

KRISHI GOBESHONA FOUNDATION (KGF)

Report on Independent Monitoring & Evaluation of KGF BKGET 2nd Call CGP Projects, CRP Hill and Other Projects

07 May 2017

Submitted to:

Dr. Wais Kabir
Executive Director
Krishi Gobeshona Foundation
BARC Complex, Farmgate, Tejgaon,
Dhaka-1215

Submitted by:

Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar
House No. F-203/4
Hakkani Housing Society
Uttar Chhababithi, Gazipur-1700
and
Team Leader
Independent Monitoring Team of
KGF BKGET 2nd Call CGP Projects,
Pilot Projects and Other Projects

Abbreviations

BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BKGET	Bangladesh Krishi Gobeshona Endowment Trust
BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BSMRAU	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University
CE	Community Enterprise
CEA	Community Enterprise Approach
CGP	Competitive Grants Program
CSO	Chief Scientific Officer
CVASU	Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
GO	Government Organization
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
IWMD	Irrigation Water Management Division
KGF	Krishi Gobeshona Foundation
KU	Khulna University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OFRD	On-farm Research Division
PI	Principal Investigator
PIR	Project Inception Report
PPR	Public Procurement Rules
PR	Progress Report
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSO	Principal Scientific Officer
PTOS	Power Tiller to Seeder
RARS	Regional Agricultural Research Station
RU	University of Rajshahi
SAAO	Sub-Assistant Agricultural Officer
SAU Dhaka	Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka
SAU Sylhet	Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet
SO	Scientific Officer
SSO	Senior Scientific Officer
SSURDA	Society for Sustainable Development for the Rural and Urban Area
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee

Table of Contents

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>
COVER PAGE	1
ABBREVIATION	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	7
METHODOLOGY	8
SURVEY FINDINGS	9
Sub-Sector 1: Crops	10
Sub-Sector 2: Livestock	26
Sub-Sector 3: Fisheries	34
Sub-Sector 4: Farming Systems	39
Sub-Sector 5: Apiary (Bee Keeping)	42
Sub-Sector 6: CRP-1 Hill Agriculture	44
Sub-Sector 7: Climate Change	57

Summary

KGF has been implementing 27 KGF BKGET 2nd Call CGP projects, Pilot projects, CRP Hill Agriculture and Others projects with the funding from BKGET since early 2015. To monitor progress of the projects it engaged a 10-member team to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation of these projects in April 2017. Accordingly, the team conducted the concurrent M&E of the projects during April-May, 2017 based on prescribed Field, Desk and Financial monitoring formats and prepared a report on the M&E of these 27 projects and presented in this document. The projects are clustered in to eight as follows:

No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Project code
1	Crop	9	TF15-SF/15, TF16-WM/15, TF22-PS/15, TF27-SF/15, TF32-SF/15, TF35-SF/15, P-10, Others-1, Others-3
2	Livestock	6	TF17-EM/15, TF18-EM/15, TF19-EM/15, TF20-EM/15, TF21-DL/15, TF24-EM/15
3	Fisheries	2	P-13, TF30-AP/15
4	Farming Systems	1	TF33-ARI/15
5	Apiary (Bee keeping)	1	TF26-ARI/15
6	CRP Hill Agriculture-I	5	CRP Hill Agriculture-1 (Components I to V)
7	CRP-III	1	Strengthening Sugarcane R&D in CHTs
8	Climate Change	2	CRP-II (Crop Modeling) and GHGE: Modeling greenhouse gas emission from rice field

During M&E emphasis was given to physical, technical and financial progress made during the implementing period. Physical activities are those related to preparation for the technical work and are done commonly by almost all project holders. These activities include (1) selection of site and participating farmers, (2) collection of baseline information, (3) holding inception workshop and preparation and submission of inception report, (4) recruitment of project staff, (5) purchase of required research inputs and equipment for laboratory, field and office, (6) conducting ToT and or farmers' training, (7) holding field days and preparation, production and distribution of leaflets and booklets, and preparation and submission of progress reports. Technical activities are (1) conducting field trials and lab experiments, data collection and analyses, knowledge and skill development of farmers and other stakeholders through meetings, field level workshops and trainings. Besides these, all records for proper financial management were reviewed.

Summing up the observations made on all projects the following points are worth mentioning:

Observations	Remarks & Suggestions
Physical progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical progress made by most projects is satisfactory. However, activities of some projects are either stopped at some locations (TF35-SF/15) or progressing at a very slow rate (TF30-AP/15). • Baseline survey was conducted with only the participating farmers and cannot be regarded as Baseline survey rather RRA to get very preliminary information required for developing Inception Report (all projects) which resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ failure to capture real baseline situations of the area or region (all projects) ➤ wrong selection of project site (e.g. TF35-SF/15 at Sherpur and Melandah, TF22-PS/15 at Singair) leading to rejection of the technology by farmers.
Technical progress	<p>All Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical progress made by all the projects is satisfactory. • Economic analyses for all the technologies approaching maturity (the termination date)

	should be done before making recommendation.
Projects need immediate attentions by KGF/Researchers	<p>Some general deficiencies observed in different projects which are briefly presented below.</p> <p><u>TF15-SF/15</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project cannot be regarded neither as an experiment nor a block demonstration. Experimental unit is so large (165 decimal) that variability within the unit cannot be controlled. Likewise, this is not a demonstration plot since researchers are testing more than two technologies instead of one. Technology should have been tested on-station with detailed analysis of the required ecosystems and cost-benefit analysis thereof. • This project is a follow up program of the researchers (the Co-PI) implemented at the same sites with almost similar treatments. The researchers should be able to formulate specific technology that will help farmer most. A follow up program can be taken up for up scaling of the outcome of this project through a competent development partner such as DAE, with the backstopping of the researchers. <p><u>TF16-WM/15</u></p> <p>Maize is a popular crop in the northern and farmers already have developed a market system since mid-nineties. As such, the researchers could no dig out the facts related to farmers' worries about selling white maize in the local market.</p> <p><u>TF17-ARI/15</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project developed technologies very fruitful for the entrepreneurs. The appropriate development partners (DLS or DAE) should be encouraged to put up business in the line. DLS can work for capacity building of the potential entrepreneurs. <p><u>TF19-EM/15</u></p> <p>Progress of the physical activities is very slow. Only two activities are being implemented within a year and half period. Only some 384 farmers out of targeted 1067 in 20 villages is completed and is continuing. Some farmers are trained in bio-security measures but they could not prepare for implementing the activities as yet. The researchers claimed to have completed 60% activities up to March 2017 but this did not match with the monitoring team's observation.</p> <p><u>TF22-PS/15</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers grew vegetables and other rabi crops as intercrop in sugarcane of the research plots in the northern region. This violates the principles of treatments under test. The researchers should look into whether these vegetables are becoming alternate hosts for the diseases organisms. • Individual plot size at all locations is very large (30 decimal) and highly undulated and or sloppy at Manikganj only. Thus, researchers had no answer how they could control soil heterogeneity and moisture variability causing deference in crop growth. <p><u>TF26-ARI/15</u></p> <p>Researchers had been trying to develop an Apiary at SAU Dhaka since 2015 but progress is slow due to delayed allocation of land for the Apiary by SAU. Up-scaling of Bee Keeping and production of bee products could not be started on wider scale.</p> <p><u>TF27-SF/15</u></p> <p>Experimental units are very large (0.8 to 1.08 ha) and thus the program cannot be regarded as experiment rather these are <i>block demonstrations</i> at the farm level. With the information available now the researchers should be able to formulate a technology for up-scaling in collaboration with appropriate development partners.</p>

	<p><u>TF30-AP/15</u></p> <p>Progress of work is very slow. Only a few ponds have been excavated during last about 18 months. Major flaws exist in planning for excavation of ponds. Instead, the researchers could start research work in the existing ponds of the participating farmers. Cost incurred during the preparatory phase (mostly baseline survey, purchases, travel, training etc.) and staff salaries seem illogical.</p> <p>Confusion exists about the date of commencement of the project. According to the MOU the project has commenced on 1st Sept 2015 (refer to Inception Report) but the Progress Reports say the project commenced a week earlier i.e. 25 August 2015.</p> <p><u>TF33-ARI/15</u></p> <p>This is the only project for haor areas and is being implemented successfully. More projects like this should be taken in haors.</p> <p><u>TF35-SF/15</u></p> <p>The researchers completed all the project activities planned for the first cropping cycle at all locations. During the second crop cycle farmers of Sherpur and Jamalpur rejected the planned cropping pattern and switched back to their traditional cropping pattern. Farmers told the monitoring team that the targeted cropping pattern is not at all profitable and they will not accept it. Therefore, the project should be deemed to have closed and funding to these two sites has to be stopped immediately.</p> <p><u>CRP-I: Hill Agriculture (Component-I)</u></p> <p>The project made little progress even after utilizing >72% of the project money received so far during the last 38 months. Seven out of 23 watersheds have so far been delineated using satellite images and are mapped in GIS. Designing and construction of control structures are not touched yet.</p>
Financial progress	Financial progress achieved is satisfactory and varies from 95-99%.

Introduction

KGF invited short term CGP proposals based on BARC research priority under BKGET fund. In response, 13 GO organizations in collaboration with or without NGOs submitted proposals. Upon recommendations of the TAC, KGF Board approved 2nd Call CGP projects which are being implemented in different locations across the country since two to three years back. KGF engaged a 10-member team to conduct independent concurrent monitoring of 27 BKGET funded projects. Accordingly, the team conducted the concurrent M&E of the projects during March-April, 2017 using the structured formats supplied by KGF. A report on the M&E of these 27 projects prepared based on Field, Desk and Financial monitoring is presented in this document.

Team Composition

A ten-member team was engaged for conducting Independent Monitoring and Evaluation of the projects. Most of them are retired scientists of the various institutions under the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), having long two to three decades of track records in agricultural research and extension, teaching and rural development. The team composition was as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Qualification/Designation	Position
1	Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar	Ph.D. in Agronomy, Former Head of Agronomy Div., BRRRI	Team Leader
2	Md. Liaquat Ali	M.Sc. (Vet. Sc.), Former Director, DLS	Member
3	Mukul Chandra Roy	M.Sc. in Agril. Extension, Former DG, DAE	Member
4	Gouranga Ch. Chanda	Ph. D. (Agril. Econ.), MBA, Prof. of Dairy & Poultry Sci., CVASU, Chittagong	Member
5	Gayanath Sarker	Ph.D. Economics, Individual Consultant	Member
6	Md. Abdul Baset	Ph.D. Agril. Economics, Former CSO, Agril. Econ. BARI	Member
7	Md. Saifuzzaman	Ph.D. Crop Physiology, Former CSO, WRC, BARI	Member
8	Md. Abul Quasem	M.Sc. Ag. Engineering, Former PSO, Agri. eng., BRRRI	Member
9	Alamgir Safiul Alam	DVM, Former Director, DLS	Member
10	M. Bazlur Rahman	Ph.D. in Agronomy, Former PSO, Agronomy Div., BRRRI	Member

Team mobilization

The team was supplied with the Project Inception Report and a half yearly/annual Progress Report(s). After reviewing these documents the team had two discussion sessions to decide upon the approach and scheduling of monitoring. Five two-member groups were formed and assigned to cover the Divisions of the country listed below for rapid completion of the work.

Monitoring was done in two steps; .Desk monitoring and Field monitoring. Desk monitoring was done using the prescribed format supplied by KGF to collect relevant project information, both technical and financial, from the desk of the concerned Principal Investigators/Coordinators. Field monitoring was done using a prescribed format, also supplied by KGF, to collect information related to progress of field trials, data collection, issues related to project implementation.

