

Annual Report

2018-19

Editors

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Foreword

The Annual Planning Conference (APC) has been a regular activity of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) since the 1960s. Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, the founder Chief Executive of BARD and an internationally renowned social scientist introduced this practice which provides an opportunity to review the preceding year's performance of BARD and to formulate a plan for the upcoming year. In the APC, BARD faculty members interact with the academicians, professionals, scholars and representatives of various organizations and seek their suggestions with a view to formulating a useful annual plan for the current year taking into account the national needs and priorities as well as the needs of the stakeholders. APCs have been found useful for giving Academy's activities right focus through assimilation of views and needs of its diverse stakeholders and well wishers. The APC also serves the important purpose of keeping itself updated to its stakeholders through publicising its annual performances and disseminating its learning of research and action research of the previous year.

BARD organized the 52nd APC on 27-28 July 2019. Three independent comprehensive reports on training, research and action research were presented in the presence of participants from different ministries and organisations. The present report is a compilation of the three reports. It also includes a separate chapter on Administration of BARD, which gives a pen picture of major accomplishments under Academy's administration during the last one year. The Annual Report 2018-19 is thus an addition to the continuation of annual documentation of Academy's overall activities. The suggestions of the participants, remarks and instructions of the policy level persons, and the plans on training, research and action research will be compiled in a separate publication under the title 'Annual Plan of BARD, 2019-20'.

I thank from my heart the editors of this report, who also performed successfully the arduous task of organizing the APC. It was really a painstaking work on their part to look after various interconnected matters in connection with this valuable documentation, and finally get it published. I also acknowledge the Faculty Members of Training, Research, Projects and Administration Divisions for contributing their respective chapters which, in fact, provide the substance of this report. My heartfelt compliments are due to Honourable Minister and State Minister, and respected Secretary of our administrative ministry for their continued support, inspiration and guidance. I hope concerned stakeholders associated with and interested in BARD will find this report useful.

Director General, BARD

Editorial

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) publishes its Annual Report as a sequel to its Annual Planning Conference (APC), which is usually held in July, every year. In the APC, Academy's activities of the previous financial year are reviewed and action-plans are adopted relating to training, research and action research in a consultative and participatory process in the presence of Faculty Members of BARD and academicians, programme implementers and policy makers from different organisations and ministries. The Annual Report is a comprehensive documentation of its academic and administrative activities performed by its different divisions and sections. The present report contains four broad chapters on training, research, action research and administration of BARD. In addition, it incorporates an introductory chapter highlighting Academy's mandate, activities and facilities. Three papers on Training, Research and Action Research were earlier presented in the APC which was held during 27-28 July 2019 at BARD premises.

The publication of the Annual Report required crucial supports from our colleagues of various divisions and sections, and above all, from the Director General of BARD. We feel immensely indebted to the Director General, BARD for his affectionate guidance and moral support until the report got its identity in a published form. The four detailed chapters on training, research, action research and administration compiled in this report were the outcome of painstaking efforts over a period of time from our colleagues in the respective divisions, who combined their heads and hearts in reporting their activities systematically, comprehensively and flawlessly as maximum as possible. We owe our deep gratitude to the authors of these chapters from the Training, Research, Action Research and Administration Divisions. Last but not the least, the Research Division and the Publication Section came forward to accomplish the administrative process which was essential to obtain the final approval from the Director General and get it published from the press. So, our heartiest thanks are also due to Director (Research) and concerned officials in the Publication Section.

We wish, the report will help dissemination of Academy's activities, achievements and experiences among its cross-section of stakeholders and well wishers at home and abroad. Further, we believe, the report will help BARD maintain the continued and chronological documentation of its activities since its inception, and also interested persons within and outside BARD to understand BARD and rural development in their chronological perspective.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AARDO	African-Asian Rural Development organization
ADP	Annual Development Programme
APC	Annual Planning Conference
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BCS	Bangladesh Civil Service
BPATC	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center
BRP	BARD Revenue Budget
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BSTD	Bangladesh Society for Training and Development
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPO	Capacity Building of People's Organization
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CU	Chittagong University
CoU	Comilla University
CVDP	Comprehensive Village Development Programme
CVDCS	Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	Development Project Proposal
DPS	Development Partners
DYD	Department of Youth Development
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ERD	External Resources Division
ESP	External Supported Projects
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Faculty Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMS	Faculty Members
FTC	Foundation Training Course
FTFL	Fast Track Future Leader
FYP	Five Year Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	House Hold
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSC	Higher Secondary School Certificate
ICT	Information & Communication Technology

IEC	Information Education Communication
IGAS	Income Generating Activities
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IUB	Independent University of Bangladesh
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
KTCCA	Kotwali Thana Central Cooperative Association
LFE	Live in Field Experience
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGRD&C	Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
LGIS	Local Government Institutions
LGSP-11	Second Local Governance Support Project
LICT	Leveraging Information and Communication Technology
LLPMS	Local Level Poverty Monitoring System
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVRD	Model Village in Rural Development
NAEM	National Academy for Education Management
NAPD	National Academy for Planning and Development
NAPE	National Academy for Primary Education
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NBD	Nation Building Department
NGOS	Non-Government Organizations
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
NSU	North South University
PEC	Project Evaluation Committee
PKSF	Palli Karma Shayak Foundation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PPNB	Project Proposal for NonRevenue Budget
RD	Rural Development
RDA	Rural Development Academy
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperative Division
RWP	Rural Works Programme
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SCBRMP	Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management project
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDF	Small Farmers and Landless Labourers Development Programme
SFTC	Special Foundation Training Course
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
STW	Shallow Tube well
SSWRDSP	Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	Technical Committee
TIP	Thana Irrigation Programme

TNA	Training Need Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
TQM	Total Quality Management
TTDC	Thana Training and Development Centre
TVDP	Total Village Development Programme
UCCAS	Upazila Central Cooperative Association
UDC	Union Development Committee
UISC	Union Information Service Center
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UPMS	Union Parishad Management Software
UP	Union Parishad
URT	Upazila Resource Team
UZGP	Upazila Governance Project
V-AID	Village Agricultural and Industrial Development
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VIPP	Visualization in Participatory Planning
WFINIP	Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project

Chapter - One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) is a pioneer national institute for rural development in Bangladesh. The academy is recognised as a centre of excellence in training, research and action research in rural development. It was established in 1959 to train government officials and representatives of the local government and village organizations on various subjects relating to rural development. The founding Chief Executive of BARD was Dr Akhter Hameed Khan, an internationally renowned social scientist. It is an autonomous institution governed by a Board of Governors of which the Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is the Chairperson. Administratively, it functions as an affiliated institute of Rural Development and Cooperative Division, the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. The Director General acts as the Chief Executive of the academy and he is assisted by the Additional Director General and nine Directors. The activities of the Academy are carried out by its Faculty Members working in nine Divisions, each of which is headed by a Director. The Academy is famous for its evolved model “Comilla Approach to Rural Development” which is well-known at home and abroad. BARD received Independence Day Award in 1986 for its remarkable contributions to rural development. The Founder Director of the Academy received Magsaysay Award for his contributions in the field of rural development. He was also conferred Honorary Doctorate by the Michigan State University for successfully pioneering the Comilla Approach to Rural Development.

1.2 Functions of the Academy

1. Conduct research in rural development and related fields.
2. Conduct training of Government officials and others concerned with rural development.
3. Test and experiments concepts and theories of development
4. Evaluate programmes and activities relating to rural development
5. Provide advisory and consultancy service to the government and other agencies
6. Guide and supervise national and foreign students and fellows in their dissertation works.
7. Conduct national and international seminars, conferences and workshops.
8. Help policy planners in the field of Rural Development.

1.3 Training

The Academy is a designated national training institute. Its training clientele includes both officials and non officials. The officials comprise civil servants, officers of nation building departments and international participants of development organizations while the non – officials are local councilors, local leaders and members of co-operatives, students of educational institutions and members of voluntary organizations. Besides, a large number of international clientele including scholars, research fellows, consultants, government officials, members of diplomatic corps and international agencies visit the academy.

1.4. Research

The academy has been conducting socio-economic research since its inception. Research findings are used as training materials and inputs for initiating action research by the Academy itself, and as information materials and policy inputs by the Ministries, Planning Commission and policy makers. In some particular cases, these are also disseminated among the international agencies and institutions.

1.5 Action Research

BARD conducts experimental projects to develop models of improved institution, administrative structures as well as coordination and methods of production. The project activities usually involve the villagers' development institutions, local councils and government officials. So far the Academy has conducted more than 50 experimental projects on various aspects of rural development. Through these pilot experimentations, it has been able to formulate the following rural development models that have already been replicated throughout country as components of the Comilla Approach to rural development

1. Two-tier Cooperatives;
2. Thana (Presently Upazila) Training and Development centre (TTDC);
3. Rural Works Programme (RWP); and
4. Thana (Presently Upazila) Irrigation Programme (TIP)

Besides government has been replicating two recent models of BARD which are: Comprehensive Village Development programme (CVDP) and Small Farmers and Landless Labourers Development Project which has been replicated as small farmers Development Foundation (SFDF) while the SFDF and the CVDP are being replicated in various parts of the country.

1.6 Facilities at BARD

Facilities have been developed at the campus to meet the needs of the trainees, visitors and campus residents. There are seven hostels including various categories of guest houses with a total capacity of 400 seats. For organizing training, workshops, seminars symposiums and conferences, there are five classrooms, four conference halls, an IT Lab, two auditoriums and a library with about 65,000 titles of books. All classrooms, conference halls, IT Lab, Auditorium and reading rooms in the library have Air Conditioning. The academy is supported by Sonali Bank for financial transaction with its branch in the campus. There is a post office, a consumer's cooperative store, a medical center and a sports complex with a variety of sports facilities. Adequate residential quarters have been built for the faculty and other employees.

Chapter Two
Annual Report
on
Training 2018-19

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1. Introduction

Human resource development (HRD) has been given topmost priority both in Vision 2021 and the Seventh Five Year Plan. “Developing required manpower is an unavoidable precondition for achieving ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ along with accelerating economic growth and generating employment. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been providing training to various types of development functionaries ranging from government and non-government officials to leaders of village level cooperative societies and local government institutions since its inception in 1959. Training as the main activity of BARD necessitated changes in its mandate through incorporation of two other related activities - research and action research. Both research and action research played a conducive role in enriching training contents through first-hand knowledge and experience on rural areas of the country and providing real life examples as well as practical learning to the trainees. This unique combination of training, research and action research helped the Academy become a nationally and internationally reputed institution in the field of rural development. This innovative process of knowledge generation and dissemination was widely appreciated at home and abroad. The dynamic leadership of Dr. Khan and his dedication towards humanity transformed BARD into an outstanding organization in the field of rural development. BARD continues its training activities for capacity building of different stakeholders involved in rural development in keeping with national and international context and ever changing demand of clientele. From 1959 to June 2019 BARD organized a total of 8048 training courses (long, medium and short), seminars, workshops and orientation programmes attended by a total of 316667 participants.

