availability of feeds and fodder, existing feeding and management system, cost of feeds, and current productivity and profitability of milk and meat of buffaloes, 2. To evaluate the nutritional quality of the available feeds and fodders. 3. To develop cost- effective feed formula foe increasing productive (milk and meat) and reproductive performances of buffaloes under semi- intensive management system in the selected areas of Bangladesh and 4. To improve knowledge and skill of buffalo farmers on buffalo rearing for productive and reproductive performances. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematic survey on feed resources, feeding and management system and current reproductive performance and market facilities of feed of buffaloes, 2. Husbandry practices for buffaloes, leaflets distributed with technical suggestion to the farmers, 3. Chemical analysis of available analysis of formula diets, 4. Preparation of feed formulas, distribution of diets, e. On- farm feeding trials, and f. analysis of milk properties, digestion trial of formula feeds. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Survey was completed in all locations, (ii) Compositional values of formula diets were determined, (iii) Four types of diets for milking and growing buffaloes prepared, 80 buffalo farmers are getting formula diets, (iii) Higher milk yield (1.5 Kg to 3.5 Kg/buffalos) and growth rate achieved, (v) Superior milk properties achieved, higher digestibility of the formula feeds also achieved, (iv) Higher milk yield (1.5 Kg to 3.5 Kg/buffalos) and growth rate achieved by feeding formula diet supplied by the project and (v) Data recorded properly in the progress report but data register was not shown by the researcher and field staff at the time of field monitoring, (vi) Four trainings were conducted (one training each site) and (viii) Computer, milk analyzer, digital camera, bicycle and balance etc. were procured.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Output could be achieved if local Upazilla Livestock Officer, Department of Livestock initiated the programme. As per discussion with ULO that there is acute problem of man power especially in the coastal areas but he is very much interested to task the programme, (ii) The progress made was satisfactory, (iii) Motivation was lacking due to shortage of man power, (iv) Farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs deserve up scaling in participation with the local level Livestock Officials.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
18	<p>Project code: - (CN/FRP): L-19.2 Title: : Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): CVASU, Chittagong</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. A.S. Mahfuzul Bari, Vice- Chancellor, CVASU, Khulsi, Chittagong</p> <p>Project Location(s): Hathazari, Chittagong</p> <p>Date of Commencement: June, 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 7-02-2014 (Group-IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce calf mortality (cattle and buffalo) by adopting mitigation measures, and 2. To improve knowledge and development skill of the farmers about calf disease management <p>Activities Planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample will be collected to identify the disease existing in each area and laboratory diagnosis (PCR, bacterial culture), 2. De-worming and vaccination program will be continued, 3. Analysis of relevant data in connection of calf mortality, and 4. Develop promotional materials poster / booklet/ leaflet/ newsletter, <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Diarrhoea, FMD, pneumonia, naval ill and skin disease was found as predominant calf diseases which were identified such as Calves-B, Coli, Eimeria sp. Taenia sp., Moniezia sp., Stongyloides sp., Taxocara sp., Parmphis tomam sp., Trichuris sp., Fasciola sp. (ii) In target villages only 3.97 % (18) and in control villages 2.13 % (8) calves were vaccinated. In total 1221 calves and cattle in project areas were de wormed and vaccinated, (iii) Data analysis from pre-tested observed 13.32 % (53) farmers had knowledge about calf disease where in control village 6.31 % (19) farmers, and (iv) probably materials yet not developed.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) As per discussion with Dr. Rahimuddin, Senior Programme Officer, KGF and Dr. Bajan Chandra Das, Associate Professor, Medicine Surgery Division, CVASU, Chittagong, the project activities were stopped from July, 2013 and fund is also suspended from July, 2013.</p> <p>(ii) Farmers were not interested to give sample for diagnosis and not interested to inform us about disease affected calves or death of calves. (iii) Progress is unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No suggestion could be made.

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring observations; Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
19	<p>Project code and Title: (CN/FRP): L-20.4: Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and <i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i> (PPR) and adopt preventive measures against them at Shakipur and Madhupur Upozilla</p> <p>Implementing organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Md. Abu Hadi Noor Ali Khan, Dept. of Pathology, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project location: Shakipur, and Oronkhula Union, Madhupur Upozilla, Tangail</p> <p>Date of commencement: 29 May, 2011</p> <p>Date of monitoring: 10.02.2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveillance of FMD and PPR in Ruminant at Shakipur and Madhupur Upozilla, Tangail. Deworm cattle, buffaloes and goat with broad spectrum anthelmintics. 2. Immunize cattle and buffaloes with FMD vaccine, and goat with PPR vaccine. Evaluate immune response against FMD and PPR vaccines and viral serotypes. 3. Adopt accurate diagnostic system of FMD and PPR viral subtypes. 4. Develop appropriate vaccination schedule and doses intervals to prevent the future occurrence of these diseases. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveillance of FMD and PPR in cattle, buffalo and goats. 2. Training of Field assistant to monitor and collect data on FMD and PPR infectivity. 3. Arranging workshops. 4. De worming cattle, buffalo and goats. 5. Immunizing 2100 cattle and 250 buffaloes with FMD vaccine 6. Immunizing 250 goats with PPR vaccine 7. Collecting vesicular fluid/ tongue epithelium from FMD infected 6 animals, and pharyngeal lymphnode from PPR infected 5 animals <p>Observations</p> <p>Following observations were made based on the reports, consultation with PI and the farmers. (i) 1200 farmers selected in Shakipur and Madhupur, (ii) Trained up 80 farmers and 8 Field Assistant (iii) Arranged 3 workshops for farmers (80 farmers), (iv) More than 2500 cattle, 350 buffaloes and 350 goats were treated with anthelmintics, (v) developed immunization for FMD, (vi) After immunization with PPR, 11 cases of infections were detected, and 5 of them died later on, (vii) Adopted RT-PCR for the detection of FMD and PPR. Serotype "O" FMD virus was circulating in cattle and buffaloes.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Immunized cattle and buffalo with FMD vaccine and goat with PPR vaccine gave better protection and growth (ii) After vaccination of PPR, 11goats were affected, and 5 of them died later. (iii) More precautions should be taken to preserve vaccines and during application of vaccines which may reduce the infection and mortality, (iv) More farmers training was needed to increase their knowledge about the livestock diseases, proper doses and time of application of the said vaccines Overall research progress made so far was satisfactory and farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further research and up scaling is needed to harness benefit of the outputs.