Group No.	Group Leader & Member	Division(s) to cover
1	S. A. Sattar (Leader) & Md. Liaquat Ali	Dhaka & Mymensingh
2	Mukul Chandra Roy (Leader) & Gouranga Ch. Chanda	Chittagong
3	M. A. Quasem (Leader) & M. Bazlur Rahman	Rajshahi & Rangpur
4	Gayanath Sarker (Leader) & M. Saifuzzaman	Chittagong & Sylhet
5	M. A. Baset (Leader) & Alamgir Safiul Alam	Barisal & Khulna

In order to minimize travel across country work was distributed per group as follows:

Group No.	Districts	Projects to be covered for	
		Desk monitoring	Field monitoring
1	Dhaka	TF16-WM/15, TF21-EM/15, TF26-ARI/15, TF27-SF/15 TF35-SF/15, CRP-II P-10, P-13 Others-1, Others-2, Others-3	TF16-WM/15 TF21-EM/15 TF22-PS/15 TF27-SF/15 TF35-SF/15
	Mymensingh	TF15-SF/15, TF17-ARI/15 TF18-EM/15, TF19-EM/15 TF24-EM/15	TF15-SF/15, TF17-ARI/15 TF18-EM/15, TF19-EM/15 TF24-EM/15
2	CHTs	CRP-I except Desk monitoring of Component III & IV)	TF16-WM/15, TF22-PS/15 CRP-III
3	Rajshahi	TF20-EM/15, TF22-PS/15 TF30-AP/15, CRP-III	TF20-EM/15, TF22-PS/15 TF24-EM/15, TF27-SF/15 TF35-SF/15
	Rangpur & Dinajpur		TF16-WM/15, TF27-SF/15 TF35-SF/15
4	Chittagong	CRP-I (Component III & IV)	TF24-EM/15, Orhers-1 TF16-WM/151, TF27-SF/15
	Sylhet	TF33-ARI/15	TF33-ARI/15
5	Barisal/Bhola	TF32-SF/15	TF32-SF/15, P-13 Others-3 (ACIAR)
	Khulna		TF26-ARI/15 Others-3 (ACIAR)

Methodology

The survey team was provided with the project documents such as the Inception Report and the latest half-yearly/annual progress report by KGF. The team made a thorough review of these documents and took note on the indicators of progress per activity and other relevant information given by the researchers. Groups made field visits guided by the concerned PIs to observe the physical progress of the planned activities made by the researchers and the data book being maintained by the field level research staff. The surveyors also talked with the participating farmers, whoever were available, to get their reactions on the project. Information on a project implemented at multi location sites were collected from different sites and were compiled for the concerned project.

Date of monitoring

In-house review of relevant documents supplied by KGF was done during third week of March. Field and desk monitoring were done during March 29 to April 17, 2017.

Survey Findings

Sector-1: Crops

Project Code TF15-SF/15	12
Project Code TF16-WM/15	13
Project Code TF22-PS/15	15
Project Code TF27-SF/15	16
Project Code TF32-SF/15	18
Project Code TF35-SF/15	19
Project Code P-10	21
Project Code Others-1(Sea weeds)	23
Project Code Others-3 (ACIAR)	25

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
1	<p>Project No. & Title: TF15-SF/15 Improvement of soil fertility and crop productivity through nutrient management and conservation agriculture in the triple cropping pattern.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. M. Zahiruddin. Prof. of Soil Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): 1. BAU farm 2. Muktagachha, Mymensingh 3. Dhonbari, Tangail</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 12 March 2015 Total budget: Tk. 49,71,700/= Date of Monitoring: 06-07 April, 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives: 1. Improve/maintain soil fertility status under intensive cropping systems through nutrient management and conservation agriculture practice. 2. Increase system productivity of the research sites. 3. Improve farmers' knowledge and skill in conservation agriculture practices.</p> <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (March 2015 to March 2017): 1. Organize Inception workshop 2. Site selection, collection and analysis of soil samples 3. Conducting on-station and on-farm trials 4. Data collection and analysis 5. Conduct farmers' training with distribution of leaflets among farmers 6. Holding field days 7. Preparation of Reports</p>	<p>Key Observations: Conventional tillage plus farmers' production practices and strip tillage with STB fertilizer practices termed as Conservation Agriculture (CA) have been tested in on-farm trials at Dhonbari and Muktagachha since July 2015 to study their effects on the productivity of T. Aman-Mustard-Boro cropping pattern. This trial is a continuation of on-station trial at BAU farm but with different cropping pattern.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program was developed following an inception workshop participated by all collaborative farmers and DAE field staff. • Sixty farmers were trained before execution of the field trials and 100 farmers attended in four field days • First and second crop cycles are completed, crop yields have been recorded in a computer database, initial soil samples were collected and analyzed before the first crop cycle and the results are being used to calculate STB fertilizer rates subsequently • Required project staff and equipment have been procured timely • Eighty percent of the fund received so far has been consumed • Results received so far indicate 10-15% increase of productivity with 8-10% reduction in crop production cost due to CA. <p>Overall Comments Investigators completed satisfactorily the activities planned during this reporting period (March 2015 to March 2017).</p> <p>Financial progress: Total fund received Tk. 1,780,800/= and expenditure incurred TK. 1,749,061/=; the progress being 98.2% up to March 2016.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field observations indicate that experimental units are too large (165 decimal) to control the variability in an experimental unit in the farmers fields. • Increased productivity of the cropping pattern claimed may not be attributed to incorporation of 30% rice stubbles (crop residues). Researchers may consider to quantify the amount of stubbles being retained, their pattern of decomposition and nutrient release pattern under alternate upland and lowland conditions. • The researchers may consider reducing the plot size. Two similar fields could be selected for on-farm trials instead of spreading the treatments over 10-12 farmers' fields.

		Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)
Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
2	<p>Project No. & Title: TF16-WM/15 Collection, evaluation and introduction of white maize for human consumption in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Sher-e- Bangla Agricultural University (SAU), Dhaka Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) Agrarian Research Foundation (ARF)</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PC: Dr. Md. Jafar Ullah, Prof. of Agronomy, SAU, Dhaka</p> <p>PIs: 1. Dr. Md. Jafar Ullah, Prof. of Agronomy, SAU, Dhaka 2. Dr. Md. Ali Akbar, ARF 3. Dr. Md. Abu Zaman Sarkar, BARI</p> <p>Project Location(s): Dinajpur, Nilhamari, Debiganj, Rangpur , Bandarban.</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 25 March 2015 Total budget: Tk. 1,98,05,000/= Date of Monitoring: 02-06 April, 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives: 1. To collect, evaluate and select white maize variety/varieties for production in Bangladesh; 2. To delineate areas where white maize to be grown in the country; 3. To develop agronomic practices for growing white maize in the hills and plain land; and 4. To mobilize farmers in taking white maize as a staple food.</p> <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Mar 2015 to Nov 30, 2016): 1. Collection of white maize varieties 2. Site selection for conducting field trials in different ecosystems 3. Development of management practices for growing in hills and plain land 4. Conduct farmers' & officers' training</p>	<p>Key Observations: Implementation of the project began on March 25, 2015. Research sites of Barisal are closed during the next year (2016-2017 crop seasons). Research work is being continuing in the northern region. Coordinator completed almost all activities planned for this period. The activities included are collection of seeds from home and abroad, selection of new sites in the northern region, conducting training of farmers and setting up of field trials to evaluate the collected varieties and to develop agronomic practices. Field days were conducted as per plan.</p> <p>Salient Findings: 1. New research sites have been selected in Kaharol, Birganj & Khanshama of Dinajpur, Debigonj of Panchagarh, Nilphamari and Paglapir of Rangpur sadar. 2. Farmers training in the new sites are completed 3. Insect pest attack in some fields was observed 4. Among the hybrid lines tested PSC-121 performed well. 5. A good number of field trials are established in BARI (Debigonj) and SAU farm, Dhaka and trials in 50 farmer fields in Bandarban. 6. Fifty farmers of Thawaiyangya Para, Joy Mohan Para, Mongpru Chhara, Charai Para, Baki Chhara, Tungkshyang Para, and Kemolong Para. Next trials are already made ready for growing maize in Jhum. 7. Some farmers of the northern region reported to have low quality seeds of white maize</p> <p>Overall Comments The researchers completed 60% of the activities planned for the reporting period successfully. Maize is a popular crop in the northern and farmers already have developed a market system since mid-nineties. As such, the researchers could not dig out the facts related to farmers' worries about selling white maize in the local market. Confusion exists in duration of reporting. KGF should clarify this to the researchers of all projects.</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received up to 31 March, 2017 Taka 56,27,000.00 and expenditure Taka 53,69,435.00. The progress is 95.42%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: The researchers may consider organizing various farmers' forums simultaneously with the field trials to make them aware of the characteristics of white maize and various usages of white maize.</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Seed production for the selected varieties.6. Holding field days7. Potential food items to be developed with quality assessment8. Preparation of Reports	Group-1, 3 and 4 members. Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)
--	---

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
3	<p>Project Code & Title: TF22-PS/15 Productivity enhancement of <i>goor</i> and chewing type Sugarcane through management of major diseases in non-mill zones.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI Coordinator: Dr. Md. Shamsur Rahman, Head of Plant Pathology Division.</p> <p>PIs: Dr. Md. Shamsur Rahman, BSRI & Dr. Md. Ibrahim Talukder, Research Coordinator, Krishibid Somobay Soceity Ltd. (KSSL)</p> <p>Project Location(s): 1. Singair of Manikganj district 2. Sadar of Sirjganj district 3. Shibganj of C. Nawabganj District 4. Kalia of Narail district 5. BSRI farm</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 Sept 2015 Total budget: Tk. 12,344,000/= Date of Monitoring: 10-12 April, 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives: 1. Develop appropriate management package to minimize major diseases of sugarcane 2. Increase productivity of the main and ratoon crops of sugarcane 3. Improve farmers' knowledge and skill in disease management of sugarcane</p> <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Sept. 2015 to August 2016): 1. Preparation of Inception Report 2. Selection of research sites & farmers 3. Conduct benchmark survey 4. Conduct SAAO & farmers' training 5. Conduct field & on-station trials & collection of pertinent data 6. Purchase of equipments 7. Preparation & submission of half yearly progress reports</p>	<p>Key Observations: Visited the Singair site of Manikganj and three others in northern districts where mostly ratoon crops were growing. The crop appeared to be disease-free. Sites selected are all good except at Manikganj. Most fields in northern region were intercropped with vegetables and other rabi crops but not at Manikganj.. At Manikganj, farmers switched over to boro from sugarcane 30 years back in Manikganj. The site selected is basically a boro area with usual cropping patterns of Mustard -Boro- T. Aman; and Boro-Jute-T. aman and no other sugarcane fields were found around. According to DAE there are more than 600 ha land under sugarcane in the Upazila which are somewhere in other regions of the upazilas.</p> <p>Salient Findings: 1. Six new farmers have been selected during year-2 and research plots established 2. Data on disease incidents are observed regularly and are being recorded every month. 3. Management practices applied as per program and all intercultural practices are well done 4. Newly selected farmers are trained..</p> <p>Overall Comments Farmers grew vegetables and other rabi crops as intercrop in sugarcane of the research plots in the northern region which was not covered in the treatments stated in project proposal. Individual plot size at all locations are very large (30 decimal) and highly undulated and or sloppy at Manikganj only. Thus, researchers had no answer how they could control soil heterogeneity and moisture variability causing deference in crop growth..</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 64,57,700/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 64,28,177/=; the progress being 99.5% during the reporting period (up to February 2017)</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: Site selection at Manikganj is not appropriate. The researchers should selected field in the area of the upazila where sugarcane is grown.</p> <p>Dr. S. A. Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
4	<p>Project Code & Title: TF27-SF/15 Adaptation of improved soil fertility management practices for variable soil conditions under intensive cropping systems</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU), Gazipur</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PC: Dr. GKM Mustafizur Rahman, Prof. of Soil Science, BSMRAU PI: 1. Dr. GKM Mustafizur Rahman & 2. Md. Yeaminur Rahman, Director SSURDA</p> <p>Project Location(s): Khetlal (Joypurhat), Sonatala (Bogra), Badarganj (Rangpur), Faridpur sadar, and Trisal (Mymensingh)</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 July 2015 Total budget: Tk. 1,14,88,200/= Date of Monitoring: 02-06-& 17 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase crop yield and systems productivity under variable soil conditions; 2. Improve/sustain soil fertility; 3. Improve knowledge and skill of farmers on improved soil fertility management under intensive cropping systems; and 4. Recommend improved soil fertility management package for intensive crop production system. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (July 01 to June 30, 2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting baseline survey 2. Selection of sites, fields and farmers 3. Holding Inception workshop followed by preparation of Inception Report. 4. Recruitment of required project staff 5. Training of farmers an research staff 6. Procurement of required research inputs 	<p>Key Observations: Improved soil fertility management practices for 3 to 4 cropping patterns are tested in low pH soils (Khetlal, Sonatala and Badrganj) and arsenic polluted soils (Faidpur sadar and intensely cultivated soil (Bhaluka). Treatments employed varied with locations due to variations in soil characteristics and includes various combinations of STB fertilizer doses and incorporation of crop residues (either rice straw or lentil straw) and Biochar; compared with farmers' practices. These treatments are expected to increase or maintain soil fertility and increase crop yields resulting in higher system productivity.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline survey was done at all the selected locations to collect information on existing crops and cropping patterns, and farmers' fertilizer management practices by the associated organization in consultation with the PC 2. Sites along with 20 participating farmers at each location were selected. 3. Eight pre-project sol samples from each block were collected and analyzed for characterizing soils of the sites.. 4. The participating farmers (10 from each block) and all the field research staff were trained during the inception workshop at each location. 5. A total of 20 field trials were conducted using the dominant cropping patterns and the technology appropriate for each locations. 6. Necessary data on crops and soils are stored in computer database. <p>Overall Comments The researchers complete the activities planned for the period successfully. However, experimental units are very large (0.8 to 1.08 ha) and thus the program cannot be regarded as experiment rather these are block demonstrations at the farm level..</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 55,89,457/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 54,40,606/=; the progress being 97.3%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considering the size of the experimental units the program can neither be regarded as experiment nor demonstration. Variability of such larger experimental unit (?) cannot be controlled by any means. 2. The title of the experiment should be rephrased as 'Adoption ofcropping systems'