With the passage of time, the focus of training has been shifted to new areas due to the changing global and country perspectives. BARD has designed new training courses and also updated the existing training courses considering the changing development priorities and harmonising them with its institutional mandate, multi disciplinary expertise of its faculty and needs of its clientele. In its persistent effort to remain updated and useful, every year, BARD organises an Annual Review and Planning Conference (APC). In this APC, Academy reviews its activities of the preceding year and prepares plan of action for the current year. This report contains a chronological account of training at BARD, detailed performance of training against the plan for 2018-19 and a draft training plan for 2019-20.

2. Changing Training Focus and Curriculum at BARD

In the sixties and the seventies, Academy's training contents and curricula were determined initially according to the needs of officials engaged in implementing the Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (V-AID) programme, and later on the needs and demands created by the nation-wide replication of the 'Comilla Model'. During this period, almost all the training courses were designed on the basis of the job requirements of the officials, who were directly entrusted with the responsibilities of implementing the V-AID and the components of the 'Comilla Model'.

In the eighties, Academy's training concentrated on orientation of the officials and people's representatives who were involved in the process of decentralized administration under the 'Upazila System'. From 1987-88 onward, the academy was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing two months' long 'Special Foundation Training Courses' for the cadre officials of BCS (Health) and BCS (Public Works) and for the officials of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED).

From 1998 onward, BARD also implemented four months' long Foundation Training Courses for the agricultural scientists of different research organizations under National Agricultural Research System (NARS) with the initiative and sponsorship of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC). Very recently, BARD conducted Foundation Training Courses of six months' duration for the new entrants to different Cadres under the Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA) and successfully organized four such courses (BA-61, BA-62, BA-63, BA-64) and another such course BA-68th FTC is currently going on.

BARD organized series of international level training courses for the participants from countries of the Asia-Pacific region and African-Asian countries with the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Secretariat and African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) respectively. In the last few years, BARD has been jointly organizing International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation in collaboration with Dhaka University and Stamford University. The 5th in the series was organised last year. BARD also organized a number of training courses and workshops under SAARC and CIRDAP as a link institution in the eighties and the nineties.

At the beginning of the 21st century, new thrusts of Academy's training included gender and development; development communication; development project preparation, monitoring and evaluation; development management; environment development and sustainability; disaster management; climate change; institution building; good governance; and micro credit.

Over the years, BARD has developed 18 various specialised and professional training courses for the officials of government and non-government organizations and universities on different issues of rural development.

BARD organized training courses for the grassroots level beneficiaries of ‘Palli Progati Prokalpa’ of BRDB in 2006. Almost at the same time, Academy got involved in organizing training courses for the UP Chairmen, Members and Service Providers as per the request of Local Government Division of Ministry of LGRD&C. From the year 2007-08, BARD has also been involved in organizing series of training courses on Preparation of Poverty Reduction Plan for the beneficiaries of Water Management Cooperatives under Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP) and Capacity Building of the Field Functionaries of Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) of LGED. From 2007- 2008 to 2015-16, Academy trained a huge number of cooperative leaders as well as concerned project functionaries and government officials engaged in the implementation of SSWRDSP.

In the year 2011-12, BARD organized a series of training courses for Upazila Resource Team (URT) members under Local Governance Support Project-II (LGSP-II) of Local Government Division of the Ministry of LGRD&C. BARD also conducted series of training courses for the elected representatives of Upazila Parishad, UNOs and officials of selected departments under Upazila Governance Project (UZGP) of the Local Government Division of the Ministry of LGRD&C.

In 2013-14, BARD ventured upon a new type of training course for the fresh graduates from universities. One month long foundation training courses titled **Fast Track Future Leaders (FTFLs)** for a total of 281 fresh university graduates and later three months’ long foundation training courses of the same title for a total of 129 graduates were organised with the support of LICT Project of Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) under the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunication and Information Technology. The courses were intended to train the fresh graduates on soft and hard skills in the field of ICTs to achieve the goal of Vision 2021(Digital Bangladesh).

During the period of July 2017 to June 2018, BARD in collaboration with Manusher Jonnya Foundation (MJF) organized 64 training courses on **Grivence Redress Machanism for Good Governance in Social Safetynet Programmes**. The courses were attended by 1900 participants comprising representatives of local government bodies, officials of nation building departments and project officials of partner institutes of MJF.

Last year (2018-2019), the Academy conducted a series of 15 days long training courses titled “ Office Management, Computer Fundamentals, Gender Equality and Primary Health Care” for the information service assistants of “ Tattho Apa: Empowering Women Through ICT Towards Digital Bangladesh Project (2nd Phase) under the Ministry of Women

and Children Affairs(Jatiyo Mohila Songstha). A total of 390 participants under 8 batches availed these intensive training programs. In addition, the Academy conducted two Foundation Training Courses for the union parishad secretaries with the assistance of National Institute of Local Government (NILG), Dhaka and 77 UP secretaries in two batches attended the month long training program.

Recently Academy organized 45 training courses on Small Entrepreneurship Development for the project beneficiaries of **Amar Bari Amar Khamar**. The courses were attended by 1708 project beneficiaries. Along with these courses, BARD also conducted as many as 98 training courses on different IGAs for the beneficiaries of “**Lalmi Mainamoti Sub-Project**” of **Amar Bari Amar Khamar**. The courses were attended by 2907 villagers from different occupations living in the project villages of Lalmi – Mainamati area of Cumilla district.

In the current year, BARD will continue implementation of its usual courses like Foundation Training Courses, attachment courses on rural development for cadre officials and university students, specialised courses for professionals from government and non-government organisations and skill based courses for the beneficiaries of ongoing projects of BARD and **Amar Bari Amar Khamar** project.

Very recently BARD had taken up an initiative to conduct ‘Online Course’ for the interested participants with the help of A2i project. On 19 May 2019, “Research Methodology” course online version has been inaugurated by Honorable Secretary, RDCD in the ‘Muktopaath’ Platform. Interested researchers would be able to complete free online part of the course through online before participating in blended courses at BARD premises. For this reason, three member administrators (BARD Faculties) have been engaged to operate the course successfully with the help of a ‘coordination committee’.

Another such initiative has been taken to start a course on ‘poultry rearing’ under Lalmi Maynamati project of BARD.

Considering the importance of ICT and its huge potentials for rural employment generation, BARD is also exploring opportunities to start large scale training courses on ICT applications aimed at creating freelancers among rural unemployed youth. Academy is also exploring opportunities for more collaborative programmes with the agricultural research institutes of the country and more training programmes, seminars and workshops in collaboration with international and regional organisations like KOICA, AARDO, CIRDAP and APO

3. Clientele of BARD's Training Programmes

BARD has no permanent clientele for its training programme. For this reason, it depends on the demand of different organizations in the country for getting trainees. This has created an opportunity to BARD to be competitive and innovative in designing and organizing training courses. In the recent past, Academy received considerable number of as well as a regular inflow of participants from such organizations as DGHS, LGED, LGD, MoPA, BCC, BARC, MJF and AARDO. Certain universities sent their students of various departments on a regular basis to attend rural development attachment programmes. The participants are heterogeneous who come from both government and non-government organizations including the banking sector. The clienteles comprise officials of the Nation Building Departments (NBDs), elected representatives of the Local Government Institutions (LGIs), cooperators, teachers and students of universities and colleges, international delegates and foreign students. Concerned departments/organizations request BARD to organize both professional and skill development training for their officials and stakeholders. BARD also organizes a large number of orientation and visit programmes for the students of different colleges and universities of the country. Last year, BARD has got new groups of participants from Bhakahabad Gas Distribution Company Limited, "Tattho Apa" project of Jatiyo Mohila Songstha, NILG, City Corporations, EALG Project, Amar Bari Amar Khamar project, Lalmai Mainamoti Sub-project, Cumilla University, Chattogram University and Rajshahi University etc.

4. Training Calendar

Every year, after the APC, BARD publishes a training calendar incorporating different training programmes, on the basis of requests of the sponsoring agencies. The training calendar contains Academy's self initiated training courses, training courses sponsored by different organizations of the country and international training courses, workshops and seminars. However, beyond the training calendar, subsequent requests from different institutions are also accommodated on the basis of available scope of the academy.

5. Training Methods

Effectiveness of any training course largely depends on the appropriateness and systematic use of various training methods and materials. For increased engagement of the participants in the training and learning process, continuous efforts have been made by BARD to update and improve its training methods, tools, techniques and materials. **Recently government has emphasized on the use of participatory training methods in all training courses as much as possible to reduce dependence on powerpoint based one way lecture**

method. Accordingly, Academy has been incrementally increasing application of participatory training methods and techniques like lecture-cum-discussion, group discussion, group exercise, seminar, workshop, brain storming, syndicate, visualization in participatory planning (VIPP), field attachment, field survey, book review, case study, report presentation, games and simulation techniques, debate, role play, documentary film show etc. The application of video conferencing in training has also been started. Very recently, BARD has organized few video conferencing sessions with the Honourable State Minister, LGRD&C, Secretary, RDCD; DG representative of NILG etc. with the active participation of various participants. The sessions were conducted with interactive manner under the leadership of our respected DG, BARD.

6. Training Management

Training Division is responsible for overall coordination of training activities. The Division is headed by a Director, who is assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors. This Division is also supported by one Training Officer, one Section Officer and a number of other supporting staff to carry out the day-to-day functions of this Division. Training Division initiates and maintains regular correspondence and negotiates with sponsoring organizations/agencies for organizing training courses, preparing training budget and time schedule, ensuring timely release of fund etc. Course Administration of each training course under annual plan is proposed by the Division and approved by Director General, BARD for smooth implementation of the course.

The Director General plays the role of Advisor for each training course. As per the mandate, this Division coordinates and monitors training programmes, provides necessary inputs/materials and other logistic services for smooth running of the training programmes. The process of any sponsored training programme starts with the request made by the sponsoring organizations/agencies followed by negotiations regarding the terms and conditions of the course, schedule, mode of implementation of the course as well as adjustment of expenditures. The process ends with the submission of course completion report along with financial statement to the respective sponsoring agencies.

7. Training Performance during 2018-19

The Academy organized a total of 232 courses against a target of 192 and the actual number of participants of those courses was 9551 against the target of 7075 in 2018-19. The achievement of course organization in terms of number of courses was 120%. In case of number of participants, the achievement was 135%. In case of mandays, the achievement was 118% (Table-1).