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring observations; Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
20	<p>Project code and Title: (CN/FRP): F-22.1: Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail (<i>viviparous sp.</i>) and Shing (Heteropneustes sp.) Culture in cage in ponds of <i>Adivasi</i> Households</p> <p>Implementing organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Md. Mahfujul Haque, Dept. of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project location: Vill-Khalishakura, Noyabil Union, Nalitabari Districts.</p> <p>Date of commencement: 06 June, 2011</p> <p>Date of monitoring: 09.02.2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase production of carps in polyculture pond. 2. To increase production of <i>shing</i> in cage system. 3. To increase income as well as increase knowledge and skill of the farmers of <i>shing</i> culture. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual growth and production studies 2. Fish health study 3. Observation of water quality 4. Growth, production and health of <i>shing</i> in cages 5. Training was performed to increase knowledge and skill of farmers for <i>shing</i> culture <p>Observations</p> <p>Following observations were made on the basis of the reports discussing with the PI and the farmers. The ponds were dry, fishes were already caught. (i) Production of carps at on-station (2135 Kg/ha) was higher than that of on-farm (1915 Kg/ha), (ii) No disease occurred, (iii) pH and oxygen in the water were within the suitable range for fish culture, (iv) Growth of <i>shing</i> was higher (50.13g) at on-station than at on farm (42.64g), (v) Survival rate of <i>shing</i> at on-station (76%) was higher than that at on-farm(73.97%), (vi) Knowledge and skill of the farmers was poorly increased for <i>shing</i> culture.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Growth and production of <i>shing</i> in on-station was better than on-farm level (ii) Snail has not been addressed in the objective for integrated shing culture (iii) Practically, all fish was harvested before the monitoring team reached the research sites, (iv) Adivasis farmers lacked in knowledge of shing culture (v) Progress of activities of the project was moderately satisfactory, (vi) Farmer failed to interact on the production package.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research should be done afresh with integration of shing-snail using cage and control group (with out integration). • Adivasi farmers practice should regularly be monitored and advised to improve knowledge and skill for <i>shing</i> culture in cage with integration of snail.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
21.	<p>Project code and Title: CN/ FRP: 25.1 Project Title: Development of an integrated rice- fish production system in lower Meghna river flood plain of Noakhali and Laxmipur</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Amin, CSO, Hill Agricultural Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Khagrachari. Project Location(s): Noakhali(Sadar, Sonaimiuri, Begumganj, Subornachar) and Laxmipur(Ramgati) Date of Commencement: January, 2012</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 2-02-2014& 3-02-2014 (Group IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To adapt rice- fish and rice + fish upland CROP production system in single Boro and T. Aman system in lower Meghna flood plain area, 2. To improve traditional cropping pattern through adaptation of short duration and long stature T. aman rice varieties and quick growing fish species in lower Meghna flood plain area, 3. To improve knowledge and skill of the farmers on production technology of the newly developed production system. <p>Activities Planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twelve sites for on-farm trial for rice+ fish culture in boro and T.aman season, 2. Introduction of modern variety of boro and T.aman rice in rice+ fish culture, 3. Training of farmers and staff, 4. Data collection and analysis & reporting <p>Observation</p> <p>(i) Twelve site selected for on –farm trial for rice- fish and rice + fish culture and data recorded accordingly, (ii) introduced modern variety of rice and over wintered fish which produced fast growth within short time, (iii) Organized training, field days, workshop as per program.(iv) As per design, existing fallow land converted into rice- fish culture and rice + fish production system in 12 sites, (v) Fish yield was higher in boro pattern than T. Aman pattern due to higher water depth, more aquatic vegetation, appropriate stocking density, (vi) Aman and Boro based patterns with rice variety BRRI dhan 49 and BRRI dhan 40 in Aman gave 34 and 27 % higher yield than local var. Kajalshail. BRRI dhan 29 produced 4% lower yield than hybrid Heera. But market price of BRRI dhan 29 was higher than Heera. As a result BCR of BRRI dhan 29 was higher. Fish yield was higher in Boro pattern than T. Aman pattern, (vii) Cost of production in rice + fish culture was higher in T. Aman season due to dyke preparation so alternate system may be explored but in Boro+ rice culture cost was minimum because fishes were coming directly from ponds, (viii) Eight training courses were organized but field days, workshop as per program would be done in next 6 months (January- June, 2014),</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>(i) High yielding tall rice variety is needed, (ii) Ruhi, mringal, carpu fish with proper feeds may be replaced by tilapia, punti (iii) More training would be needed, (iii) Data recorded properly as per progress report concerned but data register book was not shown at the time of monitoring. (iv) Progress of activities was satisfactory; (v) Extrapolation area is limited, (vi) Majority farmers' reaction was positive.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though extrapolation area is limited but there exist potential for improving the agroecosystem. Up-scaling / validation of rice + fish culture in Boro rice with HYV may be extrapolated in larger areas.

4.2 CGP Phase -11 Projects of 2nd Call

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
22.	<p>Project code: CN/FRP: C-1.2 and Title:: Testing, validation and up-scaling of cotton - rice intercropping in Chittagong and Hill districts</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Cotton Development Board, Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215 Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: DR. Md. Farid Uddin, Additional Director Cotton Development Board, Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215 Project Location(s): Bandarbon, Rangamati & Khagrachari district Date of Commencement: October, 2010</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 4-02-2014 and 6-02-2014 (Group IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop improved crop production practices incorporating hill cotton and rice substituting traditional jhum system. 2. To improve system productivity 3. To reduce soil erosion. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception workshop, site and farmer selection, conduct farmers training, set up experiment and data collection. 2. Deciding planting arrangement, apply proper quantity of fertilizer and intercultural operation, and 3. Set up simple and low cost tool in 3 locations for collection of soil erosion data; collection of soil every week <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Inception workshop conducted, land and farmer selection completed, conducted farmers training, experiment set up in 40 locations and inputs provided and data collected, rice harvested, (ii) Planting arrangement for rice and cotton has been done with proper care and simple and low cost tool set up in 3 locations for measurement of soil erosion and (iii) Soil has been collected every week from every soil erosion study spot but soil erosion data not reflected in report.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The cotton variety Rupali could be grown successfully with higher yield and benefit in intercropping system with rice but system productivity needed to be investigated more, (ii) Testing, validation and up scaling at a time was not feasible. (iii) More training was needed, (iv) Field day should have been done in each site; (v) Spraying machine was needed to control insects effectively, (vi) Performance of cotton as sole and intercropping should have been done in first two years and then validated the best treatment as per economic benefit for up -scaling in next two years, (vii) Some deviations were observed in the report and exact format was not followed by the author as indicated in the body of the progress report, (viii) Training, field days and workshop was not mentioned, (ix) Data register was not shown at the time of monitoring ((x) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory, and majority farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above suggestions should be given preference and report should be updated. • For piloting specific row arrangement, based on agronomic and economic performance, should be selected.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
23	<p>Project code and Title: C-1.11: Improvement of appropriate rice based cropping systems in Barind areas</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Rural Development Academy, Sherpur (RDA), Bogra.</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Md. Feroz Hossain, Director, RDA, Sherpur, Bogra.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sherpur, Shahjahanpur and Shibganj under Bogra district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 01 & 02 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection and validation of improved technology packages for increasing yields of rice, maize and potato in major cropping patterns 2. Increasing system productivity of major rice based cropping systems. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of sites and conducting FGD to collect baseline information 2. Selection of collaborating farmers for on-farm testing of technologies 3. On-station trials will be conducted to validate the improved cropping patterns and production technologies 4. Conducted training of the participating farmers 5. Farmer participatory on-farm trials will be conducted 6. Field days will be held during the validation trials 7. Up scaling of the validated technologies will be done among 108 farmers of the three project locations. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Three sites at Sherpur, Shahjadpur and Shibganj upazilas of Boga were selected for on-farm validation of improved technologies, (ii) On-station testing of improved cropping patterns and production technologies were done at RDA farm, (iii) On-farm validation of these technologies and cropping patterns were done in three sites, (iv) Good crop of Boro (BR28), potato (Cardinal) and improved varieties of some vegetables (YLB and Snake gourd) were observed at all locations except at Shibgnj where Maize (NK-40) was growing, (v) Fourteen farmers' training and Field days were completed.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i)The study generated information on the increased productivity of the individual crops. (ii) But these have to be analyzed to work out the systems productivity which was yet to be analyzed to achieve the second objective. (iii) The project did not consider scaling up of the best technologies, (iv) Implementation of the planned activities was satisfactory, (v) Farmers' response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economics of systems productivity needs to be calculated. • Program may be taken for up scaling of the technologies.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations, Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
24.	<p>Project code and Title: C-1.26: Minimizing yield gap in rice-based cropping systems in three northern districts</p> <p>Implementing organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. A S M Mahbubur Rahman Khan, PSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur</p> <p>Project Location(s): Mithapukur (Rangpur), Ulipur (Kurigram) & Shibganj (Bogra)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 September 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 30 January & 01 February 2014; and 16 February 2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection and validation of improved methods and technology packages for increasing yields of rice, potato and mustard in major rice based patterns, and 2. Increasing productivity of major rice based cropping systems by minimizing yield gaps. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three sites one each in Rangpur, Kurigram and Bogra, will be selected followed by conducting FGD to know existing farming practices and input use in the areas. 2. Collaborating farmers will be selected for on-farm testing of the technologies 3. On-station trials will be conducted to validate the technology packages. 4. Farmers and Research Assistants will be trained for proper implementation of the project activities. Conducted training of the 225 participating farmers and research assistants 5. Field days will be held during the validation trials 6. Up scaling of the validated technologies will be done through 108 farmers of the three project locations. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Good crops of Boro, mustard and potato were observed of which mustard was in maturity stage. Available data show that use of improved variety and management practices increased mustard yield by 50% and potato yield by 34-38%, (ii) Nine each of farmers' training and field days were held at all locations.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Field trials were good and well managed, (ii) Useful data have been collected to support increased farm productivity, (iii) Implementation of the planned activities was satisfactory, (iv) Farmers' response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System productivity was yet to be analyzed • The trials were designed to find out increase in farm productivity and not to analyze yield gap, • Program on up scaling of the technologies may be undertaken after proper analyses on systems productivity and economic viability.