<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Conducting field trials and pot trials8. Collection of crop & soil data, data storage and analysis.9. Reporting	Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)
--	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
5	<p>Project Code & Title: TF32-SF/15 Integrated nutrient management for intensive cropping in coastal and charland area of Bhola district.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PI: Md. Shahidul Islam, SSO, OFRD, Bhola</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sadar, Daulatkhan, Charfashion & Manpura Upazila of Bhola</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 Sept., 2015 Total budget: Tk. 46,67,880/= Date of Monitoring: 17-18 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an improve soil fertility management package for intensive cropping system in the coastal and charland areas of Bhola District To increase crop yield and system productivity under intensive crop production To conserve/improve soil fertility status under intensive crop production systems To increase knowledge and skill of farmers adopting intensive cropping in the charlands of Bhola district. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period:: Selection of research sites and farmers Inception workshop -Pre-experiment soil collection and test -Field trial -Applying INM approach -Training -Field days -Field equipment: - Lab equipment - Data collection, analysis and report writing - Publications</p>	<p>Key Observations: Copping intensity in charland areas of Bhola is higher compared to elsewhere in the coastal region. Maintaining soil fertility in a systems of intensive cropping is a challenging job. Researchers attempted to maintain soil fertility through integrated nutrient management (INM) practices (use of soil test based (STB) fertilizer application.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study locations, research sites and participating farmers are selected Conducted baseline survey followed by holding the inception workshop & prepared the Inception Report. Conducted training of field staff and participating farmers. Established field trials in the selected sites as per plan. Field Days were arranged in all crop seasons Collection and analysis of soil samples from the experimental fields, both before and after field trials. Collection, storing and analyzing data from field trials are going on as per plan.. Preparation of Reports <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 25,41,216/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 24,74,407/=; the progress being 97.4%.</p> <p>Overall Comments The project will continue for three crop cycles. Only 1st cycle has been completed. Between the two cropping patterns one was incomplete due to damage of wheat by rain.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining two field days should be organized as soon as possible. KGF may consider to take program for up-scaling of the project outputs allover he coastal regions having similar ecosystems and are being intensively cultivated. <p>Dr. Md. Abdul Baset & Dr. Alamgir Shafiu Alam Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)Dr.</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
6	<p>Project Code & Title: TF35-SF/15 Integrated nutrient management for sustaining soil fertility and productivity under intensive cropping systems</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI Coord. Dr. A. S. M. Mahbubur Rahman Khan, CSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur PI: 1. Dr. M. Akkas Ali, PSO, OFRD, BARI, Gazipur 2. A B M Shamsul Alam, Agril. Coordinator, Social Progress Services (SPS), a Jamalpur based local NGO.</p> <p>Project Location(s): Sherpur (Sadar), Jamalpur (Melandah), Bogra (Gabtali), Rangpur (Lahirirhat under Sadar), Rajshahi (Mohanpur & Godagari).</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 18 Nov. 2015 Total budget : Tk. 1,38,51,600/= Date of Monitoring: 5 – 8 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and recommend an improved soil fertility management package for location specific three or four cropping patterns 2. Increase crop yield and system productivity under intensive crop production systems 3. Conserve/improve soil fertility status under intensive crop production system 4. Improve knowledge and skill of the farmers on improved soil management practices under intensive crop production system. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (18 Nov. 2015 to 18 Nov., 2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of research sites and collaborating farmers at all locations 2. Conduct planning workshop and preparation of Inception report 3. Conducting baseline survey on crops 	<p>Key Observations: Techniques of sustaining soil fertility and productivity of the cropping systems through integrated nutrient management were studied. The techniques include incorporation of crop residues, particularly of some legumes, fitted into the cropping pattern in some intensively cultivated areas across the country.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Six research sites in 6 uazilas as per program selected together with participating farmers have been selected 2. Planning workshop was organized and collected baseline information on crops and cropping practices through FGD was completed 3. Necessary equipment hve been purchased and research inputs are being purchased as per program during the crop seasons. 4. Soil samples (initial) have been collected and got analyzed by the nearby local labs of SRDI . 5. Farmers and relevant field research staff are trained 6. Field trials were conducted successfully at all locations during the first cropping cycle. During the second crop cycle farmers rejected the test cropping pattern and went back to their traditional practice at two locations—Sherpur sadar and Melandah of Jamalpur organized and supervised by SPS, the local NGO. However, farmers of these two locations received all inputs (seed & fertilizers) for the second crop cycle from the project. 7. Necessary data are being collected, stored both in register and computer database, and analyzed. <p>Financial progress: Total fund received Tk. 44,26,272/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 33,76,379/=; the progress being 76.3%.</p> <p>Overall Comments The researchers completed all the project activities planned for the first cropping cycle at all locations. During the second crop cycle farmers of Sherpur and Jamalpur discontinued the planned cropping pattern (Sharisah/Mung-T. aus-T. aman) and switched back to their traditional cropping pattern (Boro-Jute-T. aman).</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: Since farmers of Sherpur sadar and Melandah of Jamalpur rejected the planned project activities the project sites should be closed and funding should be stopped immediately.</p>

	<p>and cropping practices at each locations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Purchase of small equipment and research inputs 5. Collection and analysis of soil samples 6. Conducting farmers' training 7. Conducting field trials 8. Data collection and analysis 9. Preparation of reports. 	<p>Md. Abul Quasem & Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	--	---

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
7	<p>Project Code & Title: P-10 Rhizome rot disease of Ginger and its management</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI Dr. Akita Ayub, CSO Plant Pathology Division</p> <p>Project Location(s): <u>For Up scaling: (8 upazilas)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sadar & Kishoreganj upazila of Nilphamari 2. Badarganj & Taraganj upazila of Rangpur 3. Shahjahanpur & Sibganj upazila of Bogra 4. Ghatail and Modhupur upazila of Tangail <p><u>For Technology Validation (6 upazilas):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dimla & Domar upazilas of Nilphamari 2. Sadar & Aditmari upazilas of Lalmonirhat 3. Muktagachha & Bhaluka upazilas of Mymensingh <p>Date of Commencement: 25 Dec. 2015 Date of Monitoring: 9 & 17 April 2017 Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerating extension process of a proven technology on rhizome rot disease management of Ginger 2. Evaluating the appropriateness of the diseases management technology in other Ginger growing areas 3. Improving knowledge and skill of the local level extension personnel and farmers on disease management of ginger as a whole. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (16 Nov. 2015 to 15 Nov. 2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of sites and collaborating farmers 2. Recruitment of required project staff 3. Purchase of lab equipment and research inputs 4. Training of farmers, SAAOs and 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>The program is being accomplished in two stages—up scaling of proven technologies and validation of improved technologies developed by the researchers. DAE field level officers are directly involved in both the stages with the technical advice of the researchers. Farmers expressed their satisfaction on the outcomes of the project and were benefitted much due to higher production and price of the ginger.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. About 80-90% farmers could identify the disease and learned the techniques of disease control 2. Some farmers are trained to achieve the highest skill and became voluntary Local Service Provider (LSP) for training of the fellow farmers of their areas. 3. About 75% farmers are able to identify healthy seed (seed rhizome). 4. Most farmers learned that use of inputs (fertilizers) is also associated with control of disease and accepted the technology. <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>The researchers and DAE field officer implemented the project satisfactorily creating much enthusiasm among the farmers.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>The researchers may consider to search for more cheaper technologies (develop disease resistant variety, soil amendments etc.) to reduce the cost of costly inputs.</p> <p>Md. Abul Quasem, Dr. Bazlur Rahman, S. A. Sattar & Liaquat Ali</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)Dr.</p>

	UAOs of the concerned upazila	
	5. Conducting field trials and demonstrations	
	6. Organizing Field Days	
	7. Collection and analysis of data	
	8. Preparation of Reports	

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
8	<p>Project Code and Title: Others-1 (CEP-II-Sea weed): Capacity building for conducting adaptive trials on Seaweed cultivation in coastal region.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coordinators/PIs:</p> <p>Coordinator: Dr. Md. Aziz Zilani Chowdhury, Member Director (Cops), BARC</p> <p>Principal Investigator(s) (PIs):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Abdul Aziz, Prof. of Botany, Dhaka University (discontinued since 30 June 2016 and appointed as Consultant) 2. Dr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Khan, CSO & Head, OFRD, BARI 3. Dr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, PSO, BARC <p>Co-Investigator(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan, PSO, OFRD, BARI 2. Mr. Mostaq Ahmed, SSO, OFRD, BARI <p>Project Location (s): Noapara, Teknaf (01 Jan. to 30 June 2016) then transferred to Nuniarchhara, Cox's Bazar.</p> <p>Project duration: 18 months Date of Commencement: 01 Jan. 2016 Total budget: Tk. 26,702,000/= Date of Monitoring: 12 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping/situation analysis of seaweed farming along the Teknaf/Cox's Bazaar coast 2. Screening potential species for farming along the coast primarily land-based in a nursery (open water farming with floating 'single line will be tried) using One-step floating method. 3. Year round seaweed production, including studying the studying the 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Seaweeds are rich in nutrients, vitamins, antioxidants, bioactive compounds and are being used as food for centuries in China, Korea and Japan. People of Bangladesh are not aware of the importance and potentials of seaweeds except a few living in the Saint Martin Island (SMI) who collect drifted seaweeds, especially <i>Hypnea musciformis</i>, dry it and sell to local markets. Few researchers and an NGO, Coast Trust, have tried to grow <i>Hypnea</i> and <i>Caulerpaon</i> floating ropes in SMI. This project aims to create and support development of research facilities and to make the people aware of the importance of the seaweeds.</p> <p>Implementation of the project suffered from some obstacles initially at the selected site of Teknaf. The research got momentum after shifting the site to new location at Cox's Bazar.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline survey was done, pertinent data are collected and selection of participating farmers are completed 2. Potential species of seaweeds are identified and preserved. 3. Seed production of most selected seaweeds species failed in the nursery except two which are adapted to the water tank outside of the laboratory. 4. Natural habitats of seaweeds and its farming possibility along the coast of Teknaf and Cox's Bazar are identified 5. Year round Seaweed production methods in nursery developed 6. Processing, preservation and nutrient values of the selected Seaweeds determined 7. Skilled human resources for Seaweed farming have been developed. <p>Financial Progress</p> <p>Fund received is Tk. 13,613,968/= and expenditure incurred is Tk. 11,392,511/= during the reporting period; the progress being 83.7%.</p> <p>Overall comments</p> <p>The research accomplished during the reporting period is satisfactory. Some problems exist in developing the Laboratory. The lab equipments, specially the Laminar Flow and Autoclave, purchased are of low quality and now almost unusable. KGF may look into the matter.</p> <p>Specific suggestions</p> <p>Three organizations are involved in the project. It is not clear who will be in charge of the laboratory being developed at Cox's Bazar. Operation and management of</p>