Table-1: Detailed Achievement of Courses, Participants and Mandays against the Plan in the Year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	Target			Achievement			Sponsor
		Number of Courses	Number of Particip:	Mandays	Number of Courses	Number of Particip:	Mandays	
A	International							
1	Training Course	--	--	--	--	--		--
2	International Training Workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals : Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation	1	20	240	1(100%)	24(120%)	288 (120%)	AARDO
3	5 th International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation	1	100	200	1(100%)	175(175%)	350(175%)	BARD, DU, Stamford University
4	Orientation Programme	1	15	75	3(300%)	24(160%)	48 (32%)	Korea, Switzerland and Thailand
5	CIRDAP Planning Workshop for National Coordinator	-	-	-	1	27	108	CIRDAP
	Sub-total:	3	135	515	6	250	794	
B	National							
6	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	5	250	15000	2(40%)	52(21%)	3120 (21%)	DGHS/ MOPA/ NILG
7	Foundation Training Course for BCS Cadre Officials				1	96	8640	
8	Foundation Training Course for UP Secretary	-	-	-	2	77	2310	
9	Attachment Programme for University Students	5	350	1750	5(100%)	359(106%)	1795(103%)	CU/CoU/ RU/NSU
10	Attachment Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for BCS Cadre Officials	3	300	3600	1(33%)	46(15%)	552(15%)	MoPA/ BPATC
	Sub-total:	13	900	20350	10(77%)	630(60%)	16284(81%)	
C	Professional Training Courses							
11.a	Self-initiated Training Course	12	240	1200	6(50%)	131(55%)	911(72%)	BARD
11.b	Training courses Sponsored by Other Organizations	10	300	1500	19(190%)	682(227%)	7399 (493%)	BARC, CoU, Cumilla & Gazipur City Corp., MoWCA, BBUAC ,etc
12	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	5	600	600	12(240%)	1153(192%)	1437(240%)	BARD
13	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries	100	3000	9000	109(109%)	3550(118%)	10898(121%)	Lalmai Mainamati sub project(EBEK), CVDP, WEINIP, E-Parishad, Livelihood Development Project
14	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries of <i>Amar Bari Amar Khamar</i> Project	25	750	3750	45(180%)	1709(227%)	5127(134%)	EBEK
15	Orientation Programme on various organizations	20	1000	1000	20(100%)	1196(116%)	1532(150%)	GO/NGO/ University
16	Office Management and ICT for BARD Officials	4	150	950	4(100%)	106(71%)	1332(140%)	BARD
	Sub-total:	176	6040	18000	214(121%)	8491(141%)	28528(158%)	
	Total	192	7075	38865	232(120%)	9551(135%)	46017(118%)	--

7.1 International Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops

In 2018-19, the third international training workshop on **Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation** was organized by BARD under the joint sponsorship of Government of Bangladesh and African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) where 24 participants from 15 different countries attended. The **Fifth International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation** was organised in collaboration with Dhaka University and Stamford University.

7.2 Foundation Training Courses

Among the national level training courses, there were two Special Foundation Training Courses for the BCS Health Cadre officials sponsored by DGHS, and a six months' long Foundation Training Course for BCS officials of different cadres sponsored by Ministry of Public Administration. It is worth mentioning that as a national training institute, BARD has an obligation to undertake some programmes according to the priorities of the government. After the promulgation of the Public Administration Training Policy 2009, the demand for the Foundation Training Courses for the officials of various departments has increased. BARD continued responding to this demand by conducting Foundation Training Courses in the year 2018-19 as well.

7.3 Attachment Programmes on Rural Development

One attachment course on Poverty Studies and Rural Development was organized for BCS Cadre officials attending foundation training courses at BPATC, BCS Administration Academy, BIAM, RDA and Telecommunication Staff College, Gazipur while five attachment courses on rural development were organized for the students of different universities in 2018-19. Theoretical sessions on rural development, practical learning through guided field visits, family attachment and report writing were included in these attachment programmes. In addition, five attachment courses on Poverty Studies and Rural Development were organized for different public universities. Moreover, project level training courses were also organized for the beneficiaries of BARD's own Action Research Projects.

7.4 Project Level Courses

An important shift in training in 2018-19 was conducting series of courses for the beneficiaries of **Lalmaj-Mainamoti sub-project** (Under EBK) of BARD. A total of 98 project level training courses were conducted which were attended by a total of 2907

beneficiaries and functionaries of the project. Similarly, 45 training courses on Small Entrepreneurship Development were organised for a total of 1708 beneficiaries of **Amar Bari Amar Khamar** project. Moreover, 8 training courses on “Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care” for the information service assistants of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (Jatiyo Mohila Songstha) under the “Tattho Apa: Empowering Women Through ICT Towards Digital Bangladesh Project (2nd Phase). Besides, training courses were organised for beneficiaries of smaller projects of BARD like a) **Women’s Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)**, b) **E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery** and c) **Livelihood Development through Village Based Organisations and Union Parishads**.

7.5 Self Initiated Training Courses

BARD offers professional training courses for the officials of government and non-government organizations. Officials/individuals having requisite qualification can attend any of these courses by paying required course fees. Different divisions of BARD prepare training brochures consisting of course objectives, curriculum/contents, methodology, duration, course fee etc. On behalf of BARD, Training Division takes the necessary measures for advertising the courses in the well-circulated national dailies and BARD website. BARD designed 18 such courses to be organized each year a list of which can be seen in Table-2.

In 2018-19, BARD organized 08 self-initiated training courses for the participants of different organizations. The major areas of these training courses were: Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers, Development Management, Development Project Planning and Management, Climate Change Issues and their Adaptation, DPP Preparation and Management, Standard Education System and School Management Development.

Table-2: BARD Initiated Training Courses

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Course	Duration (Working Days)	Responsible Divisions
1.	Development Project Planning and Management(DPPM)	05	Project Division
2.	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Project	05	
3.	Gender, Nutrition and Reproductive Health	05	Rural Education and Social Development Division
4.	মানসম্মত শিক্ষাদান পদ্ধতি ও বিদ্যালয় ব্যবস্থাপনা উন্নয়ন কৌশল	04	
5.	স্বাস্থ্য পুষ্টি জরিপ ও পরিবেশ উন্নয়নে বনায়ন ও ঔষধি বৃক্ষের ব্যবহার	05	
6.	Training of Trainers (ToT)	05	Training Division
7.	Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers	21	Research Division
8.	Development Communication	05	Administration Division
9.	Irrigation Management and Land Use Development Planning	05	Agriculture and Environment Division
10.	Climate Change Issues and Its Adaptation	05	
11.	Food adulteration and way out	05	
12.	Dairy Production and Health	05	
13.	Development of Micro-Entrepreneurship	05	
14.	Development Management	05	Rural Economics and Management Division
15.	Rural Development for Bank Officials	05	
16.	Participatory Rural Development and Management	05	Rural Sociology and Demography Division
17.	Team Building, Leadership Development and Mind-Set Change	05	
18.	Governance, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction	05	Rural Administration and Local Government Division

7.6 Basic Training Courses

Last year, BARD gave high priority to training courses relating to ICT and office management. Most of the courses were for capacity building of Academy's Faculty and other employees. These courses included:

- a) 'Training Course on Computer' in order to increase efficiency of the employees ;
- b) 'Training Course on Data Entry and Office Management;
- c) Training Course on File Management, Manners and Etiquete, Discipline and Citizen Service ;
- d) 'Training Course on BARD Activities and Office Management' for the newly recruited employees.

7.7 Orientation Programmes for Students

Huge demand came from different educational institutions to orient their students on rural development and activities of BARD. Adjusting with the regular training programmes, BARD accommodated the maximum of such orientations. Academy believes that this type of interaction is essential for dissemination of rural development messages to the new generation. However, due to training load of the Academy, sometimes it became difficult to accommodate the students at the Academy.

7.8 Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Academy also organised a number of important seminars and workshops which included the following:

1. Workshop on Fisheries farming and safe food production in the floodplain through Community Enterprise
2. Workshop on Innovation in Civil Service
3. Workshop on National Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions Through Environmental Governance (Rio Project)
4. National Seminar on উন্নয়নের গতিধারায় বাংলাদেশের প্রত্যাশা, প্রাপ্তি ও সম্ভাবনা jointly with RDA at CIRDAP, Dhaka
5. 51st Annual Planning Conference of BARD
6. Seminar on Rural Tourism and Rural Development
7. Seminar on Selection of Agriculture Technology and Extension
8. Workshop on TQM SIP (Total Quality Management Small Improvement Project)
9. Seminar on Providing City Facilities in Every Village

8. Use of Physical Facilities of BARD

Physical facilities of BARD like hostel, cafeteria, classroom, conference hall, and auditorium can be used on a rental basis by government, non-government and private organizations. These facilities are also offered to national and international organizations/agencies for arranging training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences. The priority of providing physical facilities is given to the national and international organizations which are actively involved in development activities. There was huge demand for using physical facilities of BARD by outside agencies in 2018-19. Many requests from outside agencies for using the facilities could not be entertained due to pre-occupation of the physical facilities in training programmes of BARD and other organizations. In the reporting year, 60 institutions used physical facilities of BARD.

9. Proposed Training Plan (2019-20)

On the basis of demand from different organizations and the feedback of the participants of the APC, the training plan of BARD is prepared. For initiation of discussions, BARD seeks training proposals from relevant organizations and different Divisions of BARD prior to APC through a formal request letter. As of now, BARD has received requests from certain organizations for organizing training courses which have been included in the tentative training plan (2019-20). In the present APC also, more proposals are expected from the participants representing various organisations. There is scope to accommodate these demands in the training plan of BARD which will be formulated tomorrow in a business session and finalised in the subsequent plenary session. The tentative training plan for 2019-20 is shown in Table-5.

Table-4: Tentative Training Plan of BARD for 2019-20

I. No.	Title of the Course	Number of Courses	Duration of the Course (Days)	Number of Participants	Sponsor
A	International				
1	Training Course	--	--	--	--
2	International Training Workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals : Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation	1	12	20	AARDO
3	5 th International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation	1	2	100	BARD, DU, Stamford University
4	International Consultation Workshop on CIRDAP, CMCs and CLIs Researchers	1	To be determined	To be determined	CIRDAP
5	CIRDAP-NIRD Collaborative International Training Programme	1	To be determined	To be determined	GOI/CIRDAP/NIRD
6	International Forum on Wisdom Driven Rural Development Approach	1	To be determined	To be determined	CIRDAP/BARD
7	Orientation Programme	5	1	30	-
Total =		10		150	
B	National				
1	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	5	60	200	DGHS
2	Foundation Training Course for BCS Cadre Officials	1	180	100	MoPA/BPATC
3	Attachment Programme for University Students	5	5	350	CU/CoU/RU/NSU
4	Attachment Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for BCS Cadre Officials	3	5	300	MoPA/BPATC
Total =		14		950	
C	Professional Training Courses				
1	Self-initiated Training Course	16	5	400	BARD
2	Training courses Sponsored by Other Organizations	14	5	400	BARC, CoU, Comilla City Corp., BB etc
3	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	5	1	600	BARD
4	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries	130	3-5	3900	LMP(ABAK), WEINIP, E-Parishad, Livelihood Development Project
5	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries of <i>Amar Bari Amar Khamar</i> Project	50	5	2000	ABAK
6	Orientation Programme on various organizations	20	1	1000	GO/NGO/University
7	Office Management and ICT for BARD Officials	4	5-7	150	BARD
Total =		239		8450	
Gross Total		263		9550	--

10. Action Taken against the comment of last APC: Last year participants make some important comments over the performance of BARD training.