SI No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations: Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
25.	<p>Project code and Title: C-1.27: Enhancement of crop productivity through improved management practices, tools and techniques</p> <p>Implementing Organization: BARI</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Delwar Ahmed Choudhury, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur, 1701</p> <p>Project location(s): Dhaka: Dhamrai Upazila Manikgonj: Singrai Upazila</p> <p>Date of Commencement: Sept 28, 2011</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase crop productivity through improved management practices, tools and techniques 2. To facilitate adoption of appropriate technology in the project area for minimizing yield gap of selected crops and cropping patterns <p>Activities planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish field trials to increase crop productivity through improved management practices, tools and techniques. 2. To collect data, analyze and prepare report. 3. To conduct field day and farmers training for capacity development of the farmers on improved management practices, tools and techniques and distribution of booklets. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Trials were conducted by BARI and SUS (NGO) at Dhamrai Upazila of Dhaka and Singair upazila of Manikgong. (ii) Four experiments were conducted at farmers' field. (iii) Performance of short duration mustard varieties were tested in above 2 upazilas (iv) Higher yields obtained from BARI sharisha 14 and 15 against Tori-7. (v) Effect of deep tillage experiment was conducted with two cropping patterns: (a) Mustard – Boro- T. Aman, (b) Maize – T. Aman. (vi) Higher yields of mustard, maize and Boro rice were obtained from deep tillage compared to farmers' normal tillage. (vii) During field visit very good standing crops of mustard at maturing stage was observed (viii) 20-30% higher yield of the harvested crops was obtained due to adoption of improved management practices. (ix) Farmers showed great interest to adopt new crop technologies, (x) Farmers faced problems in using the tillage equipment and controlling depth, (xi) Data register maintained.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Very good field trials and crops observed for BARI mustard 14, 15, and maize: BHM 9. (ii) Simultaneous adoption of the varieties was observed, (iii) Farmers may be trained in depth control mechanism of the equipment, (iv) If required tillage implement be modified to make it user friendly, (v) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory, (vi) Farmers response to the crop varieties was favourable.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should be heard on their problems in using the tillage equipment and should be modified to make it user friendly. • Report should be updated incorporating latest results. • Impact assessment and up scaling is recommended.

Sl. No.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
26	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>C-2.19: Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): OFRD, BARI</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Mr. Khairul Bashar, Senior Scientific Officer (I/C), OFRD, BARI, Patuakhali</p> <p>Project Location: Jhalakathi sadar in Jhalakathi district and Patuakhali sadar & Dumki in Patuakhali district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 10th October, 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-7 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve cropping systems incorporating quick growing high-value fruits and vegetable crops into existing cropping systems in Tidal Floodplain (TFP) of Patuakhali and Jhalakati districts 2. To increase farm income through production of fruits and vegetables 3. To develop skill, knowledge and awareness of the farmers <p>Activities Planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of sites and carrying out baseline survey, selection of farmers, 2. Training of the farmers, screening of vegetables and quick growing fruits for growing after rice harvest, 3. Growing selected vegetables and quick growing fruits, evaluation of growing potentials of vegetables and fruits under late sown condition, 4. Increasing vegetable and quick growing fruits production by incorporating Sorjan method, 5. Farmers participatory variety selection of vegetables and fruits for adopting in TFP ecosystem, 6. Validation and adaptation of new cropping systems. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) PI and his team members performed almost all activities of the project which were planned to be implemented during the project period. (ii) Along with the selection of research sites, they carried out a baseline survey on different aspects of vegetables and quick growing fruits, (iii) Organized inception workshop, (iv) Imparted farmers training, (v) Monitored soil moisture dynamics, level of high and low tides, (vi) Conducted screening of vegetables and quick growing fruits, (vii) Cultivated selected vegetables and quick growing fruits, (viii) Carried out evaluation of growing vegetables and fruits under late sown condition, (ix) Promoted sorjan system to increase vegetable and quick growing fruits production, (x) Carried out participatory variety selection of vegetables and fruits for adopting in tidal flood plains ecosystem, and (xi) Conducted validation and adaptation trials for new cropping systems.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) On-farm experiments, validation trial, best management practices including HYVs, increasing production through Sorjan method, vegetable cultivation were successfully performed, and thus led towards achieving project objectives, (ii) Due to cultivation of proposed HYV crops, farmers got more returns, (iii) Expected yield differences between trial plots and farmers practices were in the range of about 40-50% accompanying over 20% increased income, (iv) Water melon and muskmelon are highly profitable cash crops in this area. The crops conditions were found excellent. (v) Progress of research was satisfactory, (vi) Farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up adoption study should be undertaken to extend result of the study with involvement of local level extension personnel.

SI No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations: Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
27	<p>Project code and Title: C-4.5: Maximization of crop yield in T.Aman – Mustard – Boro Cropping Pattern by Agronomic Manipulation</p> <p>Implementing Organization: BAU,Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam,</p> <p>Project location(s): Dhanbari and Kalihati , Tangail</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 05, 2011</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an alternative cropping pattern: Mustard (BARI sarisha 14)- Boro (BRRI dhan 29) – T. Aman (BINA dhan 7) with appropriate management practices against the existing dominant cropping pattern: Boro (BRRI dhan 29)- Fallow- T. Aman (BR 11), To increase cropping intensity, system productivity and net income of farmer, To increase knowledge and skill of farmers <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive trial on production technology of short duration BINA dhan 7, Adaptive trial on production technology of short duration high yielding mustard (BARI sharisha 14) as sole mixed cropping with Boro rice, Improved practices on production technology for Boro rice cultivation, Conducting on- farm participatory trial with inclusion of HYV mustard variety in the cropping pattern and best management practices, Carry out economic analysis of the system productivity, Preparation of leaflets on production technology of the improved alternative cropping pattern <p>Observations All the activities as planned were performed successfully.</p> <p>Observations</p> <p>i) All planned activities were performed, (ii) Alternative cropping pattern: Mustard (BARI sharisha 14) – Boro (BRRI dhan 29) – T Aman (BINA dhan 7) was developed. (iii) Cropping intensity was increased by 100% (iv) Rice equivalent yield increased by 26% at Dhanbari, (v) Net income increased by 29%, and (vi) Labour requirement increased by 16%, (vii) Farmers response was highly positive, (viii) This is a successful piece of research and was highly satisfactory.</p> <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers were found enthusiastic. Labour requirement as well as land preparation cost of Boro may get reduced with adoption of direct seeded Boro mixed with mustard. New benefit / cost analysis incorporating new approach of cost reduction may be performed. The research may be up scaled.