	<p>biology of multi-step seed production of some delicate seaweed species in the laboratory</p> <p>Activities planned for the monitoring period : (January to December 2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting benchmark survey on existing methods of production and selling of Seaweed, and livelihoods of the farmers 2. Site selection for trials 3. Collection of seaweeds, screening and selection of promising ones. 4. Production seed 5. Cultivation by floating method 6. Capacity building through establishing a lab fully equipped in the field level 7. Training of field level staff and farmers on production technologies for seaweeds. 	<p>the Lab should be in the hand of a competent scientist of any organization, unless otherwise specified yet.</p> <p>Dr. Gayanath Sarker & Dr. M. Saifuzzaman</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	---	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
9	<p>Project Code and Title: Others-3 (ACIAR-KGF) Project. Cropping systems intensification in the salt affected coastal zones of Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): from <u>Bangladesh:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) 2. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) 3. Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Dhaka 4. Khulna University (KU) <p>Name & Address of Principal/Co-Investigator (BRRI & BARI):</p> <p>Coordinator: Dr. Md. Ansar Ali, Director (Research), BRRI</p> <p>PI: Dr. Md. Abdur Razzaque, Head, Irrigation Water Management Div., BARI</p> <p>Project Location (s): Amtoli (Polder 43/1), Borguna Dacope (Polder 31), Khulna</p> <p>Project duration: 48 months (Nov., 2015 to Oct, 2019)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 16 April 2016</p> <p>Total Budget: Tk. 88,00,000/=</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 12 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing sub-regional scale understanding of the surface and groundwater resources, groundwater recharge/discharge mechanisms, and their trends in three case study polders representing the range of salinity conditions across the coastal zone. 2. Developing a detailed understanding of the salt and water dynamics of the case study polders and model pre- and post-monsoon groundwater abstraction regime that improve groundwater quality and availability during the dry season. 3. Identifying superior cropping options and polder water and salt management strategies through field evaluation and co-learning with farmers. 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>CSIRO Australia is implementing the project with funding from ACIAR through four partners, BARI, BRRI, IWM and KU. The project is designed to gather information on characteristics and availability of groundwater in the saline ecosystems of the coastal region (objective-1) and to study soil and water salinity dynamics as well as to assess pre- and post-monsoon potential of extracting groundwater suitable for irrigation (objective-2). These information will be used to formulate package of practices required for increasing cropping intensity in the coastal region (objective 3). Irrigation engineers of BARI and BRRI could start the project activities in May 2016 and completed some preliminary activities. IWM is undertaking studies on modeling soil and surface water salinity, soil moisture dynamics and groundwater dynamics in Borguna. Similarly, the agronomists too started about the same time and completed some field trials to test some crops and cropping patterns at the target locations.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two polders, one each in Borguna and Khulna, are selected with the participating farmers in December 2015. 2. Organized Inception workshop and prepared the Inception Report in April 2016. 3. Project scientists are selected and trained in impact pathway analysis 4. Collected initial data on surface and ground water salinity and developed preliminary water balance model lumped with salt balance. 5. Conducted preliminary simulation exploring current APSIM response 6. OFRD agronomists started with relaying Khesari in t. aman rice (BR10, BR11, BRRI dhan34) and at Pankhali under Dacope, Khulna. Screening vegetables on the dykes of gher (2016 season) also done at Khatail & Tildanga of Dacope, Khulna. 7. Testing hybrid Maize (BARI Maize-9) sown using PTOS (Dec., 2016) at Sikandar khali of Amtoli under Barguna district.. 8. Testing sunflower and corn at varying salinity levels were done to select suitable one(s) to fit into Sunflower/Maize – T. aman pattern at Amtoli, Barguna. <p>Financial Progress</p> <p>ACIAR delivered fund to partners of Bangladesh (BARI and BRRI) through KGF with a separate arrangement with the latter. A total of Tk. 39,85,278/= has been transferred</p>

<p>Activities planned for the monitoring period : (12 April to March 2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of research sites and participating farmers.. 2. Preparation of Inception workshop through field level inception workshop. 3. Training of project scientists, field research staff and participating farmers. 4. Conduct planning workshop and prepare annual work plan 5. Conduct field trials on cropping systems x management options. 6. Collect and analyze all available data on surface and ground water salinity, climatic data and crop response to salinity. 7. Reporting. 	<p>to these organizations until March 2017. Details of utilization of fund by BARI and BRRI is not available yet.</p> <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>Implementation of the project is rather complex. The two organizations of Bangladesh are working again in partnership with several Research Divisions of the respective institutes. It is very difficult to distinguish the type of activities undertaken by the irrigation engineers, agronomists and soil scientists. The first two objectives are supposed to be addressed by the irrigation engineers. But the engineers do little work on the two objectives and are spending more time in doing agronomic trials.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>Irrigation engineers should take up studies on soil moisture, surface water and groundwater dynamics in the coastal region to produce outputs which would be the inputs for the modelers of IWM and agronomists to design cropping patterns and crop production.</p> <p>Dr. Abdul Baset, Dr. Almagir & Dr. S. A. Sattar Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
---	--

Sub-Sector-2: Livestock

Project Code TF17-ARI/15	28
Project Code TF18-EM/15	29
Project Code TF19-EM/15	31
Project Code TF20-EM/15	32
Project Code TF21-DL/15	33
Project Code TF24-EM/15	34

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
10	<p>Project No. & Title: TF17-ARI/15 Refining and validation of BAU-Bro chickens</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. Md. Ashraf Ali, Prof. of Poultry Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): Department of Poultry Science, BAU and four districts (Mymensing, Jamalpur, Rangpur and Rajshahi)</p> <p>Project duration : 36 months Date of Commencement: 11 March 2015 Total budget: Tk. 1,61,07,610/= Date of Monitoring: 05 April, 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Molecular characterization of sire and dam lines of BAU-Bro strains with microsatellite markers 2. Refinement of growth and reproductive traits of BAU-Bro sire and dam lines through marker assisted selection. 3. Dissemination and popularization of the evolved broiler parents hatcherymen and BAU-Bro chicks to farmers. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (March 2015 to March 2017):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize Inception workshop and preparation of Inception Report. 2. Multiply selected sire and dam lines. 3. Phenotypic data collection 4. Blood and tissue samples collection 5. DNA isolation. Microsatellite marker analysis. 6. Marker-trait association analysis 7. Selection of male and female lines based on BLUP. 8. Line crossing to produce parents and BAU-Bro broiler 9. Farmers training 10. Field trials at selected sites 11. Procurement of equipment and chemicals. 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Required blood samples from sire and dam lines for DNA isolation and marker analysis is going on. Phenotypic data have been collected and farmers from one test location were selected and trained.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1744 chicks hatched from sire and dam lines and parents during March-April 2015. • 400 blood samples were collected from the generation 5 and DNA was isolated from all samples. • Already 55 polymorphic markers in sire and dam lines have been screened. • Collection of phenotypic data up to 35 weeks of age has been completed. • Genetic homogeneity in parental lines (among four lines) of BAU Bro-chicks were studied using six primers. Seventy to 80% homogeneity has been achieved. • Fifty farmers have been selected from Mymensingh district from whom baseline data on broiler farming collected. • The selected farmers are trained and 18,093 chicks have been distributed among the trained farmers of four districts and other clients like PKSf and farmers from Kushtia. • Two new Incubators have been installed and it is expected that production will go up to 5000 per week. • Procurement of Incubator and Centrifuge is completed. <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>Researchers completed successfully the activities planned for the first year</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 43,35,400/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 40,80,649.45; the progress being 94.1%</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>This is a viable project and the researchers may consider to scale up the technology through development of Local Service Providers (LSPs) across the country in collaboration with development partners like DAE and other competent agencies.</p> <p>Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
11	<p>Project No. & Title: TF18-EM/15 Exploring epidemiology, anthelmintic resistance and genetic diversity of some common gastrointestinal nematodes of small ruminants in Bangladesh</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. Md. Zahangir Alam, Prof. of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, BAU, Mymensingh Epidemiological study locations: 7 districts (Mmensingh, Tangail, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Jhenaidah, Bhola, Rangamati).</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 23 March 2015 Total budget: Tk. 6,680,000/= Date of Monitoring: 05 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation of common GI nematodes of small ruminants in targeting detailed epidemiological information of the parasites 2. Investigation on anthelmintic resistance of GI nematodes of small ruminants 3. Molecular characterization of blood feeding GI nematode <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> to find out genetic variability, parasite transmission patterns and drug resistant genes. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (August 2015 to October 2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define terms of reference 2. Staff recruitment 3. Holding inception workshop & preparation of Inception Report 4. Purchase of required inputs, equipments and furniture 5. To design study, sampling strategy and preparation of survey tools 6. Collection and examination of 	<p>Key Observations: This is completely a laboratory based basic research project aimed to generate epidemiological information of the blood feeding GI nematode affecting small ruminants, particularly sheep and goat. Researchers almost completed the targeted activities of the first two years.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 2,808 (2,166 from goat and 642 from sheep) from even regions of Bangladesh have been examined. 2. Important GI nematode parasites of sheep and goat has been identified 3. Average prevalence of the parasite is 62%; the highest being in Rangpur (73.7% and the lowest in agnail (45.1%). 4. Prevalence and geographical distribution of the parasite have been worked out. 5. GI nematodes are most prevalent in public (ca 74%) than in private (54.4%) farms 6. Risk factors of the disease have also been identified. 7. Multiple antihelminthic resistances have been detected. <p>Overall Comments The researchers could successfully complete the activities planned for the period timely.</p> <p>Financial progress: Tk. Total fund received Tk. 30,95,300/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 29,41,086/=; the progress being 95.0%</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: The information generated should be used to formulate management package for the farmers. But we did not see nay program like this. The researchers may design another project, if necessary, to achieve the objective</p> <p>Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

	samples and data collection	
	7. Epidemiological data analysis	
	8. Preparation of reports	