Action taken by BARD on those comments are given in following table

SL- No.	Comments	Action Taken
01	There is no training for BRDB officials.	A special training course was organized for BRDB official during last month.
02	Organization of international training course at BARD in collaboration with CIRDAP or other organization were poor in number.	Last year one international course, one international workshop, one international conference was organized at BARD with the financial assistance from AARDO, CIRDAP and Dhaka University respectively. This year few courses would be organized on SDG with assistance from local FAO.
03	BARD is putting less importance on poverty alleviation training rather busy with official training.	Last year BARD organized 98 courses on different trades of Lalmai Maynamati Project and 45 skill development training courses under AKAB Project for 4615 project beneficiaries.

11. Some Observations and Concluding Remarks

- a) Like the preceding year, the Academy is expected to remain vibrant in the training arena in the current year as well. Huge training load will come from the Lalmai-Mainamati Sub-project under Amar Bari Amar Khamar. The mainstream ABAK is also expected to involve BARD in organising series of courses. These training courses will directly contribute to livelihood development and poverty reduction through diversified IGAs in the project areas.
- b) In the current year also SDGs will gain increased focus in Academy's training activities like previous year. Meanwhile, a course was organized for the upozilla officials with the sponsorship of GIU, Prime Ministers Office. Another 5-6 courses will be organized with the financial assistance from FAO for the various public universities teachers. Besides, considering the inclusive development focus of SDGs and our national plans, the international training workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Final Inclusion and Rural Transformation at BARD will be continued.

- c) BARD keeps training slot for the sponsoring agencies in its training calendar according to their demands. But sometimes, the sponsoring agencies withdraw from their commitments due to practical problems on their part. This, however, hampers full utilisation of Academy's training capacity.
- d) This year, Academy is expected to achieve tangible improvements in its training capacity. The World Bank funded UGC project known as BdREN already established a **virtual lab** and **data centre of high speed broadband connectivity**. This has included Academy's connectivities with global networks of research and training institutes. Moreover, under the ongoing Physical Facilities Development Project, Academy will go through a **massive automation process** which will help BARD provide faster and easier services to its training stakeholders.
- e) Finally, BARD has three mandated functions, ever- increasing training load may overshadow other two functions "research" and "action research" activities. It needs careful coordination to maintain three mandated functions moving ahead with expected pace.

Detailed Accomplishment of Training Performance of BARD 2018-19

Annexure- 1

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
1	International Training Course									
1.1	International Training Workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation.	AARDO	1	20	4	24	16-27 February 2019	288	Senior and Mid Level Officials from Govt. Autonomous Bodies. Research & Training Institution of Asia and Africa Region	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D) Dr. Abdul Karim (JD) Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
Sub Total =			1	20	4	24		288		
2	International Wokshop									
2.1	CIRDAP Planning Workshop for National Coordinator	CIRDAP	1	22	5	27	10-13 March 2019	108	Professional High Official of Asia and Africa Region	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD) Abdulla-Al-Mamun (AD)
Sub Total =			1	22	5	27		108		
3	International Conference/Seminar									
3.1	5th International Integrative Research Coference on Governance and Modernization in Changing Environment	BARD, DU, SU	1	110	65	175	18-19 December 2018	350	Professional High Official	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan (D) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
Sub Total =			1	110	65	175		350		
4	Attachment Programmes									
4.1	67 Attachment Programme on Proverty Studies and Rural Development	Ministry of Public Administration	1	28	18	46	01-12 July 2018	552	Officials of different Govt. Office	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D) Afrin Khan (DD)
4.2	Attachment Programme on Rural Development	University of Sheikh Muzibur Rahman Science and Technology	1	30	18	48	17-18 September 2018	96	Students of USMRST	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Dr. Bimol Chandra Kormokar (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
		(USMRST)								
4.3	Attachment Course on program for rural development	Department of Public Administration, CU	1	81	53	134	07-10 December 2018	536	Students of Cumilla University	Abul Kalam Azad (D) Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD)
4.4	Live in Field Experience	Chittagong Independent University-(CIU)	1	53	35	88	10-17 December 2018	704	Students of CIU	Dr. A. K. Sharifullah (D) Dr. Bimol Chandra kormokar (AD)
4.5	Attachment Course on program for rural development	Public Administration Department, CU	1	38	19	57	10-14 March 2019	228	Students of Cumilla University	Abul Kalam Azad (D) Afrin Khan (DD)
4.6	Participatory rural development	Bangladesh University of Professional (BUP)	1	17	15	32	06-09 May 2019	128	Students of BUP	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D) Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan (DD)
Sub Total =			6	247	158	405		2244		
5	Foundation Training Courses									
5.1	Basic Training Course of Union Parishad Secretaries (49 th Batch)	NILG	1	38	2	40	19 January - 17 February 2019	1170	Union Parishad Secretaries	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (JD)
5.2	68 th Foundation Course BCS Cadre Officials	MoPA	1	73	23	96	01 April - 27 September 2019	8640	Bcs Cadre officials	Md. Mizanur Rahman (D) Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD) Afrin Khan (DD) Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD) Abdulla-Al-Mamun (AD)
5.3	Basic Training Course of Union Parishad Secretaries (48 th Batch)	NILG	1	34	3	37	02-31 May 2019	1110	Union Parishad Secretaries	Irin Parvin (JD) Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
Sub Total =			3	145	28	173		10920		
6	Special Foundation Training Courses									
6.1	141 st Special Foundation Training Course	DGHS	1	17	4	21	21 January – 21 March 2019	1260	Bcs Health Cadre Officials	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan (D) Junaed Rahim (DD)
6.2	142 nd Special Foundation Training Course	DGHS	1	26	5	31	25 March-23 May 2019	1860	Bcs Health Cadre Officials	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD) Md. Abdul Mannan (DD)
Sub Total =			2	43	9	52		3120		
7	Basic Training Courses									
7.1	Training Course on File	BARD	1	20	10	30	24 July - 01 August	270	Employee of	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	Management, manners and Etiquete, discipline and Citizen Service						2018		BARD	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
7.2	Training Course on Computer In order to increase efficiency of the employees (60 Hours Training)	BARD	1	22	13	35	14 November-05 December 2018	770	Employee of BARD	Kazi Sonia Rahman
7.3	Training Course on Data Entry and Office Management	BARD	1	10	2	12	09-13 December 2018	60	Employee of BARD	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
7.4	Training Course on BARD activities and office management for the newly recruited employees	BARD	1	25	4	29	17-24 December 2018	232	Employee of BARD	Faruk Hossain (AD)
Sub Total =			4	77	29	106		1332		
8	BARD Initiated Training Courses									a
8.1	Development Project Planning and Management (DPPM)	BARD/Bangladesh Bank	1	24	1	25	29 July - 02 August 2018	125	Officials of different Organizations	Md. Mizanur Rahman (D) Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
8.2	Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers	BARD	1	14	2	16	23 December 2018 - 06 January 2019	224	Officials of different Organizations	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
8.3	Training Course on DPP Preparation and Management	BARD	1	17	10	27	23 December 2018 - 02 January 2019	270	Officials of different Organizations	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Dr. Bimol Chandra Kormokar (AD)
8.4	Development Project Planning & Management (DPPM)	BARD	1	17	2	19	06-10 January 2019	95	Officials of different Organizations	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Dr. Bimol Chandra Kormokar (AD)
8.5	Development Management	BARD	1	19	0	19	13-17 January 2019	95	Officials of different Organizations	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (JD) Reaz Mahmud (AD)
8.6	Quality Education and School Management Development	BARD	1	17	6	23	24-27 March 2019	92	Officials of different Organizations	Nasima Akhter (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)
8.7	Research Methodology for EALG Researchers	BARD & EALG	1	11	1	12	30-01 April 2019	36	Officials of different Organizations	Junaed Rahim (DD) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
8.8	Climate Change Issues and its Adaptation	BARD	1	25	2	27	30-01 April 2019	135	Officials of different Organizations	Junaed Rahim (DD) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
Sub Total =			8	144	24	168		1072		
9	Courses Sponsored by Outside Agencies									
9.1	Training Course on Office Management	BGDCL	1	22	0	22	09-13 September 2018	110	Officials of BGDCL	Abul Kalam Azad (D) Kazi Sonia Rahman (DD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
9.2	Urban Local Government System and Law	Cumilla City Corporation	1	22	8	30	16-20 September 2018	150	Councilor of CCC	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D) Azma Mahmuda (AD)
9.3	Innovation in civil service	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative	1	22	2	24	06-10 October 2018	120	Officials of Different Organization	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam (D) Afrin Khan (DD)
9.4	Administrative Financial Management-CSOs under NARS- (1st Batch)	NATP-2, PIU- BARC, Dhaka	1	26	1	27	24 October – 05 November 2018	351	Officials of Different Organization	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan (D) Saifun Nahar (AD)
9.5	Administrative Financial Management-CSOs under NARS- 2nd Batch	NATP-2, PIU- BARC, Dhaka	1	20	6	26	06-18 November 2018	338	Officials of Different Organization	Dr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhry (D) Junaed Rahim (DD)
9.6	Urban Local Government System and Law	Gazipur City Corporation	1	10	20	30	28 April - 02 May 2018	150	Officials of Different Organization	Dr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhry (D) Azma Mahmuda (AD)
9.7	Urban Local Government System and Law	Gazipur City Corporation	1	30	8	38	29 June - 03 July 2019	76	Officials of Different Organization	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD) Azma Mahmuda (AD)
9.8	Skill Development of Deputy Directors of BRDB	BRDB	1	23	8	31	11-13 June 2019	93	High Officials of BRDB	Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee (D) Anas Al Islam (AD)
9.9	Localization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs)	GIU, Prime Minister Office	1	21	6	27	16-20 June 2019	135	Officials of Different Organization	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D) Rakhi Nandi (AD)
9.10	Training Courses on Fish Cultivation (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	30	10	40	14-16 October 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Abdul Mannan (DD)
9.11	Training Courses on Fish Cultivation (2 nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	12	18	30	24-26 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Sonia Rahman (DD)
9.12	Training Courses on Fish Cultivation (3 rd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	25	13	38	11-13 December 2018	114	Project Beneficiaries	Rakhi Nandi (AD)
9.13	Fish Cultivation (4th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	25	11	36	19-21 January 2019	108	Project Beneficiaries	Farida Yasmin (AD)
9.14	Fish Cultivation (5th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	21	19	40	29-31 January 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Anas Al Islam (AD)
9.15	Fish Cultivation (6th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	23	17	40	05-07 February 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
9.16	Fish Cultivation (7th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	18	10	28	18-20 May 2019	84	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
9.17	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	24	4	28	14-16 October 2018	84	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD)
9.18	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (2 nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	28	10	38	20-22 October 2018	114	Project Beneficiaries	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD)
9.19	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (3 rd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	21	17	38	27-29 October 2018	114	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Shishir Jumar Munshi (JD)
9.20	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (4 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	20	20	40	30 October- 01 November 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)
9.21	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (5 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	12	25	37	03-05 November 2018	111	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
9.22	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (6 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	29	10	39	10-12 November 2018	117	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (D)
9.23	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (7 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	27	6	33	17-19 November 2018	99	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
9.24	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (8 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	18	22	40	25-27 December 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
9.25	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (9 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	34	5	39	12-14 January 2019	117	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Babu Hossain (AD)
9.26	Training Courses on Cow Rearing (10 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	9	31	40	12-14 March 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Hussain (DD)
9.27	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	16	23	39	14-16 October 2018	117	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
9.28	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (2 nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	16	23	39	23-25 October 2018	117	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
9.29	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (3 rd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	22	18	40	06-08 November 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
9.30	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (4 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	30	10	40	01-03 December 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Reaz Mahmud (AD)
9.31	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (5 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	15	25	40	05-07 January 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Sharmin Shahria (AD)
9.32	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (6 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	34	2	36	15-17 January 2019	108	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD)
9.33	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (7 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	21	19	40	09-11 March 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Sharmin Shahria (AD)
9.34	Training Courses on Duck & Hen Rearing (8 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	12	24	36	15-17 June 2019	108	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
9.35	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	10	30	40	04-06 December 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
9.36	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (2 nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	15	25	40	22-24 December 2018	120	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)
9.37	Training Courses on Cow Fattening	EBEK	1	15	25	40	01-03 January	120	Project	Kamrul Hasan (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	(3 rd Batch)	Project					2019		Beneficiaries	
9.38	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (4 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	31	8	39	08-10 January 2019	117	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
9.39	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (5 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	31	8	39	22-24 January 2019	117	Project Beneficiaries	Afrin Khan (DD)
9.40	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (6 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	15	24	39	26-28 January 2019	117	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
9.41	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (7 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	21	19	40	02-04 February 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
9.42	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (8 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	17	23	40	09-11 February 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
9.43	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (9 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	30	10	40	12-14 February 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD)
9.44	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (10 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	26	14	40	16-18 February 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Farida Yasmin (AD)
9.45	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (11 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	35	15	50	24-26 February 2019	150	Project Beneficiaries	Faruk Hossain (AD)
9.46	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (12 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	22	17	39	02-04 March 2019	117	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
9.47	Training Courses on Cow Fattening (13 th Batch)	EBEK Project	1	22	18	40	05-07 March 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD)
9.48	Nursery Development (1st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	19	13	32	13-15 November 2018	96	Project Beneficiaries	Afrin Khan (DD)
9.49	Nursery Development (2nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	28	11	39	27-29 November 2018	117	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Abdul Mannan (DD)
9.50	Nursery Development (3rd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	26	4	30	25-27 May 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
9.51	Fruit Cultivation (1st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	19	21	40	23-25 March 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan (DD)
9.52	Fruit Cultivation (2nd Batch)	EBEK Project	1	27	13	40	28-30 May 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
9.53	Training Courses on Goat-Sheep Rearing (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	11	29	40	19-21 March 2019	120	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
9.54	Training Courses on Vegetable Cultivation (1 st Batch)	EBEK Project	1	27	1	28	21-23 May 2019	84	Project Beneficiaries	Reaz Mahmud (AD)
9.55	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (1 st Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	49	49	18 February - 04 March 2019	735	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Md. Shafiqul Islam (D) Abdullah Al Hussain (DD)
9.56	Office management, computer	Tottho Apa	1	0	49	49	18 February - 04	735	Tottho Seba	Md. Mizanur Rahman (D)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (2 nd Batch)"						March 2019		Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	KamruL Hasan (AD)
9.57	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (3 rd Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	51	51	05 - 19 March 2019	765	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)
9.58	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (4 th Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	51	51	05 - 19 March 2019	765	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Nasima Akhter (JD) Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
9.59	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (5 th Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	50	50	24 March - 07 April 2019	750	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Dr. Karmrul Hasan (JD) Saifun Nahar
9.60	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (6 th Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	50	50	24 March - 07 April 2019	750	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD) Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
9.61	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (7 th Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	46	46	09 - 23 April 2019	690	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Azma Mahmuda (AD)
9.62	Office management, computer fundamentals and gender equality and primary health care (8 th Batch)"	Tottho Apa	1	0	44	44	09 - 23 April 2019	660	Tottho Seba Sohokari of Tottho Apa Project	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (D) Reaz Mahmud (AD)
Sub Total =			62	1185	1169	2354		12424		
10	Orientation Courses									
10.1	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Bangladesh on multi sectoral and inter Ministerial Coordination on food security and nutrition (PSN) for policy Makers and members of AFSEN, Afganistan	1	18	4	22	04-Jul-18	22	Officials of Different Organization	Md. Mizanur Rahman (D)
10.2	Orientation Programme on BARD	Department of Islamic	1	131	71	202	22-Jul-18	202	Students of Chittagong	Dr. Bimol Chandra