Sl. No.	Key Project Information	Monitoring Observations; Key Information with Suggestions/Overall Comments
28	<p>Project Code and Title: C-5.2: Yield Maximization of Mustard and Sesame through Improved Package of Production Practices in Some Areas of the Country</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BINA, Muslim Aid and Jagoroni Chakro Foundation</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. M. Raisul Haider, PSO and Head, TC&P Division, BINA, BAU Campus, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project Location: Jessore, Faridpur, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga, Narail and Kushtia districts</p> <p>Date of Commencement: May 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 2 and 3 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To verify the yield potential of modern varieties of mustard and sesame in the farmers' field for replacing their traditional cultivars 2. To increase knowledge and skill of the farmers on improved production technologies for increasing yield. 3. To increase system productivity and farm income through inclusion of improved mustard, lentil and sesame production technology in the cropping pattern. <p>Activities Planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project preparatory work - selection and appointment of scientific and other staff, selection of sites, selection of interested farmers and selected for growing mustard, lentil and sesame trials, 2. Training of the farmers on improved varieties and production technologies of mustard, lentil and sesame, 3. Conducting farmers' participatory trials of short duration mustard and sesame varieties comparing with local ones 4. Introducing improved production practices for increasing yields of mustard and sesame, field days, data collection and analysis, organizing field day and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The research team accomplished almost all activities of the research project during the planned period, (ii) Along with the farmer selection and research site selection, all farmers in each of the locations were included in rapeseed and sesame crop production training, (iii) The research team conducted farmers' participatory trials with short duration mustard and sesame varieties comparing with local ones and adaptation trials of mustard and sesame varieties at all sites, (iv) Distribution of inputs, collected relevant data from mustard and sesame, and (v) analyzed and arranged field days on mustard and sesame trials. (vi) Though in some sites, crop conditions were not so satisfactory, yet all these activities are contributing towards achievement of the objective, (vii) Productivity of crops was also good at all locations.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The activities of the first two cycles have been completed. Trials on mustard varieties for the third cycle were in the field, (ii) In the most of the sites, crop conditions were excellent, (iii) Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted, (viii) Activities that were undertaken to date were satisfactory to achieve project objectives, (ix) Farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities deserve up scaling, • Involvement of the personnel of DAE and NGOs in the process of replication should be encouraged.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
29	<p>Project code and Title: C.7.9 Validation and up scaling of year round pineapple production technology in hilly areas</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Madan Gopal Shaha, CSO, Fruit Division, Horticulture Research Centre, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Rangamati and Khagrachari</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October, 2010</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-02-2014 and 6-02-2014 (Group IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To evaluate the validity of the year round pineapple production technology in the selected hilly areas, 2. To increase farmers income by producing and marketing of pineapple round the year, 3. Up scaling the year round pineapple production technology in selected hilly areas, 4. To find out the difference of chemical composition between treated and non- treated fruits and residue analysis for ethereal. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception workshop 2. Site and farmer's selection, 3. Setting up experiment and input supply, 4. Planting, intercultural operation and hormone application 5. Data collection and analyzed. 6. Calculation of farmers income, 7. Training of farmers and staff 8. Analysis of nutritive value and ethereal residue through analysis of harvested fruits <p>Observations:</p> <p>(i) Three sites and 4 groups of farmers selected in three districts, (ii) Fruits were harvested in April-September where hormone was applied from October 2012 to April, 2013, (iii) Hormone application was completed and flowering and fruiting had been started in plants which were treated with hormone from May to August, 2013, (iv) Four inception workshops were conducted at BARI and 3 sites, (v) one training of trainers and three farmer's trainings were conducted at each site, and (vi) four samples had been submitted for residue analysis and biochemical analysis after harvesting but not yet analytical report is ready.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Site selection of Harinathpur of Khagrachari is excellent and well managed. (ii) Harvest of off-season pineapple is encouraging with the application of hormone and fruiting time earlier than control (18 months for hormone spray and 22 months for control) and higher benefit's. (iii) Overall finding from the trial is encouraging to get off-season pineapple by applying hormone and reduce the fruiting time, higher benefit could be obtained. (iv) Site selection of Ramgrah is not appropriate (adjacent to road site) besides RCB design with 3 replications used in case of validation trial and up scaling which is not desirable, besides crop condition is miserable, (v). Data register is not shown at time of monitoring but in the progress report data narrated systematically. (vi) Implementation progress made so far is highly satisfactory at Kharachari but not satisfactory at Ramgrah, (vii) Farmers' response was positive at Khagrachari.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above suggestions should be given preference and report should be updated. • The research deserves merit of piloting at Khagrachari.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
30.	<p>Project code: - (CN/FRP): L-17.1 Title: Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources.</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): CVSAU, Khulshi, Pahartali, Chittagong Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. Kazi M. Kamruddin, Director & P.I. Project Location(s): CVSAU, Khulshi, Pahartali, Chittagong and Khulsi, Chittagong Date of Commencement: October, 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 7-02-2014 (Group-IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish production procedure of fermented yeast based feed resources, To develop least cost fermented yeast based ration for poultry <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rubber seed mixed with molasses, yeast and water in different ratio and concentrated feed samples to be measured and analyzed in the laboratory, Maize powder mixed with molasses, oil, yeast, water and urea in different ratio will be determined in the laboratory for crude protein, Maize powder mixed with molasses, oil, yeast, water and urea in different ratio will be determined in the laboratory for crude protein, Training of farmers for feed formation and, e. Training of farmers for feed formation. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Samples were prepared in appropriate ratio, crude protein content of different sample was analyzed. Crude fiber content with rubber seed feed for boiler starter and boiler finisher was decreased and crude protein was increased for boiler starter (17.4% to 21.9 %) and finisher 16.2 to 20.1%), (ii) Both oil and sample showed high amount of protein level and also high crude protein content, (iii) Seventy five farmers in 3 batches were trained in PRTC, CVASU, Chittagong, (iv) Rice polished mixed with trichoderma fungus resulted decrease in fiber content from 8 to 5 %. (v) Initial weight of chick 40 g and increased to 850 g at 21 days and increased 1.5 Kg within 35 days by feeding rubber seed mixed with fungus, yeast and water</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(vii) Multi-channel preparatory for measuring afla toxin in feeds is necessary, (viii) Workshop needs to be conducted, (ix) Unconventional feed (rubber seed mixture) used to reduce cost of feeding of poultry, (x) Data recorded properly in the progress report but data register was not shown by the researcher and field staff at the time of field monitoring, (xi) Benefit cost ratio be calculated. (xii) The progress made was highly satisfactory.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where rubber seed is available validation / up scaling may be implemented for smallholder poultry production. Trichoderma is not available in Bangladesh so stock is necessary, Co-P.I. (Dr. Hasanuzaman, Asst. Professor, CVASU) proposal yet not approved.

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring observations; Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
31.	<p>Project code and Title: (CN/FRP): L-19.7: Calf mortality in large and small holder cross bred dairy cattle: epidemiological and pathological investigation and mitigation</p> <p>Implementing organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh</p> <p>Coordinator/PI name and address: Prof. Dr. Emdadul Haque Chowdhury/Prof. Dr. Md. Mahbub Alam, Dept. of Pathology, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202</p> <p>Project location: Muktagacha, Mymensingh</p> <p>Date of commencement: 28 September, 2011</p> <p>Date of monitoring: 10.02.2014</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the epidemiological factors those directly or indirectly influence calf morbidity and mortality. To identify etio-pathological agents that causes calf morbidity and mortality. To control cow/calf diseases in the areas and improvement of farmers' knowledge on calf rearing. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of 500 farmers holding at least 2 crossbred dairy cattle and group meeting Epidemiological investigation using prescribed 500 filled questionnaire and then performed statistical analysis Collection of samples and test using standard methods. Regular health checkup, de-worming and vaccination Organize training on calf management practices. <p>Observations</p> <p>Based on report and talks with farmers the following observations were made: (i) Farmers selected and group meeting completed, (ii) Questionnaire developed and filled in 236 from Muktagacha and 250 from Shajadpur and then analyzed data using Chi-square test, (iii) Established a method for identification of parasites, viruses and bacteria, and collected a total of 1493 fecal samples, (iv) The 14 types of helminthes, 2 types of protozoan, 2 virus and 2 bacteria were identified, (v) Health card developed and distributed among farmers. (vi) Vaccinated 2665 cattle in Muktagacha against FMD (1059), Anthrax (1026) and Black quarter (580) and mortality were reduced to 2.08%, (vii) A total of 75 farmers were trained.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) 14 types of helminthes, 2 types of protozoan, 2 virus and 2 bacteria were identified in selected areas (ii) Calf mortality and morbidity were reduced to 2.08% and 48.58%, respectively (iii) Introduction of mobile phone to identify disease and prescribe medicine was the most cost effective and suitable disease management approach, (iv) Introduction of local service providers (LSP) from among the trainee was effective, (v) Overall research progress was highly satisfactory, (vi) Farmers response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output of the research may be extrapolated through up scaling of the finding. "Mobile Clinic" tried by the LSPs proved effective. Each LSP makes contact with the PI using their cell phones soliciting suggestions on certain ailments. This system should be institutionalized by the Department of Livestock.