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
12	<p>Project No. & Title: TF19-EM/15 Community engagement in bio-security (CEB) for the prevention of infectious diseases of poultry based on epidemiological risk analysis.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Prof. of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): Department of Pathology, BAU (Lab) and Farmers' fields in Bhaluka (Mymensingh) and Sakhipur (Tangail)</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: April 2015 Total budget: Tk. 84,03,000/= Date of Monitoring: 06-07 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of risk factors for infectious poultry diseases and gaps in bio-security practices 2. Designing an approach for CEB based on epidemiological risk analysis 3. Field trial and fine tuning of CEB model. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of staff 2. Selection of research sites 3. Survey on risk factor bio-security practices 4. Training of data collection staff 5. Data collection 6. PRA on disease transmission risk mapping & community engagement in bio-security 7. Procurement of equipment and inputs 8. Optimization of diagnostic protocols 9. Designing CEB approach 10. Stakeholders training on CEB 11. Analyzing impact of CEB in disease prevention 12. Holding workshop and Seminar 13. Reporting 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>The researchers took too much time to get prepared for the project activities and started almost about a year later than the targeted time due to some problems with availability of fund from the BAURES. This likely to delay the completion of the project. The project aims to develop capacity of the community through a Community Engagement in Bio-security (CEB) model developed earlier. We found some farmers including some local service providers (LSPs) who have been selected and trained in bio-security practices. It is expected that under the leadership of these LSPs capacity development of the community in CEB will be enhanced.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey on disease risk factors and bio-security practices are still going on. A total of 384 farmers have been surveyed out of 1062 targeted in 20 villages of two upazilas. According to the researchers 60% of the activities planned up to March 2017 are completed, however, this does not match with our field observations. 2. Collaborating farmers including the intending LSPs have been selected and trained in risk analysis and bio-security practices. But famers did not start the intended activities yet for some obvious reasons. 3. Fifty data collectors have been recruited and trained. Other personnel such as Accountant, Lab Attendant and community animal health workers have been recruited. 4. Molecular diagnostic protocols for several diseases have been developed while laboratory tests are in progress for doing the same for other important diseases. <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>The project is being implemented rather slowly, the reasons could not be assessed. Preparation for physical activities are completed and some progresses have been made satisfactorily.</p> <p>Financial progress: Reporting period has not been mentioned in progress report. Reviewing all documents it appears that total fund received Tk. 9,73,555/= & expenditure Tk. 8,19,388/=; the progress being 84.1%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>KGF needs to do a strong monitoring of the activities to accomplish the project. However, KGF may extend the time without any additional fund.</p> <p>Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
13	<p>Project No. & Title: TF20-EM/15 Studies of pigeon diseases in northern Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: University of Rajshahi</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. Md. Jalal Uddin Sarder, Prof. of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): Rajshahi sadar (Paba & Narkelbaria), Pabna sadar (Ishurdi) and Baraigram of Natore (Banpara).</p> <p>Project duration: 24 months Date of Commencement: 07 April 2015 Total budget: Tk. 2,000,000/= Date of Monitoring: 10-11 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the incidence of pigeon diseases. 2. Stud the clinic-pathological of some pigeon diseases. 3. Develop appropriate control strategies for pigeon diseases. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period ():</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of study sites and farmers 2. Baseline survey of the extent of pigeon mortality and apparent causes thereof. 3. Identification of common diseases of pigeon in the study area 4. Developing clinico-pathological methods of disease identification. 5. Characterization of gross and post-mortem findings. 6. Studies on socio-economic aspects of pigeon rearing. 7. Collection and analysis of samples from diseased birds of the study areas. 8. Preparation of reports. 	<p>Key Observations: Implementation of the project began in January 2015. The researchers are trying to determine the incidence of pigeon diseases and their causal agents from the data (should be information not data) given by the farmers to the Research Fellow (Ph.D. Student). Protocol was developed with the Hajee Danesh University of Science and Technology, Dinajpur to help in laboratory analysis of the disease sample. The project activities are being carried over in the second term at the same location.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studies began in the sites selected before and collected information on the prevalence of disease and pigeon rearing practices. 2. Samples of diseases were collected from the sick birds and were examined clinically in the Veterinary Lab of the university as well as in the Lab of Hajee Danesh University of Science and Technology, Dinajpur. 3. Causal organisms are identified in the samples collected from both the infected and dead birds and from the fecal and blood samples. 4. Disease management packages developed from testing drugs, housing environment for safety and sanitation, feeding practices and proper scheduling of vaccination and deworming. 5. Farmers were trained in disease management. <p>Overall Comments The researches are making good progress and completed the planned activities satisfactorily. However, the monitoring team could not assess the extent of physical work done due to non-availability of a Logical Framework which should have been in the Inception Report.</p> <p>Financial progress: Totsal fund received Tk. 684,500/= and expenditure incurred Tk. 675,000/=; the progress being 98.6%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: The project is ending in this month(April 2017). The researcher may be asked for a final report.</p> <p>Mr. Md. Abul Quasem & Dr. Md. Bazlur Rahman Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
14	<p>Project No. & Title: TF21-DL/15 Use of probiotic to improve nutritional value of rice straw and its impact on Dairy Cow production.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU), Gazipur.</p> <p>Name & Address of PC/ PI PI: Dr. Abu Sadeque Md. Selim, Prof. of Animal Science and Nutrition</p> <p>Project Location(s): Deptt. of Animal Science and Nutrition, BSMRAU, Gazipur</p> <p>Project duration : 36 months Date of Commencement: 15 April 2015 Total budget: Tk, 80,00,000/= Date of Monitoring: 17 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the nutritional values of rice straw using probiotics; 2. To determine the in-vivo digestibility of probiotic treated rice straw in crossbred dairy cow; and 3. To evaluate the effect of treated rice straw on milk yield, milk composition and health status of crossbred dairy cows. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (April 2015 to March 2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of required staff 2. Inception workshop and preparation of Inception Report 3. Purchase of equipment & other inputs 4. Evaluation of probiotics composition 5. Rice straw treated with probiotics/locally available microbes 6. Chemical analyses of straw samples- both treated and untreated. 7. Preparation of reports. 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>The researchers completed pre-treatment preparatory works such as recruitment of staff, preparation of Inception report following an inception workshop, purchase of equipments and required research inputs and evaluation of probiotic compositions during the first year. Actual treatment of dairy cows started since mid-next year. Dairy cows were fed with probiotics-treated rice straw for enhancing their production. Other research activities are going on as per planned program.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of staff, holding of Inception workshop and preparation of Inception report were completed as per plan 2. Purchase of equipment is complete and that of research inputs is going on as per plan and will continue up to 3rd year. 3. Actual treatment of dairy cows started since mid-2016 and will continue. 4. Growth of microbes on selected media has been worked out 5. Biochemical tests on rice straw have been done as per program 6. Evaluation of microbiological quality of probiotics revealed that microbial load ranges from 10⁶-10⁸ cfu/g. 7. Average composition of rice straw has been reviewed 8. Methods of treating rice straw has been developed <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>The researchers completed all activities planned for the first year successfully. Research work planned in the second year are going on smoothly and are expected to be completed in time.</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 28,31,000/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 8,67,850/ =; the progress being 30.6%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>The newly developing Lab has to be developed as soon as possible. The researchers may look for suitable donor to support if not available from KGF.</p> <p>Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
15	<p>Project Code & Title: TF24-EM/15 Epidemiological and patho-biological investigation of repeat breeding syndrome and development of strategies for improving the fertility of repeat breeder dairy cattle</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PI: Dr. Nasrin Sultana Juyena, Prof. of Surgery and Obstetrics</p> <p>Project Location(s): 1. Gazaria & Srinagar of Musnhiganj 2. Shahjadpur of Sirajganj 3. Potiya of Chittagong 4. Commercial farms in Savar & Military farms (Dhaka) and Bhaluka (Mymensingh)</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 Sept. 2015 Total budget : Tk. 98,58,000/= Date of Monitoring: 05-14 April 2017 Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and determine the causes and associated factors of repeat breeding syndrome through epidemiological and patho-biological investigation To find out proper treatment for report breeders heifers and cows <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Sept. 2015 to Mar. 2017):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of baseline situations Recruitment of research staff Procurement of research inputs & equipment Training of RF and RA and farmers Selection of farms & animals, formation of groups and data collection Formulating treatments & management strategies & their applications Collection and analyses of data Reporting 	<p>Key Observations: The researchers selected research sites as per program and farmers. Research staff and farmers were trained and baseline information was collected from 300 farmers across the study locations. Test animals were selected, examined and pertinent data were collected. Treatments were imposed after standardization of methods. Two protocols were developed for experiments and used for improvement of fertility of repeat breeding cattle (RBC).</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seven farms and 300 participating farmers were selected as per program for baseline data collection Research staff (RF and RAs) were trained in data collection Inception report was prepared following an inception workshop with the project staff, KGF & other stakeholder representatives and selected farmers Across the selected locations 117 RB were identified and prevalence of RB Cows were 20.9%; prevalence was more in Fas studied Frishian (F x L) cross All aspects of hemato-biochemicals of RBC were lower than normal cows (as control experimental unit). Microbes present in deep vaginal swap of RBC was higher than normal cows. 6 calves are delivered from 75 pregnant RB cows during the reporting period. After the first stage of treatment 49.56% RBs became pregnant. <p>Overall Comments The researchers completed all activities planned successfully and the initial findings are encouraging. The researchers are happy with the research capacity developed.</p> <p>Financial progress: Fund received Tk. 49,26,418/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 35,24,780/=; the progress being 71.5% up to March 2017..</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: The initial findings of the project is encouraging. The researchers should ensure that the findings are translated into extension messages in various forms for use by the development workers at the end of the project.</p> <p>Dr. Sk. Md. Abdus Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sub-Sector-3: Fisheries

TF30-AP/15
P-13

36
38

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
16	<p>Project Code & Title: TF30-AP/15 Sustainable development of aquaculture in the north-west Bangladesh under climate change scenario.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: 1. University of Rajshahi & 2. Suranjana Social Service Association (SSA), Bogra. (Associate Organization) based in Bogra.</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PI: Dr. Md. Istiaque Hossain, Assoc. Prof. of Fisheries</p> <p>Project Location(s): Paba & Charghat-Bagha of Rajshahi & Sadar upazila of Bogra</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 Sept. 2015 Total Budget: Tk. 1,67,93,000/= Date of Monitoring: April 07 & 12, 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve water retention capacity of seasonal ponds; 2. Identify appropriate stocking density, feeding and management strategies in the model ponds for poly culture to increase pond productivity 3. Improve knowledge and skill of fish farmers of northwest Bangladesh on pond management and fish poly culture technology. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Sept. 2015 to Mar. 2017)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of project staff 2. Selection of pond 3. Inception workshop, group formation, conducting baseline survey and selection of beneficiaries. 4. Training of staff and selected beneficiaries 5. Exchange visits 6. Preparation of pond, hole digging and covering with organic matter 7. Purchase and release of fish fries in the ponds 	<p>Key Observations: Pond fisheries dominate in the region but with low productivity. due to poor management and failure of the farmers to maintain adequate stocking density and water level in the pond, water quality and control of diseases of fishes. However, the region has no problem of soil/water salinity but pH related problems may exist. The researcher developed this project to help farmers of the region with proper fish production technologies. Despite release of fund in time the researchers could not start the planned activities during the first year of operation. The monitoring team found four out of nine ponds have been excavated during 18 months of project period in Bogra and the rest five are under process. The salient findings of the implementation of the project are given below</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of project staff completed 2. Inception workshop was held and inception report has been prepared and submitted. 3. Selection and excavation of pond is going on after passing of two dry seasons . The researchers hastily started excavating pond almost at the end this current dry season. 4. Four ponds out of 9 in Bogra and 12 ponds out of 18 in Rajshahi are complete up to the date of monitoring. However, we found the excavation work is going on. 5. No research work has been started yet. Nevertheless, the first annual report gives an account of research outputs that have already been produced?. [page 11, section (ii)] without having any field study conducted. 6. Baseline information have been collected and documented. <p>Overall Comments No tangible research activities have been started yet except excavation of pond that started few months back and by now 16 ponds out of 27 have been excavated. Cost incurred during the preparatory phase (mostly baseline survey, purchases, travel, training) and staff salaries seems illogical.</p> <p>The project could work with he existing farmers' ponds of the areas rather than digging new ponds for the farmers. Such activity will not sustain in the long run.</p> <p>Confusion exists about the date o commencement of the project. According to the MOU the project has commenced on 1st Sept 2015 (refer to Inception Report) but the Progress Reports say the project commenced a week earlier e.i, 25 August 2015.</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regular meeting with farmers for motivation 9. Fish harvest and production monitoring by field staff 10. Collection of data on production and consumption of fish 11. Record keeping and data analysis 	<p>Financial progress:</p> <p>Budget allocation in the Inception report and expenditure statement both in annual and second half yearly reports are highly incomprehensive to me. An expert Accountant of KGF? may review it.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>KGF may conduct a special monitoring to get detailed information on the up to date project activities undertaken and how the fund is being used.</p> <p>Md. Abul Quasem & Dr. Md. Bazlur Rahman Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	---

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
17	<p>Project Code & Title: P-13 Adaptation of community enterprise approach in tidal floodplains for crop-fish culture-Jhalokati Model</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Shikkha Shastha Unnayan Karzakram (SHISUK)</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI Coord. Md. Zillur Rahman, Project Coordinator, SHISUK, Modhubag, Magbazar, Dhaka PIs: Four different PIs from the Assoc. Organizations (Deptt. of Fisheries & Dhaka University)</p> <p>Project Location(s): Bishnudia of sadar, Jhalokati, Uttampur of Rajapur and Jhanjhania of Nazirpur upazila of Perojpur.</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Total budget: Tk. 14, 898,060/= Date of Commencement: 01 Feb. 2015 Date of Monitoring: 01 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation of community enterprise approach of aquaculture in tidal floodplain ecosystem Evaluating variations in community enterprise approach adaptation in the tidal floodplain against the seasonal floodplain Foster lesson learning from the action research for wider replication <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Site selection and benchmark survey Identify catalytic agents of the target communities & Community meetings for mobilization Conduct baseline survey Exposure visits of community leaders to Doudkandi pilot area Recruitment of project staff Training of community personnel in project management activities Facilitating formation of community 	<p>Key Observations: The main driving force of the project is community approach so that conflicts of the vested interest person(s) of the area are resolved to make use of the collective efforts for successful implementation of the project. Major technical inputs are available from the Doudkandi pilot site as well as the crop-fish production system using ditch & dyke method in tidal floodplain of Jhalokati model. The project aims to convert the low productive coastal lowlands of the tidal floodplain into highly productive lands through crop fish productive systems. The researchers completed the field activities planned for the first year and are continuing with the planned activities for the second year.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Research sites with the catalytic leaders of the target communities are identified Baseline survey of the potential floodplains of the target locations are done Selected leaders together with some lead farmers of the target communities are motivated through exposure visits to Doudkandi model site Inception report was prepared following an inception workshop with the local leaders, elite farmers and representatives of the local development organizations Required field staff are recruited. Training of the participating farmers, field staff and community leaders are completed to inspire adoption of the community enterprise models. Facilitated the formation and management of the community enterprise Supported development of the required infrastructure, repairing and renovation of dykes in the second year and fitting nets on the control structures to check outflow of fishes Collection and analyses of soil and water samples in the lab of Co-PI from Dhaka University Supported and facilitated the stocking and fish culture Data collection and processing Preparation and submission of two annual progress reports (1st & 2nd) <p>Financial progress: A total of Tk. 8,261,796/- has been utilized out of total Tk. 11,437,460/- received. during the reporting period (01 February 2015 to 31st January 2017) ; the progress being 72.2%.</p> <p>Overall Comments The researchers completed all the planned activities satisfactorily. However, the total fish output this year was</p>