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	Activities	History and Culture Chittagong University							University	Karmakar (AD)
10.3	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Department of Development Studies Dhaka University	1	48	17	65	10 August 2018	130	Students of Dhaka University	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (JD)
10.4	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	DLS/BARD	1	8	0	8	06-Sep-18	8		Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
10.5	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Department of Agriculture Extension, Exim Bank Agriculture University	1	23	8	31	18-Sep-18	31	Representative of NATP Project	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
10.6	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Victoria University College, Department of Bangla	1	4	9	13	11-Nov-18	13	Students of Exim Bank University	Dr. Kamrul Hasan (JD)
10.7	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Students of Sylhet Agricultural University, Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Business Education	1	37	11	48	16-18 November 2018	144	Students of Sylhet Agricultural University	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
10.8	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Students of Coxbazar Govt. College, Department of Economy	1	73	11	84	26-27 November 2018	168	Students of Coxbazar Govt. College	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.9	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Southern University Bangladesh, Department of General Education	1	20	8	28	02-Dec-18	28	Students of Southern University Bangladesh	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.10	Orientation Programme on BARD	Bangabandh	1	20	25	45	16-17-11-2018	90	Students of	Md. Babu Hossain (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	Activities	U Sheikh Mujibur Rahman University							BSMRU	
10.11	Visit programme of Korean delegates	Korea	1	2	0	2	01-04 October 2018	8	International Visitors	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.12	Rural Tourism to Develop Rural Economy	BARD	1	17	28	45	03-Dec-18	45	Officials of Different Organization	Abul Kalam Azad (D)
10.13	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Koraiya Kalikapur High School	1	129	121	250	20-Jan-19	250	Students of Koraiya Kalikapur High School	Faruk Hossain (AD)
10.14	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	CCN Science and Technology University	1	36	43	79	22-Jan-19	79	Students of CCN Science and Technology University	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.15	Attachment Programme for SFTC (Batch-01)	NAPD	1	18	22	40	28 February-01 March, 2019	80	NAPD Officials	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.16	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Rediantal School and College	1	16	30	46	15-Mar-19	46	Students of Rediantal School and College	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.17	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Palash Shilpanchal College	1	9	28	37	18-Mar-19	37	Palash Shilpanchal College	Faruk Hossain (AD)
10.18	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Noakhalli Science and Technology University	1	16	35	51	23-Mar-19	51	Students of Noakhalli Science and Technology University	Saifun Nahar (AD)
10.19	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Chittagong Railway High School	1	33	28	61	18-Apr-19	61	Students of Chittagong Railway High School	Faruk Hossain (AD)
10.20	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Islamic International University	1	0	39	39	29 June 2019	39	Students of Chittagong Railway High School	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
Sub Total =			20	658	538	1196		1532		
11	National/International Visitors									
11.1	Visit programme of professor Hyekyuong Kion. Graduate School	Korea	1	4	0	4	27-28 August 2018	8	International Visitors	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	of International Studies EWHA Women University Korea and his Entourage of BARD									
11.2	Visit programme of delegates from "Be the Change (ESVICIS)" Switzerland	Switzerland	1	4	0	4	23-24 October 2018	8	International Visitors	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan (D)
11.3	Surevey Visit of TICA Team	-	1	16	0	16	18 – 19 June 2019	32	International Visitors	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam
Sub Total =			3	24	0	24		48		
12	National Workshop									
12.1	Workshop on Fisheries farming and safe food production in the floodplain through Community Enterprise	Education Health Development Program	1	12	18	30	29-Jan-19	30	Officials of different Organizations	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
12.2	Workshop on Innovation in Civil Service	BARD	1	2	18	20	03-04 May 2019	40	Officials of different Organizations	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)
12.3	In House training workshop on Annual performance (APA) fo officials Bakhraabad Gas Distribution Company Limited	BARD	1	30	69	99	14-15 May 2019	198	Officials of BGDCL	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
12.4	Workshop on Innovation in Civil Service	BARD	1	8	19	27	17-21 May 2019	135	Officials of different Organizations	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
12.5	Workshop on Innovation in Civil Service	BARD	1	100	68	168	17-21 May 2019	168	Officials of different Organizations	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
Sub Total =			5	152	192	344		571		
13	National Seminar									
13.1	Workshop on National Capacity Development for Implmenting Rio conventions through envernonmental Governance (Rio Project)	Rio Project	1	33	9	42	12-Jul-18	42	Officials of different Organizations	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
13.2	Seminar on Rural Taurism and Rural Development	BARD	1	179	50	229	23-07-18	229	Officials of different Organizations	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
13.3	Seminar on Selection of Agriculture Technology and Extension	BARD	1	42	10	52	31-07-18	52	Officials of different Organizations	Dr. A. K. Sharifullah (D)
13.4	Workshop on TQM SIP (Total	BARD	1	40	9	49	14-Nov-18	49	Officials of	Dr. Kamrul Hasan (JD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	Quality Management Small Improvement Project)								different Organizations	
13.5	Seminar on Providing city facilities in every village	BARD	1	180	70	250	31-Jan-19	250	Officials of different Organizations	Mohammad Abdul Quader (D)
13.6	Seminar on Diabetic Control	142th Special Trinees	1	180	70	250	31-Jan-19	250	Bard Officials and 142th Special Foundation Trainees	142th Trainee
Sub Total =			6	654	218	872		872		
14	National Conference									
14.1	51st Annual Planning Conference 2018-19	Rio Project	1	55	26	81	04-05 August 2018	162	Bard Officials	Abul Kalam Azad (D) Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
Sub Total =			1	55	26	81		162		
15	Project Level Courses									
15.1	Workshop on "World Literacy Day"	WEINIP, BARD	1	0	30	30	11-Sep-18	30	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
15.2	Annual Evaluation and Planning Conference (APC)	WEINIP BARD	1	0	250	250	25-Sep-18	250	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
15.3	Training Course on Village Organization Management, Accounting, Computer Operation and Using ICT	WEINIP BARD	1	0	30	30	25-29 November 2018	150	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
15.4	Small Entrepreneur Development by Garment Manufacturing activities to increase the income of women and Khadi Craft and Handicraft.	WEINIP BARD	1	0	30	30	09-23 December 2018	450	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)
15.5	International Women Day	WEINIP BARD	1	0	125	125	08-Mar-19	125	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akter (JD)
15.6	Development of the agriculture, poultry, fish and milk etc production and parlor skills of women cooperatives	WEINIP BARD	1	0	16	16	23 April - 21 May 2019	480	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)
15.7	Self-service education for women's, reproductive health and	WEINIP BARD	1	0	26	26	17-19 June 2019	78	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD) Farida Yasmin (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	environmental development and protection of rights									
15.8	Training and Orientation Course on Union Parishad Management Software	E-Parisad Projec	1	3	37	40	28 February - 01 March '19	80	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
15.9	Basic Computer Application and ICT	Rural Livelihood Project	1	6	24	30	16-20 June 2019	135	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Junaed Rahim (DD)
15.10	Basic Computer Application and ICT	Rural Livelihood Project	1	21	9	30	23-27 June 2019	135	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD) Junaed Rahim (DD)
15.11	CVDP Training Course for project personnel	CVDP Project	1	31	5	36	15-18 April 2019	144	Project Personnels	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan (JD)
15.12	Vermi compost Production & Use (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	8	18	26	12-14 August 2018	78	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Jillur Rahaman Paul
15.13	Vermi compost Production & Use (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	28-30 August 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Babu Hossain (AD)
15.14	Vermi compost Production & Use (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	1	29	30	03-05 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Faruk Hossain (AD)
15.15	Vermi compost Production & Use (4th batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	08-10 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Shishir Jumar Munshi (JD)
15.16	Vermi compost Production & Use (5th batch)	Lalmai	1	11	19	30	11-13 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Anas Al Islam (AD)
15.17	Vermi compost Production & Use (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	03-05 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Shak Masudur Rahman
15.18	Vermi compost Production & Use (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	2	28	30	13-15 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Abdul Mannan (DD)
15.19	Vermi compost Production & Use (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	13	17	30	18-20 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
15.20	Vermi compost Production & Use (9th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	27-29 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)
15.21	Vermi compost Production & Use (10th Batch)	Lalmai	1	12	18	30	01-03 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Azma Mahmuda (AD)
15.22	Vermi compost Production & Use (11 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	19 - 21 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Sharmin Shahria (AD)
15.23	Vermi compost Production & Use (12 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	23 - 25 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Hussain (DD)
15.24	Vermi compost Production & Use	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	02 - 04 April 2019	90	Project	Faruk Hossain (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	(13 rd Batch)								Beneficiaries	
15.25	Vermi compost Production & Use (14 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	13	17	30	09 - 11 April 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Afrin Khan (DD)
15.26	Vermi compost Production & Use (15 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	2	28	30	16 - 18 April 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD)
15.27	Fruit Cultivation (1st batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	12-14 August 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Shishir Jumar Munshi (JD)
15.28	Fruit Cultivation (2nd batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	28-30 August 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)
15.29	Fruit Cultivation (3rd batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	03-05 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
15.30	Fruit Cultivation (4th batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	08-10 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kamrul Hasan (AD)
15.31	Fruit Cultivation (5th batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	11-13 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Abdul Mannan (DD)
15.32	Fruit Cultivation (6th batch)	Lalmai	1	6	22	28	15-17 September 2018	84	Project Beneficiaries	Anas Al Islam (AD)
15.33	Fruit Cultivation (7 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	17-19 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD)
15.34	Fruit Cultivation (8 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	26-28 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
15.35	Fruit Cultivation (9 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	5 - 7 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
15.36	Fruit Cultivation (10 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	12	18	30	12 - 14 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Anas Al Islam (AD)
15.37	Duck & Hen Rearing (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	23-25 October-2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Faruk Hossain (AD)
15.38	Duck & Hen Rearing (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	27-29 October-2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Azma Mahmuda (AD)
15.39	Duck & Hen Rearing (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	16	14	30	30 October- 01 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Rakhi Nandi (AD)
15.40	Duck & Hen Rearing (4 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	15-17 January 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
15.41	Duck & Hen Rearing (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	15	25	22-24 January 2019	75	Project Beneficiaries	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD)
15.42	Duck & Hen Rearing (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	12	17	29	29-31 January 2019	87	Project Beneficiaries	Junaed Rahim (DD)
15.43	Duck & Hen Rearing (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	14	16	30	02-04 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
15.44	Duck & Hen Rearing (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	2	28	30	05-07 February	90	Project	Kamrul Hasan (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
							2019		Beneficiaries	
15.45	Duck & Hen Rearing (9th Batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	09-11 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Azma Mahmuda (AD)
15.46	Duck & Hen Rearing (10th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	12-14 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Kamrul Hasan (JD)
15.47	Fish Cultivation (1st batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	18-20 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman (JD)
15.48	Fish Cultivation (2nd batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	22-24 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Shak Masudur Rahman (JD)
15.49	Fish Cultivation (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	22	28	25-27 September 2018	84	Project Beneficiaries	Sharmin Shahria (AD)
15.50	Fish Cultivation (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	7	23	30	29 September- 01 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Faruk Hossain (AD)
15.51	Fish Cultivation (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	02-04 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar (AD)
15.52	Apiculture (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	06-08 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD)
15.53	Apiculture (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	09-11 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
15.54	Apiculture (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	13-15 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kamrul Hasan (AD)
15.55	Apiculture (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	26	29	16-18 October- 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Jillur Rahaman Paul
15.56	Apiculture (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	25	28	20-22 October- 2018	84	Project Beneficiaries	Reaz Mahmud (AD)
15.57	Apiculture (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	7	22	29	23-25 October- 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD)
15.58	Apiculture (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	23	27	27-29 October- 2018	81	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
15.59	Apiculture (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	9	21	30	30 October- 01 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Kamrul Hasan (JD)
15.60	Modern Irrigation & Water Management Crop Production (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	9	21	30	15-17 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
15.61	Modern Irrigation & Water Management Crop Production (2nd batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	18-20 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
15.62	Modern Irrigation & Water	Lalmai	1	7	23	30	22-24 September	90	Project	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
	Management Crop Production (3rd - batch)						2018		Beneficiaries	
15.63	Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	25-27 September 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Kamrul Hasan (JD)
15.64	Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	22	28	29 September- 01 October- 2018	84	Project Beneficiaries	Nasima Akhter (JD)
15.65	Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	02-04 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
15.66	Vegetable seed Production & harvesting (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	06-08 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Reaz Mahmud (AD)
15.67	Vegetable seed Production & harvesting (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	09-11 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Rakhi Nandi (AD)
15.68	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	16	14	30	13-15 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Sharmin Shahria (AD)
15.69	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	26	30	16-18 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
15.70	Vegetable seed Production & harvesting (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	20-22 October- 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Afrin Khan (DD)
15.71	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	19	29	03-05 November 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD)
15.72	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	13-15 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
15.73	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	5	25	30	18-20 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Shishir Jumar Munshi (JD)
15.74	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (9th Batch)	Lalmai	1	14	16	30	27-29 November 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
15.75	Vegetable seed production & harvesting (10th Batch)	Lalmai	1	0	29	29	8-10 January 2019	87	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Saleh Ahmed (AD)
15.76	Rice seed production & harvesting (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	11	18	29	01-03 December 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
15.77	Rice seed production & harvesting (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	04-06 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
15.78	Rice seed production & harvesting (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	7	23	30	08-10 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
15.79	Rice seed production & harvesting (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	12	18	30	11-13 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Irin Parvin (JD)
15.80	Rice seed production & harvesting (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	5	24	29	18-20 December 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
15.81	Rice seed production & harvesting (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	8	22	30	15-17 January 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD)
15.82	Rice seed production & harvesting (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	5	25	30	22-24 January 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Saifun Nahar (AD)
15.83	Rice seed production & harvesting (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	29-31 January 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Farida Yasmin (AD)
15.84	Rice seed production & harvesting (9th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	05-07 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury (JD)
15.85	Rice seed production & harvesting (10th Batch)	Lalmai	1	9	20	29	12-14 February 2019	87	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
15.86	Cow Rearing (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	4	25	29	04-06 December 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
15.87	Cow Rearing (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	08-10 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Abdulla-Al-Mamun (AD)
15.88	Cow Rearing (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	5	24	29	11-13 December 2018	87	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Foyez Ahmed (AD)
15.89	Cow Rearing (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	18-20 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD)
15.90	Cow Rearing (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	20	10	30	22-24 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Afrin Khan (DD)
15.91	Cow Rearing (6th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	17-19 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Ranjan Kumar Guha (JD)
15.92	Cow Rearing (7th Batch)	Lalmai	1	14	16	30	23-25 February 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan (DD)
15.93	Cow Rearing (8th Batch)	Lalmai	1	14	15	29	26-28 February 2019	87	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Abdul Karim (JD)
15.94	Cow Rearing (9th Batch)	Lalmai	1	3	27	30	09-11 April 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Fouzia Nasrin Sultana (DD)
15.95	Cow Rearing (10th Batch)	Lalmai	1	13	17	30	16-18 April 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Tanvir Ahmed (DD)
15.96	Mashroom Cultivation (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	15	15	30	5 - 7 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Md. Babu Hossain (AD)
15.97	Mashroom Cultivation (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	12 - 14 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Reaz Mahmud (AD)
15.98	Mashroom Cultivation (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	1	29	30	19 - 21 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Abdulla-Al-Mamun (AD)
15.99	Mashroom Cultivation (4th Batch)	Lalmai	1	5	25	30	23 - 25 March 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Dr. Shishir Jumar Munshi (JD)
15.100	Mashroom Cultivation (5th Batch)	Lalmai	1	7	23	30	02 - 04 April 2019	90	Project	Azma Mahmuda (AD)