SI No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations: Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
32.	<p>Project code and Title: F-21.20: Adaptation of high valued fish species shing culture technology for maximizing production in different agro-ecological zones of Bangladesh</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, CASEED and CDMS</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Coordinator: Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Professor, Department of Fisheries, BSMRAU</p> <p>Project location(s): Narshingdi (Sadar, Shibpur), and Gazipur (Sadar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 25 Sept, 2011</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To select of best stocking density of shing fish, 2. To Identify best production technology and assess its economic viability, 3. To develop skill and knowledge of the farmer for shing culture. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conduct experiment with 3 stocking density fingerlings of shing fish in 9 farmers pond in 3 upazila of Narsingdi for selection of best stocking density. 2. To conduct experiment to identify best shing production technology in different agro-zones. 3. To conduct experiment in 2 districts – Gazipur and Narsingdi to assess economic viability of sing technology. 4. To develop skill and knowledge of farmers on shing culture <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Trials were conducted as planned. Three stocking density of shing – a) 500/decimal, b) 600/dec and c) 700/dec were tested with 3 replications for each. After selecting ponds and farmers, ponds were prepared and stocked. Shing fingerlings were released on 21 April 2013. (ii) The results of trials shows that 500 fingerling / decimal grown faster than other stocking density. The highest individual average weight was 68.7 gm and range of production was 1.31 to 5, 45 Mt / ha. Highest production was obtained from 700 fingerlings / decimals, while BCR of 500 and 600 fingerlings/ decimals were 1.87 and 1.64. (iii) A total of 50 farmers have been trained (25 in each site) and a Field Day was organized in each site. (iv) During field visit it was found that trials are completed and data register is properly maintained.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) It was observed from field visit and interviewing the farmer that it was difficult for them to recall the whole package of shing technology. It will be necessary to repeat the experiment next year in 2014 again as per PP and need to prepare a technology brief for circulation to the farmers. (ii) Farmers also opined the difficulty of collecting fingerlings from Mymensingh. (iii) Overall progress was moderately satisfactory; (iv) Farmers' response was not favourable.</p> <p>Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above comments should be taken care of, • Report should be updated, • Trials should be repeated.

SL. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observations: Key findings with suggestions/overall comments
33	<p>Project Code and Title:</p> <p>CC-25.2: Development of Integrated Crop-fish Production System Using Ditch-and -Dyke method in Low Lying Areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Horticulture Department, BSMRU, Shalna, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Prof. Dr. Mofazzal Hossain, Professor, Horticulture Department, BSMRU, Shalna, Gazipur-1701</p> <p>Project Location: Jhalakati Sadar and Rajapur upazila of Jhalakati district, and Gabtoli upazila of Bogra district</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 28 September 2011</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5 February 2014</p>	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase resource (land & water) productivity of low lying areas through ditch-dyke system with crop and fish culture To increase farm income through these interventions. To increase knowledge and skill of farmer on this innovation. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of sites, selection of farmers, farmers training and carrying out a baseline survey of the target area farmers to document their resource productivity. Conversion of lowland into ditch-dyke system, carrying out participatory trial on crop production on the dyke; Fish production in the ditch, maintaining ditch-dyke to ensure productivity vegetables, fruits and fishes Organizing field days, data collection and analysis and reporting. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) The PI performed almost all planned activities, (ii) The implemented activities are farmer selection, site selection for developing ditch-dyke, imparted farmers training on crop and fish production technology under ditch-dyke system and carried out baseline survey of the target area to document farmers resource productivity, (iii) As per plan lowland was converted into ditch-dyke system and participatory trial on crop production on the dyke and fish production in the ditch was conducted, (iv) The farmers were facilitated in maintaining ditch-dyke to ensure productivity of vegetables, fruits and fishes, (v) Field days were organized, (vi) Data collected and analyzed and report prepared.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) The activities of the first two years have been completed. Dyke crops of the third year are under cultivation. (ii) Latest Progress Report was prepared and submitted. (iii) Through discussion with the PI, team member as well as the farmers involved it was known that crops on the dyke and fish in the ditch were successfully grown leading to achieving the first objective. (iv) Through training farmers knowledge and skill on crop and fish production in dyke and ditch system was improved leading to realizing the second objective, (v) The research progress was satisfactory, (vi) Farmers' response was positive.</p> <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research activities generated vegetables, fruits and fishes and the farmers received economic benefit. <p>The project deserves support for up scaling.</p>

4.3 Pilot Projects:

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
34.	<p>Project code): CHF-103 and Title: Piloting Kharachari Model of Homestead production in the Hills</p> <p>Implementing Organization (s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur.</p> <p>Coordinator/ PI Name & Address: Dr. Md. Mohabbat Ullah, CSO, Hill Agricultural Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Khagrachari.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Khagrachari and Rangamati</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January, 2012</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-02-2014 (Group IV)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up scaling and adoption of Khagrachari Model by a large number of farmers in six Upzilla of Khagrachari and Rangamati districts for improving their income and livelihood through homestead vegetables growing, improving knowledge and skill of selected farmers and extension personnel on year round homestead vegetables production. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bench mark survey, 2. Site and farmer's selection, 3. Training of extension personnel's, farmers, field staff, 4. Distributions of seeds and seedlings 5. Set up demonstration plot and 6. Data collection. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Survey was made, (ii) Site selection was done, (iii) Training of extension personnel's, farmers, field staff were completed (409 farmers, 27 local leaders, 40 extension personnel's and 40 field staff were trained) and, (iv) Distributions of seeds and seedlings was given, (v) demonstrations plots were set up, and (vi) data collected as per programme, (vii) Farmers who have water sources (close to river, falls, chara, etc,) Increased number of patterns as such crops increased according their choice may be included.</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>(i) Only leafy vegetables in three beds in 3 seasons may not be feasible so, other high value crops may be introduced and also use roof and other places for cucurbits and country bean.</p> <p>(ii) Some modification is needed in places where water is available. In those places high value crops such as tomato, cabbage, cauliflower; lady's finger etc. may be introduced. Besides, country bean and cucurbits could be added in the homestead area. So, model may be modified as per farmers need.</p> <p>(iii) Modification is needed before going for more pilot production;</p> <p>(iv) Leaflets should be revised by inclusion of other vegetables crop as per farmer choice, (v) Output/ results so far made as per Khagrachari model benefited the hill inhabitants (vi) Data recorded properly as per progress report concerned but data register book was not shown at the time of monitoring by the concerned scientist. (vii) Overall progress was satisfactory. (viii) Farmers' reaction was positive.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further piloting should incorporate the above comments.