<p>enterprise and management thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Providing technical support for stocking, fish culture and management of enterprise operations like board meeting, AGM etc. 9. Facilitate decision making by the community 10. Data collection and processing 11. Reporting 	<p>less due to disruption of embankment and loss of fishes.</p> <p>A dam has been constructed in the project area which is using by local people, students and others. All Share holders are participating in project implementation activities. Executive committee are sitting together to take all decision for smooth running of the project. Farmers received training. Income expenditure statement are shown to all share holders.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>The project already demonstrated successfully the benefits of the community enterprise approach. These knowledge and skill have to be scaled up in similar ecosystems in the coast and beyond.</p> <p>Lack of coordination and mutual trust among the shareholders, and competition for leadership among them was observed. The implanting agency should take more coordinating roles for sustainable community approach.</p> <p>Dr. M. A. Baset, Alamgir Shafiul Alam & S. A Sattar Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	---

Sub-Sector-4: Farming Systems

TF33-ARI/15

41

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
18	<p>Project Code & Title: TF33-ARI/15 Farm productivity improvement in haor areas through integrated farming systems approach</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Sylhet Agricultural University (SAU) Sylhet</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PI: Dr. Md. Abul Kashem, Prof. of Soil Science</p> <p>Project Location(s): 1. Noagaon, South Sunamganj, Sunamganj 2. Bahadurpur, Sunamganj sadar, Sunamganj.</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months Date of Commencement: 01 April. 2015 Total budget: Tk. 1,85,24,000/- Date of Monitoring: 17-18 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop/refine location-specific appropriate technologies for farming system in haor 2. Increase farm productivity through integrating crop-livestock and fisheries. 3. Diversify farming and non-farming activities for <i>in situ</i> employment generation as well as develop value chain and market linkage 4. Capacity building of the participating farmers for efficient natural resources management for sustainable systems productivity. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of research sites and farmers 2. Conducted survey to collect baseline information 3. Farmers are trained in project activities 4. Conducting field trials in haor for testing crops and crop varieties (mustard, rice & vegetables) 5. Homestead production 6. Improvement of fish drying system 	<p>Key Observations: Project implementation has just completed one and half a year. On-farm trials are being conducted as per plan. It was reported and some were seen that all of the relevant data on trials, cost and return were collected, recorded and analyzed. Data analysis and interpretation made clearly indicates that implementation progress made so far would expect to achieve specific objects of the project at the end. Though the project would run around two years more, yet activities completed and outputs so far achieved are contributing towards the objectives.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Personnel were deployed following BSRI/KGF procedure and posted in the working area of the project. 2. All lab, field & office equipment were purchased, except oven 3. Inputs for the trials of the reporting period were procured 4. Inception workshop was organized and Inception Report was prepared. 5. Farmers and sites for field trials were selected 6. Field trials involving crop-livestock-fish culture for two seasons completed and is being continuing for the third season. 7. Fertilizer doses for the recent HYV rice are being evaluated by a Ph.D. fellow. 8. Comprehensive farming of semi-scavenging poultry and duck, sheep and milch cow rearing, beef fattening, hazard free fish drying, vegetable and fruit cultivation. <p>Overall Comments The researchers completed the planned activities successfully. They escaped the recent flood in <i>haor</i> due to timely establishment of the crops. However, the subsequent activities may be affected. Integrated farming system technologies contributed most to farm productivity. In future, there are ample scopes to introduce and popularize new fish drying, de-worming and vaccination technologies for cattle.</p> <p>Financial progress: Total fund received Tk. 8,403,200/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 77,84,132.50 ; the progress being 92.6%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project authority should introduce modern varieties of fruits among the farmers. ▪ As fund utilization was comparatively good and fund

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Deworming and vaccination of cattle and poultry 8. Demonstrating milk production, beef fattening and poultry rearing system 9. Collection of data on marketing channels and value changes of fishes, rice productivity and profitability in <i>Dekhar haor</i> 10. Monitoring of price fluctuation of agricultural products and inputs 11. Identifying management and socioeconomics of fishing community in <i>Dekhar haor</i> 12. Observation of changing in the soil fertility of <i>haor</i> areas over time 13. Collection, storage and analysis of data 14. Preparation of Reports 	<p>release was only 45.36 percent, KGF should release enough fund as per need of the project authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project should develop a plan for dissemination of the technologies. ▪ The project authority should have a contingency plan to overcome the risks associated with natural disasters like flash flood. <p>Dr. Gayanath Sarker & Dr. M. Saifuzzaman Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	--

Sub-Sector-5: Apiary (Bee Keeping)

TF26-ARI/15

44

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
19	<p>Project Code & Title: TF26-ARI/15 Validation and up scaling of bee keeping practices for improving yield and quality of bee products.</p> <p>Implementing Organization: Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU), Dhaka</p> <p>Name & Address of Coord. & PI PI: Dr. Mohammad Sakhawat Hossain, Assoc. Prof. of Entomology</p> <p>Project Location(s): Gazipur (Mid-February to March) Satkhira (April to mid-May) SAU Dhaka (mid-May to mid-November) Sirajganj (mid-November to mid-February)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 31 May.2015 Date of Monitoring: 05-xx April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve quality and yield of bee products 2. Enhance capacity of bee keepers <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Sept. 2015 to Mar. 2017):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting baseline survey on local bee keeping practices 2. Site selection and renting of area in three districts for research 3. Collection of bee stocks from different parts of Bangladesh. 4. Training of participating bee keepers 5. Demonstration and utilization of pollen traps, propolis trap, and different types of bee boxes in SAU apiary to collect various bee products from target regions. 6. Improvement of SAU Apiary and research field 7. Report writing 8. Publications (leaflets, posters, booklets etc.) 9. Organize workshop/seminar 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Three treatments being studied are (1) Control (Traditional bee keeping practice with single box), (2) Wooden box with super and (3) Poly hives box with super. Boxes and bee hives are transferred to a location based on availability of sources of honey (flower). Major resources are Sirajganj (mustard flower), Gazipur (lichi flower) and Satkhira (multiflowers like Khalisha, Kakra, Baen, Geoa etc.). Bee boxes are brought back to SAU apiary once in a year for dearth management and the cycle is repeated.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline survey revealed the non-availability of breeding of queen bee, pollen and propolis production. 2. Four research sites with 20 bee keepers at each locations are selected. 3. Twenty bee keepers at each location are trained on utilization of queen excluder, healthy queen, propolis traps and mesh, and improved bee keeping practices 4. Purchase and or repair of different research materials and lab equipment 5. Different types of bee boxes are procured from home and abroad and are being used as peer treatment 6. The participating bee keepers are provided with research inputs like moden bee boxes, pollen trap, propolis mesh, Queen excluder, healthy queen, feeder pot and honey extractor, frames etc. 7. Two half yearly progress reports are prepared and submitted to KGF <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>The researchers completed the planned research work satisfactorily. However, development of an Apiary in SAU was planned last year which is under process now with the allocation of land for this facility. Up scaling program has not yet been tried.</p> <p>Financial progress: Total fund received Tk. 96,38,900/= & expenditure incurred Tk. 90,18,401/=; the progress being 93.56%.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The researchers should take necessary steps for production of technology packages for further scale up in collaboration with competent development organizations. 2. Local potential fabricators should be trained to produce poly hive boxes with super. 3. Linkage of local bee keepers with external market for marketing various bee products and quality honey. <p>Md. Abul Quasem Dr. Md. Bazlur Rahman Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>

Sub-Sector-6: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture

Component-I	46
Component-II	48
Component-III	50
Component-IV	52
Component-V	54
CRP-III	56

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
20	<p>Project Code & Title: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture</p> <p>Component-I: Watershed Management for Sustainable Agricultural Production</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BARI, BSMRAU and CDB</p> <p>Principal Investigator/Coordinator Name & Address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Munshi Rashidul Hasan, CSO-In-Charge of HARS, BARI, Khagrachari (PIU-1) 2. Prof. M.Rafiqul Islam, Deptt. Of Agronomy, BSMRAU, Gazipur (PIU-2) 3. Mr. Mong Sanue Marma, SSO, CDB, Bandarban (PIU-3) <p>Project Location (s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rameri Para of Bandarban Sadar 2. Comilla Tila, Golakana Parta, Eit Chhari, Zero Mile (Uttar Mohal Chhara) and Pratap Para of Khagrachhari 3. Rupai Khal, Lalchhari Para of Ramgarh, Khagrachhari. <p>Project duration: 60 months (Oct., 2013 to Sept. 2018)</p> <p>Total budget: Tk. 38, 845, 195/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October, 2013</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 10 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delineation of area for watershed in all the project locations and characterization thereof. 2. Construction of watersheds infrastructure for conserving water for irrigation and domestic usage. <p>(these are not objectives rather activities)</p> <p>Activities planned for the monitoring period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of staff and procurement of equipment 1. Delineation of potential area for watershed using remote sensing technologies and spot verifications. 2. Designing and construction of dams for 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Component-I is devoted to watershed management for sustainable agricultural production in the three hill districts. The programs are performed under three Program Implementation Units (PIUs). Delineation of watershed areas is done by PI-2 under PIU-II, Construction of control structures and characterization of the ecosystems are done by PI-1 under PIU-I, and Capacity building of the farmers is done by PI-3 under PIU-III.</p> <p>Most of the major important activities (designing, construction and characterization of watersheds) have not been touched yet and less important activities are given priority. Work is being done on a peace meal basis ignoring the sequence of activities that should have been followed. Project planner failed to give the strategic plan of implementation and thus performance of the project has been seriously constrained by improper project design, lack of skilled manpower for designing watershed, frequent changes of PI, etc making progress far below the target. However, an account of the progress made so far is listed below.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of 7 out of 23 targeted watersheds have been delineated and mapped using remote sensing and GIS techniques . GIS maps produced on (i) stream network, (ii) stream elevation, (iii) delineated boundaries, (iv) location of hydraulic structures. 2. Twenty one water cool Suction pumps (1-4 HP) with engine and accessories and 12 plastic reservoir tanks are purchased 3. Two rain water reservoirs (earthen dam) constructed and one existing dam has been renovated. 4. Baseline survey was done to collect information on existing crops and cropping practices in the selected watershed. 5. Forty farmers have been selected at each watershed and are trained in crop production packages. 6. Only three out of 7 rain water harvesting reservoirs have been constructed 7. Irrigation scheduling and water requirement of Malta and Cauliflower have been assessed. 8. Climatic data are available from the HARS, Khagrachhari. 9. Necessary staff and equipments are purchased. <p>Financial progress</p> <p>Total Fund received: Tk. 17,377,596/- & total expenditure incurred is Tk. 12,520, 109/- ; the progress being 72.05 %. However, not all financial records are being</p>

<p>selected watersheds with control structures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Characterization of the watersheds for assessing and exploring their productive potentials. 4. Selection of farmers and capacity building for adoption of improved crop production packages. 5. Determination of crop water requirement and irrigation schedule 6. Rain water harvest in rooftop reservoirs 7. Data collection on water flow of selected streams (Chharas) 8. Collection of climatic data from climate observatory of HARS Stations 	<p>maintained properly by the PI-3. Inappropriate fund utilization was observed such as renovation of office building and purchase of motor cycle, camera and Laptop without prior approval of the authority).</p> <p>Overall Comments:</p> <p>The project made little progress even after utilizing >72% of the project money received so far.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>An expert civil and an irrigation engineer having knowledge in watershed designing should be engaged immediately The sequence of activities should have been (a) delineating watershed areas, (b) designing and construction of water control structures (c) characterization of the ecosystems, (d) selection and training of participating farmer, (e) development of crop production technologies suitable for various ecosystems, and (f) technology dissemination.</p> <p>Mukul Chandra Roy & Dr. Gouranga C. Chand Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	---