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Types of Participant	Course Director/Asso. Course Director/Asstt. Course Director
									Beneficiaries	
15.101	Mashroom Cultivation (6 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	2	28	30	28 - 30 April 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Sonia Rahman (DD)
15.102	Mashroom Cultivation (7 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	13	17	30	05 - 09 May 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Farida Yasmin (AD)
15.103	Mashroom Cultivation (8 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	7	23	30	14 - 16 May 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Rakhi Nandi (AD)
15.104	Mashroom Cultivation (9 th Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	20	30	21 - 23 May 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Abdullah Al Mamun (JD)
15.105	Nursery Development (1 st Batch)	Lalmai	1	20	10	30	05 - 09 May 2019	150	Project Beneficiaries	Anas Al Islam (AD)
15.106	Nursery Development (2 nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	6	24	30	12 - 16 May 2019	150	Project Beneficiaries	Shak Masudur Rahman
15.107	Organization and Financial Management (1st Batch)	Lalmai	1	0	30	30	22-24 December 2018	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Sonia Rahman (DD)
15.108	Organization and Financial Management (2nd Batch)	Lalmai	1	11	19	30	8-10 January 2019	90	Project Beneficiaries	Kazi Sonia Rahman (DD)
15.109	Organization and Financial Management (3rd Batch)	Lalmai	1	10	18	28	23-25 April 2019	84	Project Beneficiaries	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed (DD)
Sub Total =			109	797	2753	3550		10898		
Gross Total =			232	4,333	5,218	9,551		46,017		