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Monitoring Observation: Key findings with suggestions / overall comments
35.	<p>Project code and Title: EP-C-PHT-179: Piloting for up scaling the technology of potato storage under natural condition</p> <p>Implementing Organization: BSMRAU</p> <p>Coordinator/PI Name & Address: Dr. Md Azizul Haque Associate Professor, Dept. of Horticulture, BSMRAU.</p> <p>Project location(s): Munshigonj, Bogra and Rangpur</p> <p>Date of Commencement: March 01, 2012</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To minimize extent of storage losses in potato by increasing storability under natural condition in on-farm level. 2. To disseminate and validate natural potato storage technology under natural condition in different potato growing areas. <p>Activities planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To set up on-farm demonstration on improved potato storage technology in natural condition 2. To create awareness, motivation and skill development of farmers on improved potato storage technology in natural condition and train farmers 3. To disseminate and validate improved potato storage technology in natural condition in different locations of the project. <p>Observations</p> <p>(i) Farm level demonstration trials were conducted in 3 locations of Munshigonj, Bogra and Rangpur on improved technology of potato storage under natural condition at farmers' field. In the first year, 10 sites were selected and 10 farmers per site were selected for the demonstration trials. (ii) It was found during visit of the monitoring team that a three storied bamboo made small huts were used with 4m x 4m land to store potato at natural condition. (iii) In the 2nd year 4 sites per location and 4 farmers per sites was selected for trials. (iv) Storage loss was significantly reduced by around 20% against farmers' preservation practice. It was reported during field visit of the monitoring team that the farmers' preferred single or 2 storied storage (v) 120 framers were trained and 3 field days arranged with one in each location and 210 farmers participated.</p> <p>:Comments:</p> <p>(i) Storage loss was reduced by 20%, (ii) Implementation progress made so far was satisfactory. (iii) For wider dissemination and up scaling of the technology impact assessment of the project is necessary.</p> <p>Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating results and preparation of final report is needed. • Impact assessment of the project is recommended. • The project may proceed for further up scaling.

Annexure 1
Composition of the Independent Monitoring Team

1.	Dr. Md. Fazlul Haque Former CSO & Head, On-Farm Research Division Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Gazipur Mobile: 01711702757	Team Leader (will also act as editor of the compiled report)
2.	Dr. A.B.M Mafizur Rahaman Soil Scientist and Former Director General BSRI, Isurdi, Pabna. Mobile: 01716-277731	Member
3.	Mr. Mozammel Hoque Former Director, BARI Mobile: 01552350296, 01748474057	Member
4.	Dr. Sk Md. Abdus Satter Former CSO, BRRI House # F- 203/4, Hakkani Housing Society Uttar Chhayabithi, Gazipur-1700 Mobile: 01817500039	Member
5.	Dr. Md. Saifuzzaman Former PSO, BARI, Gazipur Flat # 4A, House # 16, Road # 28, Sector # 7 Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230 Mobile:01911743706	Member
6.	Dr. Md. Abdul Quayyum Former CSO & Head, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur 226, Green Road, Dhaka-1205 Mobile:01813930809	Member
7.	Prof. Dr. S.M. Fakhrul Islam Agril Economics Dept. BSMRAU, Salna, Gazipur-1706 Mobile: 01715132408	Member
8.	Professor Dr. Md. Aminul Islam Department of Dairy and Poultry Science BSMRAU, Gazipur-1706 Phone: 01552495623	Member
9.	Mr. Gayanath Sarker Independent Consultant House # 1130 (5 th Floor), Road # 1/A Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka -1207 Mobile: 01711854102	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 will 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 project.

The Team is required to submit its report on or before 28 February 2014.

Annexure 2 **Terms of Reference of the M&E Team**

Formation of an Independent Monitoring Team for CGP Projects

Number of projects to be monitored: 37 Projects (2nd Call; Phase-I; 21, Phase II; 12 and pilot projects 4).

ToR of 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 relevant records on all aspects particularly financial, 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.

List of Sub-projects for Monitoring

KRISHI GOBESHONA FOUNDATION

AIC Building (3rd Floor), BARC Campus Farmgate, Dhaka-1215List of CGP Phase-I Projects of 2nd Call

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Location(s)	Lead Agency & Coordinator/PI with address (Cell+Email)
1	2	3
01.	C-1.12 : Rice Production in Drought Prone Areas of Bangladesh. Location: Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bogra, Joypurhat and Naogoan Districts	Coordinator: Dr. Md. Safiul Islam Afrad, Associate Professor, Dept. of Agri. Extension and Rural Development. BSMRAU, Tel: 9205310-14 Ext.-2054(O), Fax: 9205333, Cell: 01712-584820, Email: afrad69@gmail.com / safiulislamafрад@yahoo.com ,
02.	C-1.21 : Yield gap minimization in rice using Integrated Crop and Resource Management (ICRM) practices at selected locations in Bangladesh Location: Madarganj (Jamalpur), Sherpur Sadar, Nalitabari and Nokla (Sherpur), Kapasia (Gazipur), Pakundia and Kotiadi (Kishoreganj), Monohordi and Palash (Narsingdi)	Coordinator: Dr. M. Safiul Islam Mamin, PSO & Head Adaptive Research Division, BRRI, Gazipur, Phone:9256873, Cell: 01711-075486, Email: msimamin@yahoo.com
03.	C-2.11 : Crop intensification in northern region of Bangladesh through up-scaling the production of short duration rice and mungbean Location: Rangpur, Gaibandha, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon and Panchagarh	PI: Dr. M. Moynul Haque, Prof. Dept. of Agronomy, BSMRAU, Gazipur, Phone: 9205310-14, Fax: 9205333, Cell: 01711-908640, Email: moynul60@yahoo.com
04.	C-2.20 : Development of Intensive Cropping System in Two Coastal Districts for Increasing Production Location: Jhalakati Sadar and Rajapur (Jhalakati) and Dumki and Mirzaganj (Patuakhali)	Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Md. Harun-or-Rashid, Agronomy Department, PSTU, Dumki, Patuakhali-8602, Cell: 01552-429714, Email: mhrashid_pstu@yahoo.com
05.	C-3.1 : Validation and up-scaling of maize after T. Aman rice in two southern districts. Location: Khulna Sadar and Rupsha (Khulna) and Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar (Satkhira)	Coordinator: Dr. M. Jalal Uddin Sarkar, CSO and Head, OFRD, Joydebpur BARI, Gazipur-1701 Fax: 9261415, Cell: 01762010797, Email: ofrdjoy@yahoo.com
06.	C-4.1 : Intensification of rice based cropping system incorporating short duration oilseed mustard varieties Location: Haluaghat, Muktagacha and Mymensingh Sadar (Mymensingh), and Bagha (Rajshahi), Ishurdi and Pabna Sadar (Pabna)	Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Lutful Hassan, Department of Genetics & Plant Breeding, BAU, Mymensingh-2202, Tel: 091-52268, Cell: 01715-091096, Email: lutfulhassan@yahoo.co.uk
07.	C-4.9 : Yield gap reduction through short duration rapeseed-mustard and sesame varieties under existing cropping system	PI: Dr. Md. Abdul Latif Akanda, SSO (Plant Breeding), Oilseed Research Centre, BARI, Gazipur-1701, Cell: 01716-