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
21	<p>Project Code & Title: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture Component-II: Sustainable land management</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BSMRAU, SAU and BARI</p> <p>Principal Investigator/Coordinator Name & Address: 1. Dr. AJM Sirajul Karim, Prof. of Soil Science, BSMRAU, Gazipur (PIU-3) 2. Dr. Alok Kumar Paul, Prof of Soil Science, SAU, Dhaka (PIU-2) 3. Mr. Mostak Ahmed, SSO, BARI, Bandarban (PIU-1)</p> <p>Project Location (s): Bandarban sadar, Rangamati Sadar and Khagrachhari Sadar</p> <p>Project duration: 60 months (Oct.,2013 to Sept. 2018) Total budget: Tk. 38, 845, 195/= Date of Commencement: October, 2013 Date of Monitoring: 6-10 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives: 1. Development and delivery of land management technologies for sustainable crop production in the hills 2. To restore/maintain and enhance soil fertility for sustainable agriculture in the uplands 3. To create awareness among the farmers and adoption of sustainable land management in the hills and valleys</p> <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period: 1. Determining physical, chemical and hydraulic properties of soil 2. Evaluation of the extent of spatial and temporal soil loss in hills and valleys under variable soil and crop management systems 3. Conducting on-station and on-farm trials 4. Develop, select and validate improved agronomic management options for arresting soil degradation including the reduction of soil loss 5. Development of land management</p>	<p>Key Observations: This component deals with harnessing the potentials of hill agriculture: enhancing crop production through sustainable management of natural resources. The is being implemented by three project Implementation Units (PIUs) such as OFRD, BARI Bandarban is PIU-1, Soil Science Deptt. of SAU, Dhaka is PIU-2 and Soil Science Deptt. of BSMRAU, Gazipur as the PIU-3 as well as the Coordinating body for all PIUs. All the PIUs have almost similar activities directed to developing, testing and validation of crop production technologies suitable for the hilly region. BSMRAU and SAU Dhaka characterized the hill soils at different elevations. They analyzed soil samples to assess physicochemical properties of land and soil in relation to developing agronomic management packages for enhancing crop production in the highly specialized hilly areas.</p> <p>Salient Findings: 1. A total of 136 soil samples were collected and analyzed for the basic soil physical, chemical and hydraulic properties, and nutrient status.. 2. Nutrient dynamics in continuous and periodical jhum cultivation are studied 3. Soil loss under local tillage practice and jhum cultivation is in progress. 4. Agronomic practices for various crops including fruits and vegetables are being developed long th hill slopes at different elevations. 5. All the PIUs recruited required manpower and purchased equipments and other research inputs 6. PIs of all the PIUs meet in meetings regularly to share progress made and to discuss about problems and solutions thereof.</p> <p>Financial progress Total fund received is Tk, 20,736, 900/= and expenditure incurred during the reporting period (Oct. 2015 to Sept. 2016) is Tk. 11, 828, 854/= ; the progress being 57%.</p> <p>Overall Comments: This component made good progress of all the planned activities satisfactorily.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions: Fund should be released in time and internal coordination among different components as well as different PIUs are needs to be strengthened further. It is not possible for the PIs to monitor field condition regularly from such a along distance. The main working force of the PIs to do this job is the gradate students.</p>

	<p>technologies for continuous crop production without fallowing in jhum system</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Production and application of compost to improve soil organic matter and water holding capacity 7. Evaluation of fertilizer requirements for cotton and rice grown in uplands in intercropping system 8. Development of doses and methods of fertilizer application for fruits and vegetables grown in uplands and valleys in dry season as well as rainy season 	<p>Fellowship for PhD program is offered for two years only which is insufficient and thus needs to be extended up to three years..</p> <p>Mr. Mukul Chandra Roy & Dr. Gouranga C. Chand</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	---	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
22	<p>Project Code and Title: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture</p> <p>Component-III: Development and delivery of intensive crop production technologies for hill agriculture.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BARI, BSMRAU, CDB & SAU</p> <p>Principal Investigator/Coordinator: Name & Address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Dr. Mohammed. Amin, CSO, RARS, BARI, Hathazari, CL & also PI of , PIU-1 5. Dr. Nasimul Bari, Prof. of Agronomy, BSMRAU, Gazipur, PI of PIU-2 6. Dr. Kamrul Hasan, SSO, CDB, Khamarbari, Dhaka, PI of PIU-3 7. Dr. Z. A. Firoz, PSO, HTARS, BARI, Ramgarh, Khagrachari, PI of PIU-4 8. Dr. Md. Abdul Latif, Prof. of Entomology, SAU, Dhaka, PI of PIU-5 <p>Project Location(s): Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati</p> <p>Project duration: 60 (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2018)</p> <p>Total budget: Tk. 38, 845, 195/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2013</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 05 to 14 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the existing jhum cultivation system 2. To identify location specific alternative cropping system for hill slope 3. To develop management practices for quick growing fruits in the hill slope 4. To adjust vegetables cultivation techniques suitable for hill slopes and valleys 5. To improve cultivation techniques for cereals (maize & others) suitable for hilly areas 6. To develop technique for soil fertility enhancement in hill soils 7. To identify suitable cotton variety for hill farming 8. To assess socio-economic impact of the new interventions. 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Implementation of the project activities are in the hands of five PIUs. PIU-1 deals with up-scaling of crops and fruits in the hill districts. PIU-2 has a modest program on weed management in various cropping practices in the hilly areas. PIU-3 undertakes studies on cotton cultivation in the hill districts. PIU-4 conducts research on development of technologies for agricultural development in the hill districts and the PIU-5 is implementing research on pest management in various cropping patterns in the hilly project areas.</p> <p>This is the biggest forum for agricultural research leading to formulation and packaging of agricultural technologies for the hill ecosystems conducted by five agencies. Effective coordination among the PIUs is very much needed to translate these findings into technology packages. But the monitoring team found inadequate coordination among the PIUs</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation of banana, malta, papaya and vegetables are up scaled among large number of farmers. • Productivity of mango and litchi increased through improved management practices. • Black pepper, summer tomato and panikachu are introduced in the hill region. • Weed management technologies for boro, vegetables appropriate for jhums and valleys are being developed. • Screening of cotton varieties, including American cotton, are done and best varieties are selected for use in jhum. • Optimum sowing time of cotton varieties are validated in farmers' fields. • Fertilizer management packages for rice - cotton intercropping in jhum have been developed. • Pest management packages for mango, litchi and vegetables in the hill ecosystems are being developed. • Field staff recruited for regular field visits and data collection is inadequate.. • Field personnel should have more orientation about their jobs an responsibilities. • PIs related to weed and Pest management should have trials in their target sites. <p>Financial progress:</p> <p>A total of Tk. 29,782,709/= was given to the CL of which Tk. 26,702,917/= have been utilized during the reporting period (Oct. 2015 to Sept. 2016); the progress being</p>

<p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-scaling of black pepper, banana, malta, papaya and vegetables as per Khagrachari Model • Increasing yields of Mango and Litchi through best practice • Introduction of modern varieties/lines of maize, country bean, summer tomato and panikachu • Development of appropriate weed management strategy for jhum cultivation system • Screening of cotton cultivars in the hill slope • Determination of planting /sowing time and spacing for cotton-rice and cotton-maize intercropping in the hill slope • Determining fertilizer dose and application methods for component crops in jhum intercropping • Development of pest management practices for crops in jhum • Selection, testing and validation of vegetables in the valleys and lower hills. 	<p>89.7%.</p> <p>Overall Comments:</p> <p>The researchers implemented the planned research program satisfactorily. Most of the researchers, particularly PIU-1, should have given more time in technology generation rather than spending time on up-scaling. DAE and other development partners, if any in the region, should have been in the forefront for up-scaling with a strong backstopping of the researchers.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring should have been done in the peak crop seasons separately or each of the PIUs. • More in-depth studies on pest management including weed, both on hills and in valleys, is needed. • More frequent field monitoring by the PIs, especially PIU-2, would ensure better results • The project people (SOs and SAs) should be well-oriented about the project activities and the probable outcomes. <p>Mr. Mukul Chandra Roy & Dr. Gouranga C. Chand</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
---	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
23	<p>Project Code & Title: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture</p> <p>Component-IV: Entrepreneurship and value chain development for linking farmers with markets</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): BARI & SAU</p> <p>Principal Investigator/Coordinator Name & Address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Mohammed Jamal Uddin, SSO, RARS, Hathazari, Chittagong. CL & PI of PIU-I 2. Dr. Mizanul Haque Kazal. Prof. of Development and Poverty Studies, SAU, PI of PIU-II <p>Project Location (s): Three hill districts</p> <p>Project duration: 60 (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2018)</p> <p>Total budget: Tk. 38, 845, 195/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2013</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 5-13 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess, develop and upgrade existing supply/value chain of selected vegetables and fruits and linking hill farmers with market 2. To develop value added product applying post harvest technologies and measure the business performance. <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period (Oct. 2015 to Sept. 2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of producers' organization and marketing group 2. Conduct benchmark survey 3. Analyze and upgrade existing supply /value chain of selected fruits and vegetables 4. Assessing post harvest losses of farm products 5. Identifying local post harvest process technologies of selected fruits and vegetables 6. Arrange farmers' training on post-harvest management for farm products. 7. Establish market linkage for selected fruits and vegetables 8. Setting up sale center/outlets in the 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>The program is being implemented by two separate PIUs; one from RARS, Hathazari and another from SAU, Dhaka in the three hill districts to achieve common goals for entrepreneur-ship and value chain development for linking the local entrepreneurs and farmers to markets in hill tracts and beyond. Besides these, status of existing products on value addition to the various farm products are also studied. The potential entrepreneurs and farmer are trained market promotion activities.</p> <p>Salient Findings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benchmarks survey was done to capture present livelihood patterns of th farmers of the three districts. 2. A total of 20 Producers' organizations (Fruits and vegetables) each comprising of 10-15 farmers and 20 Farmer Marketing Organizations (FMG) each comprising of 4-5 farmers have been formed in the 3 hill districts (7 at Khagrachari, 10 at Bandarban and 3 at Rangamati) 3. A total of 14 outlets have been opened for sale of fruits and vegetables (6 outlets rented by the component. The rest 8 outlets are opened from farmer' own motivation with the facilitation of PIU-I and run by farmers themselves). A total of 1000 printed selling bags with component identity have also been distributed to outlets for publicity and attraction of consumers 4. Farmers including private nursery owners (135 nos.) have been trained 5. Plastic crates (480 nos.), BARI mango harvester (150 nos.), budding knives (60 pieces), secateurs (60 pieces), leaflet on post-harvest management of mango (1000 pieces), training manual on post-harvest management of mango, banana and pineapple including manual on private nursery management and development have been distributed to farmers and nursery owners. 6. For value chain development of banana a total of 200 fruit protection bags have been distributed to 8 banana growers and are being used in the orchards <p>Financial progress:</p> <p>Taka 6, 573, 015 has been utilized out of Tk. 7,171,100 received during the reporting period (Oct. 2015 to Sept. 2016); the progress being 71.7%.</p> <p>Overall Comments:</p> <p>The project is making progress at relatively slow rate. Not all activities planned for the reporting period are completed, particularly by the PIU-II.</p> <p>No information was available as to who will do the activity</p>

<p>local market places for targeted farm products.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Assessing marketable and marketed surplus of selected fruits and vegetables 10. Identifying existing entrepreneurs in agribusiness and factors affecting it in CHTs. 11. Identifying potential entrepreneurs and their constraints, risk, strength and opportunities for improving agri-business 12. Organize training on different enterprises 13. Arrange FGDs/workshops, seminars to take follow-up action for developing entrepreneurs 14. Establish Farmers' Marketing Group (FMGs) for linking with markets in the CHTs and beyond 	<p>to achieve the objective 2. Neither the PC/PIs has capacity to do this activity nor it has been contracted to a partner with required qualification.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>Limited time (about a year) is available to complete the project activities. The researchers, particularly the PI of PIU-II should be more active to complete the planned activities in time.</p> <p>Mr. Mukul C. Roy & Dr. Gouranga C. Chand Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
---	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
24	<p>Project Code and Title: CRP-I: Hill Agriculture Component-V. Project coordinating and management unit</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): KGF</p> <p>Principal Investigator/Coordinator Name & Address: Dr. Md. Jalal Uddin Sarker, Coordinator, HARS Campus, Khagrachari</p> <p>Project Location (s): Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban</p> <p>Project duration: 60 (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2018) Total budget: Tk. 38, 845, 195/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2013 Date of Monitoring: 12 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and coordinate the project implementation through providing technical and financial assistance; Planning and execution of human resources development plan of the program executing agencies <p>Activities Planned for the Monitoring Period : Oct. 2015 to Sept. 2016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Procurement of Office Equipment & recruitment of required manpower for his office. Organizing procurement and financial management workshop Procurement of Technical and Accounting Support Service-Accounts Officer cum Office Supervisor-1 Organize training on Technique of growing crops & soil water conservation and management for farmers (8 batches, 25 participants per batch) Organizing special training on project demanding issues Organizing special workshop/meeting Organizing Coordination meeting/workshop (one in each year) 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>Providing Guidance, technical and financial management support are provided to the implementing agencies Research and management activities of all researchers /program performing units are coordinated through field visits, holding periodical meetings and workshops with the researchers and provided necessary supports for timely completion of the work. Helping researchers through creating favorable environment in consultation with the local farmers and elites.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of office equipment completed Recruitment of project staff was done Appointment of four guards is not done in fear of local pressure? Organized training and workshop Organized coordination meeting Conducting concurrent M&E/Field visits Documentation of project outputs is done on routine basis <p>Financial progress:</p> <p>Total fund received Tk. 13,204,522/= and expenditure incurred Tk. 12,256,580/=; the progress being 92.8% during the reporting period (Oct 2015 to 12 April 2017)</p> <p>Overall Comments:</p> <p>The Coordinator appeared to have little knowledge about his duties and responsibilities. He had very little coordination with the project coordinators and the principal investigators.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGF should have developed an effective Terms of References for the Coordinator based on which the Inception Report be revised. KGF may see why th Coordinator could not appoint office guards At least one monthly coordination meeting with the participation of all Component leaders, PIs and Technical staff should be arranged at the field level to resolve any constraints being faced by the researchers