Training/Orientation Programmes Organised by the Faculty Members 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Number of Course Organised				Training Class/Session				
		Orientation/ Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Training Courses	Training Session Conducted	Project Level Training Session Conducted	Book Review/ Field Study/ Session Chairperson	Rappor- teuring	Field Guide	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Director General									
1	Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman	0	0	0	80	96	0	0	0	176
	Sub-total:	0	0	0	80	96	0	0	0	176
B.	Addl. Director General									
1										0
	Sub-total:									
C.	Training Division									
1	Mohammad Abdul Quader	0	1	5	85	1	2	0	2	96
2	Mr. Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury	3	0	4	49	7	2	1	4	70
3	Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed	3	0	5	54	34	0	1	2	99
4	Ms. Saifun Nahar	9	0	5	30	2	0	1	0	47
5	Mr. Kamrul Hasan	3	0	2	21	110	0	0	0	136
6	Mr. Faruk Hossain	6	0	2	17	1	0	0	0	26
	Sub-total:	24	1	23	256	155	4	3	8	474
D.	Administration Division									
1	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan	2	0	2	49	0	2	0	5	60
2	Shak masudur Rahman	4	0	2	28	2	0	0	1	37
3	Irin Parvin	3	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	26
4	Kazi Sonia Rahman	3	0	3	50	0	0	0	0	56
5	Mr. Md. Nazmul Kabir	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
6	Mrs. Sharmin Shahria	3	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	11

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Number of Course Organised				Training Class/Session				
		Orientation/ Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Training Courses	Training Session Conducted	Project Level Training Session Conducted	Book Review/ Field Study/ Session Chairperson	Rappor- teuring	Field Guide	Total
7	Kazi Foyez Ahmed	5	1	3	21	1	0	0	1	32
8	Mr. Anas Al Islam	4	0	2	45	35	0	1	0	87
9	Mr. Abdulla-Al- Mamun	3	1	1	35	0	0	0	1	41
	Sub-total:	27	2	19	270	38	2	1	8	367
E.	Project Division									
1	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	2	0	3	106	71	2	1	2	187
2	Mr. Md. Abdullah Al Mamun	5	1	6	19	8	1	0	2	42
3	Mr. Md. Tanvir Ahmed	5	0	3	22	29	0	0	2	61
4	Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar	4	1	5	181	97	0	1	1	290
	Sub-total:	16	2	17	328	205	3	2	7	580
F.	Research Division									
1	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	0	0	2	59	0	2	0	2	65
2	Mr. Abdul Karim	5	2	8	22	2	2	0	5	46
3	Mr. Md. Junaed Rahim	4	0	6	26	0	0	0	3	39
4	Ms. Rakhi Nandi	3	0	5	31	3	0	0	0	42
	Sub-total:	12	2	21	138	5	4	0	10	192
G.	Rural Economics & Mgt. Divn.									
1	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	1	0	0	57	116	2	0	2	178
2	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	1	0	4	37	0	0	0	1	43
3	Mr. Abdullah AL Hossain	1	0	2	14	0	0	1	0	18
4	Mr. Reaz Mahmud	5	0	4	19	17	0	0	0	45
5	Mr. Bezir Ahmed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total:	8	0	10	127	133	2	1	3	284
H.	Rural Education & Social Development Division									

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Number of Course Organised				Training Class/Session				
		Orientation/ Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Training Courses	Training Session Conducted	Project Level Training Session Conducted	Book Review/ Field Study/ Session Chairperson	Rappor- teuring	Field Guide	Total
1	Dr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury	0	0	2	92	36	2	0	2	134
2	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan	4	0	2	28	3	1	0	3	41
3	Mr. Md. Abdul Mannan	2	1	2	9	1	0	0	2	17
4	Ms. Afrin Khan	3	0	6	21	2	0	1	0	33
	Sub-total:	9	1	12	150	42	3	1	7	225
	<i>Rural Sociology & Demography I. Division</i>									
1	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	1	0	3	63	38	2	0	2	109
2	Ms. Nasima Akhter	9	1	3	48	12	1	0	2	76
3	Ms. Farida Yeasmin	5	1	4	17	3	0	0	1	31
	Sub-total:	15	2	10	128	53	3	0	5	216
	<i>J. Agriculture & Environment Division</i>									
1	Mr. A. K. Sharifullah	0	0	1	54	67	0	0	0	122
2	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi	4	0	1	39	88	0	0	1	133
3	Mr. Md. Anowar Hosain Bhuyan	1	0	2	76	231	0	0	1	311
8	Mr. Md. Saleh Ahamed	4	0	2	22	92	0	0	1	121
5	Mr. Md. Babu Hossain	3	0	2	13	120	0	0	1	139
	Sub-total:	12	0	8	204	598	0	0	4	826
	<i>K. Rural Administration & Local Government Division</i>									
1	Mr. Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee	0	0	1	55	0	2	0	2	60
2	Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha	3	1	2	56	7	1	0	2	72
3	Ms. Fouzia Nasreen Sultana	3	1	3	29	0	0	0	0	36
4	Ms. Azma Mahmuda	5	0	3	35	0	0	0	0	43
	Sub-total:	11	2	9	175	7	3	0	4	211
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K):		134	12	129	1856	1332	24	8	56	3551

Chapter Three
Annual Report
on
Research

Md. Shafiqul Islam
Dr. Abdul Karim
Junaed Rahim
Md. Mosharraf Hossain

1. Introduction

Rural development is a multi dimensional issue that includes the well being of the rural people. In Bangladesh most of the development interventions were targeted to increase the standard of living of the people of rural areas. The rural areas of Bangladesh still need development interventions. Research, in this regard plays the most vital role for identifying the prevailing socio-economic problems of the rural areas. Research could give a concrete way out to the solutions of the rural problems. BARD has been playing a significant role since its inception through conducting effective research in the field of rural development. Some successful rural development interventions were undertaken in this country through the recommendations of a number of researches conducted by BARD in the sixties and seventies. Literally research helps to generate new knowledge and thus recast, refurbish and modify theories. In fact, social research looks for viable solutions to prevailing social problems.

The Academy is mandated to conduct researches on diversified socio-economic issues of the country. The major purpose of the researches of BARD is to bring viable and sustainable development of the rural areas. The Academy emphasizes on the participation of the rural people in the development activities and believes that their problems should be viewed from their point of view. The feedback of the rural poor is emphasized in the research activities of the Academy. The research at BARD is sometimes action-oriented leading to action research/pilot projects. The renowned “*Comilla Model*” was the result of the action researches of the Academy that changed the rural scenario of the country radically. Existing projects are also evaluated through research programmes that help to modify or upgrade the project activities. The research findings and results of pilot experimentations provide valuable data and information to the policy planners for formulating rural development programmes and strategies. The Faculty Members use research findings as training materials and share their views with the trainees, which enriches the training programme of the Academy and helps the participants to be equipped with the knowledge of real situation of rural areas.

2. Research Plan and Implementation

The researches of BARD are taken through following definite steps. The process generally starts with submitting research proposal to Research Division and ends with the publication. The Faculty Members of BARD conduct researches on various socio-economic problems every year in keeping with their fields of specialization. Research Division (RD) of BARD coordinates, advises, collaborates and provides necessary intellectual and logistic supports to the researchers. The Division enjoys the status of a service division with strength of 25 personnel. Prior to the Annual Planning Conference (APC), the Division invites research proposals from the Faculty Members through a pre-structured proforma.

Accordingly, research issues and proposals are initiated individually or jointly by them and submitted to the Research Division for consideration in the next year research plan. The Division then refers the proposals to the Annual Planning Conference (APC) for seeking opinion of invited professionals, academicians, policy planners, research collaborators from various national as well as international organizations. After a thorough discussion on the proposals by the learned participants, these are provisionally recommended for inclusion in the research plan. The collaborative research proposals from other agencies are also considered in the APC for inclusion in the next year's plan. After inclusion in the plan, the concerned researchers prepare their research proposal and present the proposal in the Faculty Members of BARD. Incorporating the suggestions of the Faculty Council and review of the proposal, the proposal is processed for approval by the Director General of BARD. Prior to the planning exercise, the working paper on the research activities of the previous year is also presented in the conference and the participants also review the progress of research studies.

3. Research Budget and Collaboration

The research activities of the Academy are mostly performed under the revenue budget received from the government on an annual basis. It also conducts collaborative research with financial support from different national and donor agencies.

4. Dissemination of Research Findings

The research findings of the academy assist the policy planners by providing grass-roots data and feedback on rural problems with their casual factors and probable solutions. On an average, BARD generally conducts 10 researches every year addressing issues and problems of rural development. The findings of the researches are disseminated through organizing seminars and workshops so that BARD could share its experiences with the policy planners. Moreover, the research results of the Academy are disseminated through publishing reports, newsletters and journals. In the reporting period, printed research reports, annual report, annual plan, BARD newsletters (both Bangla and English) and special news bulletin have been circulated to different universities, research institutes, government departments, ministries and other think tank organizations. A list of major publications during the last year is attached in **Appendix- 1**.

During 2018-19 BARD published 04 research reports which were circulated among different stakeholders.

5. Review of Research Progress 2018-19

The research activities 2018-19 included a total of 26 research studies. Among these researches 07 researches were taken in 2018-19 FY. The other 19 researches were carried over as ongoing researches (details can be seen in the Appendix-2 & 3).