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Location(s)	Lead Agency & Coordinator/PI with address (Cell+Email)
1	2	3
	Location: Sirajganj Sadar & Shahjadpur of Sirajganj; Sherpur (Sadar, Nakla and Nalitabari upalizas) Shibganj and Gomostapur of Chapai Nawabganj	335626, Email: alatifakanda@gmail.com
08.	C-5.5 : Variety Selection and Integrated Crop Management for Yield Gap Minimization in Mustard and Sesame in the High Ganges River Floodplains Location: Monirampur and Jhikargacha (Jessore); Kaliganj (Jhenaidah); Narail Sadar (Narail); Modhukhali (Faridpur); and Kushtia Sadar (Kushtia)	Coordinator: Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam, PSO, On-Farm Research Division (OFRD), RARS BARI, Jessore, Cell: 01712-142042, Email: sirajpso@yahoo.com
09.	C-6.8 : Validation and up-scaling of mungbean and lentil technologies in the rice based cropping system in Bangladesh Location: Gopalganj, Jessore, Jhenaidah, Gaibandha, Rangpur and Kurigram	Coordinator: Dr. Md. Ashraf Hosain, PSO, Pulses Research Center, BARI, Joydebpru, Gazipur-1701 Cell: 01712-948871, Email: ashrafbd61@yahoo.com
10.	C-6.9 : Validation and up-scaling of improved pulse production technologies for crop intensification Location: Madaripur, Khulna, Kayra, Barisal, Jhalakati, Tangail, Mymensingh	Coordinator: Dr. Md. Harunor Rashid, SSO, Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Rahmatpur, Barishal Cell: 01915-345460 Email: md_harunor_rashid@yahoo.com
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 Location: BARI (Gazipur), Nazirhat (Chittagong), Hill Agric Res Station, Ramgarh (Khagrachhari)	PI: Mst. Dilafroza Khanam, PSO, PSO, Bio-technology Division, BARI Gazipur, Phone: 9261509, Cell: 01673-900311, Email: khanammarry@gmail.com
12.	C-9.6 : Rhizome Rot Disease of Ginger and Its Management Location: Rangpur, Bogra, Tangail, Mymensingh, Bandarban, Chittagong, Khagrachhari, Rangamati, Pabna, Gazipur	PI: Dr. Md. Abdul Rahman, CSO, Plant Pathology Division, BARI, Joydebpur, Gazipur Cell: 01712-392483,
13.	C-11.1 : Management of coconut mite Location: Near RARS, Jessore Sadar Upazilla	PI: Dr. Md. Nazirul Islam, PSO Horticulture Research Section, Majlishpur, Shibpur, Narshingdi, Cell: 01715-855239, Email: nazirhrc@yahoo.co.in
14.	C-13.2 : Selection and application of BPH management technologies in Sirajganj (Tarash Upazila) Location: Tarash (Sirajganj)	PI: Md. Fazle Rabby, PSO and Head, Entomology Division, BRRI, Gazipur, Phone: 9257401-5 Ext. 547, Cell: 01711-438445, Fax: 9261110, Email: rabbabri@yahoo.com
15.	NR-15.22: Validation of drought management techniques for sustainable crop production in the high barind tract Location: High Barind Tracts – Nachole (Chapai Nawabganj), Godagari (Rajshahi)	PI: Md. Abdus Salam, SSO & Station In-charge, OFRD, BARI, Barind Station, Paramedical Road, Laxmipur, Rajshahi, Phone: 0721-812474 (O), Cell: 01712-092122, Email: salamraj67@yahoo.com

Sl. No.	Project Code, Title, Location(s)	Lead Agency & Coordinator/PI with address (Cell+Email)
1	2	3
	and Shapahar (Naogaon)	
16.	NR-16.15: Testing, Validation and Up-scaling of Water Saving Technology in Rice Production(TWST) Location: Naogaon and Kishoreganj	PI: Dr. Md. Towfiqul Islam, SSO, Irrigation Water Management Division, BRRI, Joydebpur, Gazipu-1701, Tel: 9257401-5 Ext. 437, Cell: 01715-090879, Email: islam.towfiq@yahoo.com
17.	L-17.4: Development of cost-effective complete feed formula for the productive and reproductive performances of buffaloes Location: Mymensing, Pabna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Noakhali	PI: Prof. Dr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Dept. of Animal Science, BAU, Mymensingh-2202, Fax:091 61510, Cel:01714-217157, Email:aminmr64@yahoo.com
18.	L-19.2: Investigation on calf diseases and development of mitigation measures Location: Belkuch and Shahjadpur (Sirajganj); Rangati and Komol Nagar (Luxmipur); and Char Fasson and Lalmohon (Bhola)	Coordinator: Prof. Dr. A. S. Mahfuzul Bari, Vice-Cancellor, CVASU, Khulsi, Chittagong, Cell: 01740-642318, Email: bari.bau.bd@gmail.com
19.	L-20.4: Clinicopathological and serological surveillance of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and adopt preventive measures against them at Shakipur and Madhupur Upozilla Location: Shakhipur and Modhupur (Tangail)	Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Md. Abu Hadi Noor Ali Khan, Dept. of Pathology and Proctor, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202 Cell: 01727203934 Email: hadikhan68@yahoo.co.uk
20.	F-22.1 : Diversification of Carp Polyculture Integrating Snail (<i>Viviparus</i> sp.) Shing, (<i>Heteropneustes</i> sp.) Culture in Cage in Ponds of Adviasi Households. Location: Nalitabari, Shepur	PI: Dr. Mohammad Mahfujul Haque, Associate Professor, Dept. of Aquaculture, BAU, Mymensingh, Cell: 01712-006293, Email: mmhaque@yahoo.com
21.	CC-25.1: Development of an integrated rice-fish production system in lower Meghna river floodplain of Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts. Location: Sonaimuri, Begumganj, Noakhali sadar, Subarnochar (Noakhali) and Ramgati (Luxmipur)	PI: Prof. Dr. Mohammad Amin, CSO, RARS, BARI, Hathazari, Chitagong-4330, Cell: 01819-803229, Email: csohathazari@gmail.com

List of CGP Phase-II Projects of 2nd Call

SI. No.	Code and Title	Name of the PI
1.	C-1.2: Testing, validation and upscaling of cotton-rice intercropping in Chittagong Hill districts. Location: Bandarban, Rangamati & Khagrachari District	PI: Dr. Md. Farid Uddin, Deputy Director (H.Q) Cotton Development Board (CDB) Khamarbari, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215 Phone: 8117728(O), 01711020798 Email: mfarid08@yahoo.com
2.	C-1.11: Improvement of appropriate rice based cropping systems in Barind areas Location: 3 upazilas of Bogra district: Sherpur, Shajahanpur and shibonj upazila and on station trial of RDA Demonstration farm at Sherpur upazila, Bogra	PI: Mr. Md. Feroz Hossain, Director (Project Planning & Monitoring), Rural Development Academy (RDA), Sherpur, Bogra, Fax: 051-78615 Phone: 015-73601-2 Ext.-2..., Cell: 01711-587799, Email: firozrda@gmail.com
3.	C-1.26: Minimizing yield gaps in rice-based cropping systems three northern districts. Location: Rangpur, Kurigram and Bogra districts.	Coordinator: Dr. S.M Mahabubur Rahaman Khan, PSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur, Phone: 9252085, Cell: 01712598035,
4.	C-1.27: Productivity enhancement through improved management practices, tools and techniques Location: Dhamrai upazila of Dhaka & Singair upazila of Manikganj districts.	PI: Dr. Dilwar Ahmed Choudhury, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur, Cell: 01711318685, Fax: 9261415, Email: dilwar92@yahoo.com
5.	C-2.19 Crop intensification through incorporating quick growing fruits and vegetables into existing cropping systems in Jhalakati and Patuakhali districts Location: Dumki and Patuakhali sadar and Jhalakhati sadar	PI: Mr. H. M. Khairul Bashar, SSO, OFRD, BARI, Faridpur. Cell: 01716-599601, Email: basharlaboni@yahoo.com
6.	C-4.5: Maximization of crop yield in T. Aman-Mustard-Boro cropping pattern by Agronomic Manipulation Location: Dhanbari & Kalihati upazila of Tanigail district.	PI: Prof. Dr. M. Rafiqul Islam, Department of Soil Science, BAU, Mymensingh Phone: 091-55695-7 Ext.-2436, Cell: 01711-985414, Fax: 091-55810 Email: mrislam58@yahoo.com
7.	C-5.2: Yield maximization of mustard and sesame through improved package of production practices in some selection areas of the country. Location: Jessore Narail, Jhenaidah, Faridpur, Kushtia and Chuadanga	Coordinator: Dr. M. Raisul Haider PSO and Head, TC&P Division, BINA, BAU Campus, Mymensingh-2202 Phone: 019-67834 Cell: 01715-372740 Email: haidertcp@yahoo.com

Annexure 3 Contd.