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Organizing Annual Progress Workshop (one in each year)9. Conducting Concurrent M&E/ Field visit10. Organizing half yearly and annual meeting for PMC11. Documentation of Project outputs	<p>Mr. Mukul C. Roy & Dr. Gauranga C. Chand Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	--	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
25	<p>Project Code and Title: CRP-III: Hill Agriculture. Strengthening Sugarcane R&D in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI), Ishurdi, Pabna</p> <p>Name & Address of Coordinators: Coord: Dr. M. Khalilur Rahman, DG PI: Dr. Md. Amzad Hossain, Director (Research)</p> <p>Project Location (s): Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachhari</p> <p>Project duration: Total budget: Tk. 102,686,000/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 01 July 2015 Date of Monitoring: 10-12 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives: Establishing a Research station in the hill district</p> <p>Activities planned for the monitoring period : (July to December 2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting benchmark surveys 2. Organizing Inception workshop and preparation of Inception Report 3. Selection of site and acquisition of land for establishing a Crossing Center 4. Recruitment of required staff 5. Preparation of training manual and conducting training of farmers, DAE field level officer and new project staff 6. Preparation of manual on fruits and vegetables processing technology 7. Organizing workshop on value addition of intercrops for local entrepreneurship development 8. Establishment of field trails and data collection 9. Organize Field Day 10. Establishment of Crossing Centre with related facilities 11. Renovation and repair of existing photoperiod house at BSRI HQ 12. Purchase of equipment and appliances for office, Lab and field 	<p>Key Observations: Establishing a Sugarcane Research Station in the name of Crossing Center in Bandarban hill district was the prime objective of the project. During the initial phase the project is trying to explore the productive potential of the hilly region through a series of tests and field trials. Evaluation of physical and socio-economic factors related to this effort are going on. Acquisition of one acre land took about a year (order was issued from the office of the DC Bandarban on 20.04.2017).and BSRI authority is preparing for the required physical development of the center as per plan.</p> <p>Project implementation has just completed two years back. On-farm trials are being conducted as planned. All of the relevant data on sugarcane and intercrops, cost and return were collected, recorded and analyzed. Data analysis and interpretation made clearly indicates that implementation progress made so far would expect to achieve specific objects of the project at the end. Though the project would run around two years more, yet activities completed and outputs so far achieved are contributing towards the objectives.</p> <p>Salient findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Personnel are recruited. 2. All lab, field and office equipment & appliances, and inputs for field and lab trials are purchased 3. Inception workshop was organized and Inception Report is prepared. 4. Farmers and research sites were selected for field trials 5. Field trials on varietal screening and agronomic practices and intercropping began in the last season and are being continued for the second season. 6. Gur processing technologies were demonstrated in three districts and the products are being sold in local market in poly pack, branded as KGF gur. <p>Financial progress: Total fund received up to 12 April 2017 is Tk. 46,862,649/- Expenditure up to 31 April 2016 is Tk. 42,028,345.50 and the current balance is Tk. 4,834,303.50.</p> <p>Overall Comments: Preliminary research work shows a wider prospect of introducing sugarcane cultivation for gur and chewing. Farm productivity would be increased many fold with the intercropping sugarcane with vegetables.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BSRI can organize national fair/workshop to ventilate the prospect of sugarcane production in hill districts

	13. Preparation of Reports	<p>using media coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGF should initiatives to promote gur based small and medium enterprises in he hill regions. ▪ Based on the merits assessed during monitoring, the project deserves further extension beyond the current project period as well as benefit of the hill farmers. <p>Dr. Gayanath Sarkr & Dr. M. Saifuzzaman</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	----------------------------	--

Sub-Sector-7: Climate Change

CRP-II: Climate change	59
Others-2 (GHGE from rice field)	61

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
26	<p>Project Code and Title: CRP-II Modeling climate change impacts on agriculture and developing mitigation and adaptation strategies for sustaining agricultural production in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BIRRI) 2. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) 3. Bangabandhu Sk. Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (MSMRAU) 4. Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF) <p>Name & Address of Coordinators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Jatish C. Biswas, CSO Soil Science Div., BIRRI (Coordinator) 2. Dr. Aourbao Kanti Choudhury, PSO, OFRD, BARI (Deputy Coordinator) <p>Principal Investigators (Objective Leader):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Md. Maniruzzaman, BIRRI (Obj.-1) 2. Dr. Jatish C. Biswas, BIRRI (Obj.-2) 3. Dr. Apurba Kanti Choudhury, BARI (Obj.-3) 4. Dr. Md. Abdul Aziz, BARI (Obj.-4) 5. Dr. Faruque Ahmed, BARI (Obj.-5) 6. Dr. Sohela Akhter, BARI (Obj.-6) 7. Dr. Md. Main Uddin Miah, BSMRAU (Obj.-7) <p>Project Location (s): BARI, BIRRI, BSMRAU with locations at Gazipur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Jessore and Barisal.</p> <p>Project duration: 36 (July 2015 to June. 2018)</p> <p>Total budget: Tk. 199,707,000/= + 27,785,000/= (Committed for equipment)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 01 July 2015</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 17 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment and characterization of climatic variability and climate change 2. Soil and plant processes as influenced by climatic variability and climate change 3. Compilation of database for crop, soil, climate, common cultivars, agronomic 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>A multi-disciplinary team of BIRRI, BARI and BSMRAU scientists are working to validate and use of a semi dynamic crop-soil-water and socio-economic simulation model, DSSAT, to deal with climate variability and its effect on crop production in various agro-ecosystems of the country. The model will predict spatial and temporal changes in climatic and soil conditions and their effect on the level of crop production. The outputs can be transferred to GIS for producing crop suitability maps. Besides crop production the model will also give information on various parameter of soil, crop and climate which will help scientists to understand the functional relationship of climate, soil and crop production in a given environment.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Database for crop, soil, climate, agronomic practices, other bio-physical and socio-economic scenarios, acreage and production of crops are in progress. 2. Dynamics of soil water for 3 and 6 months at six locations across the country are studied. 3. Temperature and rainfall variations of selected locations have been delineated. 4. Soil organic matter degradation due to changes in temperature and its effect on availability of soil P studied 5. DSSAT cannot handle mineral fractions of soil 6. Model helped to develop genetic coefficients and to quantify crop yield reduction for one degree rise in temperature. 7. Effect of some farming practices (tillage systems, fertilizer application methods and AWD) on greenhouse gas (CH₄, N₂O) emission has been studied. 8. Establishing a center for education and research on climate change has been started at BSMRAU. A graduate course on climate change effects on physical and biological processes are in preparation. <p>Financial progress:</p> <p>Total fund received is Tk. 0.0 (none), and expenditure incurred is Tk. 1,879,393/= during the reporting period (July to December 2016)</p> <p>Overall Comments:</p> <p>The team found to be very active and progress made is satisfactory.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>A collaborative project with DAE and research organizations can be taken to develop crop forecasting for at least coming one week. Crop modelers should be able</p>

<p>and management practices, other biophysical and socio-economic scenarios, acreage and production delineation, yield gaps and options to narrow down the yield gap, dynamics of insect/pests for subsequent use in crop simulation models for applications viz. climate change , NRM, yield forecasting etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Calibration and validation of crop simulation models 5. Vulnerability assessment for agri-production in relation to climate variability/climate change 6. Mitigation/adaptation strategies for agri-production in relation to climate change 7. Establishment of a Centre in research and education on climate change at BSMRAU. <p>Activities planned for the monitoring period : (July to December 2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climatic variability assessment 2. Purchase equipment and construct structures to study soil and plant processes 3. Collection and analysis of soil samples 4. Designing crop database and data compilations 5. Running models for narrowing the yield gaps 6. Calibration and validation of models and simulation of crop and soil processes 7. Determining vulnerable regions for crops/cropping systems 8. Simulation of biophysical stresses on plant growth 9. Assessment of GHGs emission from various production systems 10. Adaptation strategies for sustaining agricultural production. 11. Capacity building for research. 	<p>simulate the impacts of weather conditions for the coming one week on the current crops in field. DAE has to translate these messages into extension messages and will broadcast/telecast daily for farmers.</p> <p>Dr. S. A. Sattar & Dr. M. Liaquat Ali</p> <p>Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
---	--

Sl. No.	Project related key information	Key Observations, Salient Findings with Suggestions/Overall Comments
27	<p>Project Code and Title: Others-2 (BRRRI-IFDC-BRRRI/2015) GHG emission.</p> <p>Mitigating greenhouse gas emission from rice based cropping systems through efficient fertilizer and water management.</p> <p>Implementing Organization(s): Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRRI) in partnership with International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Financed by Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF)</p> <p>Name & Address of Principal/Co-Investigator: PI: Dr. Jatish Chandra Biswas, CSO & Head, Soil Science Div., BRRRI</p> <p>Co-Investigator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque 2. Mr. S. M. M.afizul Islam 3. Mr. Md. Nayeem Ahmed <p>Project Location (s): Research Field of BRRRI Soil Science Div.</p> <p>Project duration: 36 months (20 Sept, 2015 to 20 Aug., 2018)</p> <p>Total budget: Tk. 8,800,000/=</p> <p>Date of Commencement: 20 Sept. 2015</p> <p>Date of Monitoring: 12 April 2017</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generate data on Greenhouse Gas Emission (GHGE) from rice based cropping systems 2. Find out an efficient N and water management option for rice production that will minimize GHGE. 3. Develop technology that allow lower GHGE from rice field 4. Create awareness among farmers on GHG mitigation through training and publicity 5. Develop capacity for maintaining sustainable agricultural systems, and 6. Inform policy planners related to GHGE reduction and claiming of carton credits from global market. 	<p>Key Observations:</p> <p>BRRRI soil scientists undertook a project to deal with mitigating greenhouse gas emission from rice fields through efficient fertilizer and water management with the technical assistance of IFDC and financial support from KGF. Work began in 2016 with the installation of necessary Lab and field equipment, measurement of GHG such as CH₄, N₂O and NO under a given set of fertilizer and water management treatments. Using these data mitigation option for GHG emission will be achieved during the project period.</p> <p>Salient Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of fertilizer x water regime trials for two cropping patterns is completed 2. Soil characterizations are done 3. Assessing impacts of fertilizer on yield and nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) completed 4. Assessing impacts of AWD on yield and NUE 5. Measurement of NH₄ and NH₃ volatilization from different culture systems is done. 6. Procurement and fabrications of chambers for CH₄ emission measurement 7. GHG emission from different production systems has been quantified. N₂O gas emission was higher in PU than UDP treatments. Similarly, NH₄⁺-N from floodwater and NH₃ volatilization was higher in PU than UDP and NPK briquette. <p>Financial Progress</p> <p>Fund received + previous balance is Tk. 2,142,000/= and expenditure incurred is Tk. 1,400,318/=; the progress being 65.4%.</p> <p>Overall Comments</p> <p>The researchers implemented all the planned activities satisfactorily.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions:</p> <p>These are very preliminary work an the researchers should go a long way. A suitable consultant can be engaged for capacity building of the local scientists.</p>

<p>Activities planned for the monitoring period : (20 Sept. to March 2016) <u>Lead Organization (BRRI):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NH₃ volatilization to be measured for 7 consecutive days after each fertilizer application 2. NH₄⁺-N in flood water as well as in soil with same treatment will be measured in 7 consecutive days after fertilizer application in gas chamber 3. N₂O and NO emission will also be measured in AWD plot. 4. Potential CH₄, N₂O and NO gases in rice field will be measured. <p><u>Partner organization (IFDC):</u> IFDC will ensure technical back ups on a part time basis in assisting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BRRI scientists routine management of Lab & equipment. 2. BRRI scientists in measuring & interpreting GHGE data 3. BRRI scientists in procuring spare parts for Lab equipment and installation thereof. 	<p style="text-align: right;">Dr. S. A. Sattar & Dr. Md. Liaquat Ali Name and Signature of the Monitoring Officer(s)</p>
--	--