	Districts	
8.	C-7.9: Validation and up-scaling of year round pineapple production technology in hilly areas. Location: Maulavibazar, Rangamati and Khagrachari districts	PI: Dr. Madan Gopal Shaha, PSO (Horticulture), Polomology Division, HRC, BARI, Joydebpur, Gazipur-1701, Fax: 9261415, Cell: Email:
9.	L-17.1: Least cost feed formulation for poultry through the production of fermented yeast product from locally available feed resources Location: Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University, Khulshi, Chittagong	PI: Dr. Kazi M. Kamar Uddin, Director Poultry Research & Training Centre CVASU, Khulshi, Chittagong Cell: 01199077207
10.	L-19.7: Calf mortality in large and small holder cross breed dairy Cattle: Epidemiological and Pathological investigation and mitigation Location: Muktagacha-Mymensingh, Sahjadpur-Sirajganj;	Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Emdadul Haque Chowdhury, Professor, Dept. of Pathology, Faculty Veterinary Science, BAU, Mymensingh, Phone: 091-66049, Cell: 01712-017381, Email: emdad001@yahoo.com
11.	F-21.20: Adaptation of high valued fish species shing (<i>Heteroponeustes fossilis</i>) culture technology for Maximizing prediction in three Agro-Ecological zones of Bangladesh. Location: Narsingdi, Hobigong and Sirajgong	Coordinator& PI: Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Professor & Head, Department of Fisheries Technology, BSMRAU, Gazipur-1706 Phone9205310, Cell: 01715-143521, Email:alammj_bfri@yahoo.com
12.	CC-25.2: Development of integrated crop-fish production system using ditch-and-dyke method in low lying areas of Jhalakati and Bogra region Location: Jhalakati & Rajapur upazila of Jhalakati and Gobtoli upazila of Bogra districts	PI: Dr. M. Mofazzal Hossain Director (Research) BSMRAU, Gazipur-1706 Fax: 9205333 Cell: 01819433125
List of Pilot Projects		
01	C-HF-103: Validation of improved agricultural technologies at farmers' field in hill farming system	Dr. Md. Mahabbat Ullah, Principal Scientific Officer. Hill Agril. Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Khagrachari
02	C-PHT-179: Increasing storability of potata in natural storage and income generation through small scale processing of potato	Dr. Md. Azizul Haque, Former in charge, Tuber Crop Research Sub-centre, BARI, Munshigonj-1500 Currently Professor, BSMRAU, 01912126302

Annexure 4
Regional Distribution of Sub- projects

Sl. No	Project Code	Locations (No)				Total
		Region-1 North-West	Region-2 South-West	Region -3 Central & North -East	Region-4 South-East	
Phase-1 2nd call						
1	C-1.12	6				6
2	C-1.21			9		9
3	C-2.11	8				8
4	C-2.0		4			4
5	C-3.1		4			4
6	C-4.1	3		3		6
7	C-4.9	4		3		7
8	C5.5		6			6
9	C-6.8	3	3			6
10	C-6.9		5	2		7
11	C-7.12			1	2	3
12	C-9.6	3		3	4	10
13	C-11.1		1			1
14	C-13.2	1				1
15	NR-15.22	3				3
16	NR-16.15	1		1		2
17	L-17.4	2		2	1	5
18	L-19.2	2	2		2	6
19	L-20.4			2		2
20	F-22.1-**			1		1
21	CC-25.1				5	5
	Sub –Total	36	25	27	14	102
Phase-11 2nd call						
1	C-1.2				3	3
2	C-1.11	4				4
3	C-1.26	3				3
4	C-1.27			2		2
5	C-2.19		3			3
6	C-4.5			2		2
7	C-5.2		6			6
8	C-7.9			1	2	3
9	L-17.1				1	1
10	L-19.7	1		1		2
11	F-21.20	1		2		3
12	CC-25.2	1	2			3
	Sub-total	10	11	8	6	35
Pilot Projects						
1	C-HF-103				1	1
2	C-PHT-179			1		1
	Sub-total			1	1	2
	Grand total	46	36	36	21	139

Annexure 5
District wise distribution of Projects
North –West Region

SL. No	Project codes	Panchagra	Thakurgao	Dinajpur	Nilphamari	Rangpur	Lalmonirha	Kurigram	Gaibandha	Bogra	Joypurhat	Naogaon	Rajshahi	Chapai	Pabna	Sirajgonj	Total
1	C-1.12			*		*				*	*	*	*				6
3	C-2.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*								8
6	C-4.1												*		**		3
7	C-4.9									*				*		**	4
9	C-6.8					*		*	*								3
12	C-9.6					*				*					*		3
14	C-13.2															*	1
15	NR-15.22											*	*	*			3
16	NR-16.15											*					1
17	L-17.4												*		*		2
18	L-19.2												*		*		2
2	C-1.11									4							4
3	C-1.26					*		*		*							3
12	L-19.7															*	1
13	F-21.20															*	1
14	CC-25.2									*							1
	Total	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	2	9	1	3	5	2	5	5	46

Annexure 6
District wise distribution of Projects
South and South –West

SL No	Project Codes	Kustia	Chuadanga	Jhenaidha	Jessore	Narail	Satkhira	Khulna	Faridpur	Madaripur	Barisal	Gopalganj	Jhalakati	Patuakhali	Bhola	Total
4	C-2.0			**										**		4
5	C-3.1	**					**									4
8	C5.5	*		*	**	*			*							6
9	C-6.8			*	*							*				3
10	C-6.9							**		*	*		*			5
13	C-11.1				*											1
18	L-19.2														**	2
5	C-2.19												*	**		3
7	C-5.2	*	*	*	*	*			*							6
14	CC-25.2												**			2
	Total	4	1	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	2	36

Annexure 7
District wise distribution of Projects
Central and North+-East Region

SL. No	Projects Codes	Locations (No)												
		Sherpur	Jamalpur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Dhaka	Manikgonj	Gazipur	Narshindhi	Kshoregonj	Hobigonj	M. Bazar	Sylhet	Total
2	C-1.21	***	*					*	**	**				9
6	C-4.1			***										3
7	C-4.9	***												3
10	C-6.9			*	*									2
11	C-7.12							*						1
12	C-9.6			*	*			*						3
16	NR-16.15									*				1
17	L-17.4			*								*		2
19	L-20.4				**									2
20	F-22.1	*												1
4	C-1.27					*	*							2
6	C-4.5				**									2
8	C-7.9										*			1
12	L-19.7			*										1
13	F-21.20								*		*			2
2	C-PHT-179							*						1
Total		7	1	7	6	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	36

Annexure 8
District wise distribution of Projects
South – East Region

SL No	Project Codes	Locations (No)						Total
		Noakhali	Laxmipur	Chittagonj	Khagrachari	Ramgarh	Bandarban	
11	C-7.12			*	*			2
12	C-9.6			*	*	*	*	4
17	L-17.4	*						1
18	L-19.2		**					2
21	CC-25.1	****	*					5
1	C-1.2				*	*	*	3
8	C-7.9				*	*		2
11	L-17.1			*				1
1	C-HF-103				*			1
Total		5	3	3	5	3	2	21

Annexure - 9
Assignment of Monitoring Expert over the Regions

North+-West Region

1. Dr. Sk Md. Abdus Satter
2. Dr. Saifuzzaman

South and South – West Region

1. Dr. A.B.M. Mafizur Rahman
2. Mr. Gayanath Sarker

Central Floodplain & North- East Region

1. Dr. Md. Fazlul Haque
2. Dr. S.M. Fakrul Islam
3. Prof. Md. Aminul Islam

South- East Region

1. Dr. Md. Abdul Quayyum
2. Mr. Mozamal Hoque