6. Action Taken against the Suggestions of Last APC

Sl. No.	Major Suggestions	Responses Against Suggestions
01	The proposed researches for the year 2018-19 seems to be situational analysis rather than examining the existing problems. The fund allocation for each research should be increased so that effective research could be conducted	Researches are taken addressing the existing problems of the country. Moreover, BARD has taken initiative to increase the research budget and to encourage the researchers to propose researches with sufficient budget.
02	Initiatives should be taken to build up the capacity of the Faculty Members of BARD. BARD can initiate human resource development plan for its Faculty Members.	BARD regularly takes initiatives to develop the capacity of the Faculty Members. Faculty Members take part in different foreign and in country training programmes keeping proximity with their academic
03	BARD could create an online based archive for its research reports so that the findings of the researches could be disseminated.	BARD has taken initiatives to disseminate the information of research through its website. Gist of recently completed researches can be found in the website. Moreover, the whole research activities of BARD have been included in the automation system
04	Data generation is one of the challenges for the Academy. This has also been emphasized in the SDGs. Networking could be one of the vital initiatives of BARD.	BARD will take proper initiative to create efficiency in managing data of researches. In this regard, tab based data collection could be initiated.
05	The research methods could be made stronger. In this regard suggestions from statistician can be taken to frame the methodology of these researches. BARD should have expert Faculties on statistics.	The researchers are requested to make the methodology stronger while submitting the proposal in the research division. Moreover, research division scrutinizes the whole proposal after submitted by the researches.
06	New researches should be taken addressing the socio-economic development of the South-Western area of Bangladesh. BARD could conduct study for the poor people of the South-Western area of Bangladesh.	New research has been taken addressing the socio-economic development of the South-Western area of Bangladesh.

7. Proposed Research Studies during 2019-20

Research proposals were invited from Research Division about one and half month prior to APC with a set format. The Faculty members were requested to prepare research proposals in line with the rural development issues mentioned in the PRS, SDGs, Rural Development Policy, Vision 2041 and priority areas of the Government. The list of the proposed research studies are given in the following table. Moreover, brief summary of the research proposals proposed by the Faculty members are attached in Appendix-3.

Sl. No	Title of the Study	Name of the Researchers	Sponsor
01	Role of Agroforestry in Achieving Food Security of Upland Smallholders: A Study on Lalmai Hill Areas of Cumilla District	Mr. Salah Ahmed Assistant Director	BARD
02	Usage and Disposal of Single Use Plastic Bags: Selected Cases of Rural Areas in Bangladesh	Mr. Anas Al Islam Assistant Director	BARD
03	Sustainable Livelihood Through Community Participation: A Case of Khosbash Union	Ms. Saifun Nahar Assistant Director	BARD
04	Causes and Consequences of Migration to Urban Areas: Selected Cases of Bangladesh	Kazi Foyez Ahmed Assistant Director	BARD
05	Opportunities and Challenges in Utilizing Solar Energy for Irrigation and Home Systems	Mr. Md. Zamil Uddin Assistant Director	BARD
06	Performance of Artificial Insemination for Livestock Development: Selected Areas of Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Anwar Hossain Assistant Director	BARD
07	Effects of Vermicompost on Summer Grafted Tomato Sapling in Lalmai Hilly Soils of Cumilla District	Dr. Md. Anwar Hossain Bhuyan Deputy Director Mr. Kamrul Hasan Assistant Director Md. Babu Hossain Assistant Director	BARD
08	Ensuring Farmer's Right through Agricultural Cooperatives and Leadership Dynamics: Cases of Some Selected Areas of Bangladesh	Mr. Junaed Rahim Deputy Director	BARD
09	Conducting Needs Assessments for Establishment of a Vocational/Technical Training Institute, Training Needs and Curriculum Assessment of the Intended Institute at Matarbari, Maheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar District	Mr. Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Director Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun Joint Director Mr. Abdulah Al Hussain Deputy Director Mr. Junaed Rahim Deputy Director	Technical and Madrasa Education Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh.

8. BARD as Link Institute of CIRDP

BARD acts as the link institute of CIRDP in Bangladesh. Research division is the link desk of CIRDP. This division coordinates in development works, collaborative research, provides country data and status of rural development as and when required by CIRDP. BARD conducted a number of studies in collaboration with CIRDP since its inception.

In the reporting period CIRDP has provided technical support in organic potato plantation in the Agricultural Demonstration Plot of BARD. Moreover, CIRDP has provided technical knowledge support in setting up Mushroom Center at BARD

9. Linkage with National and International Organizations

Research under Collaboration

BARD regularly conducts research with the collaboration of different national and international organizations. BARD also conducts research with the collaboration of AARDO, USAID and UNDP. In the reporting period BARD has conducted two researches with response to the BoG and Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives. The title of these two researches is '*Micro Credit Operation by the Public Setor in BD: Origin, Performance and Replication*' and '*Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentials*'. Moreover, one research on '*Conducting Needs Assessments for Establishment of a Vocational/Technical Training Institute, Training Needs and Curriculum Assessment of the Intended Institute at Matarbari, Maheshkhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar District*' with the collaboration of Technical and Madrasa Education Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh.ELG

10. Recent Initiatives

BARD has initiated online based training course on Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers with the collaboration of a2i programme of government. Now interested persons can now participate in this online based training course in the Mukto Path platform with free of cost. The initial ideas of research methodology can be learned through this online version. After completing the online training programme in Mukto Path platform, the participants could attend the full course at BARD by paying course fees.

11. Capacity Building of BARD Faculty Members

BARD regularly takes initiatives to strengthen its Faculty through training and higher studies. The list of the Faculty members attending higher studies is given below:

Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Name of the Institute/University	Nature of Degree	Name and Designation of the Faculty Member	Status
02.	PhD Programme	Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), Rajshahi, Bangladesh	PhD	Mr. Benzir Ahmed Deputy Director	On going
03.	Social Policy for Development	International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands	MA in Development Studies	Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain Deputy Director	Completed
04.	PhD Programme		PhD	Mr. Abu Taleb Deputy Director	On going

12. Completed Research Studies during 2018-19

The Faculty members of BARD completed 06 research works in reporting period. The completed research works include highlights of some of the completed researches are given in Annexure- 5.

Sl. No.	Title of the Completed Researches
01.	Paradox and Dynamics of Women Leadership at the Grassroots Based Local Government: The Case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh
02.	Empowerment and Food Security among Vulnerable Women Group in Selected Districts of Bangladesh
03.	Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh
04.	Micro Credit Operation by the Public Sector in BD: Origin, Performance and Replication.
05.	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentialities
06.	River Bank Erosion and its Effects on Rural Society in Bangladesh
07.	Lives and Hopes of the People of Former Enclaves inside Bangladesh: A search for National Development and Integrity
08.	Village Court and its Potentialities in Grievances Reduction of Bangladesh

13. Consultancy Service Provided by BARD Faculty Members

Providing consultancy services to different national and international agencies is also a mandated function of BARD. During reporting period, following Faculty members provided consultancy services on the following areas:

Name of the Faculty Members	Designation	Areas of Work
Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed	Deputy Director (Training)	National Facilitator, CDAIS Project, FAO.

14. Others

One of the important mandates of BARD is to guide the students of different universities in preparing thesis and research reports. In relation to this mandate, research division has been providing academic support to the students of different universities in both home and abroad. In the recent time two students from East West University, Bangladesh has expressed their interest to persue internship at BARD

Annexure -1

Research Status at a Glance

Sl. No	Current Status	Number of Researches
01.	Proposal Writing Stage	
02.	Questionnaire Finalization	
03.	Data Collection	
04.	Tabulation Stage	
05.	Draft Report Writing Stage	
06.	Process of Printing	
07.	Report Published	
	Total	26

Status of Ongoing Researches

Sl. No.	Research Title	Researchers	Tentative Completion	Present Status
1.	Micro Credit Operation by the Public Sector in BD: Origin, Performance and Replication.	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman Dr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Ranjan Kumar Guha Salah Uddin Ibne Syed Junaed Rahim	Completed	Completed. Report yet to submit
2.	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentialities	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam (Team Leader) Md. Mizanur Rahman Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Dr. Abdul Karim Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Md. Tanvir Ahmed	Completed	Under Publication
3.	Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi Benzir Ahmed Junaed Rahim	Completed	Upgradation as per External Review
4.	Empowerment and Food Security among Vulnerable Women Group in Selected Districts of Bangladesh	Abdullah Al Mamun	Completed	Report submitted, waiting for internal review
5.	River Bank Erosion and its Effects on Rural Society in Bangladesh	Dr. A. K. Sharifuallah Md. Reaz Mahmud	Completed	Waiting for internal review
6.	Lives and Hopes of the People of Former Enclaves inside Bangladesh: A search for National Development and Integrity	Dr. Kamrul Hasan Sk. Mashudur Rahman Junaed Rahim	Completed	Upgradation as per External Review
7.	Education Safety Nets in Bangladesh: A Snapshot on Elite Capture	Md. Shafiqul Islam Nasima Akhter Abdullah Al Hussain	December 2018	Report Writing Completed, Report yet to submit
8.	Paradox and Dynamics of Women Leadership at the Grassroots Based Local Government: The Case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Completed	Under Publication
9.	Reaping Demographic Dividends through ICT: A Case of LICT Project	Ranjan Kumar Guha Afrin Khan	December 2018	Report Writing Completed. Report yet to submit
10.	Potentialities and Strategies of Public Private Partnership in Rural Development of Bangladesh	Abdul Karim Afrin Khan	December 2018	Data Collection
11.	Family and Human Development Aspirations: Socialization at Bangladesh Transforming Villages	Dr. M. Kamrul Hasan	June 2019	Secondary Data Collection
12.	Village Court and its Potentialities in Grievances Reduction of Bangladesh	Nasima Akhter Azma Mahmuda Farida Yeasmin	Completed	Upgradation as per Internal Reviewer's Comment
13.	Cost Benefit Analysis of Mechanized and Labour Intensive Crop Production	Abul Kalam Azad Md. Tanvir Ahmed Md. Babu Hossain	December 2018	Report Writing

Sl. No.	Research Title	Researchers	Tentative Completion	Present Status
14.	Livelihood and Social Inclusion Pattern of the Migratory Labourers: Case of Five Districts of Bangladesh	Md. Mizanur Rahman Salahuddin Ibne Syed Junaed Rahim Kazi Eovez Ahmed	December 2018	Data Collection
15	Interrelation between Socio-Economic Condition and Dietary Diversity in Rural Areas of Bangladesh: Analyzing the Determinants of Food Security	Abdullah Al Mamun Rakhi Nandi	December 2018	Tabulation
16	Strengthening Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP): Experiences, Rural Changes and Outline of Institutional Sustainability	Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Dr. Abdul Karim Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Kazi Eovez Ahmed	-	Proposal Writing
17	Development Process, Rural Transformation: Potentials and Challenges of Social Entrepreneurship Development	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Nasima Akhter	June 2019	Data Collection
18	Present Conditions of Homestead Plantation in Comilla: A Case Study on Comilla District	Abul Kalam Azad Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Md. Saleh Ahamed Abdulla Al Mamun	December 2018	Tabulation
19	Adoption of ICT in Local Government Institutes in a Developing Country: An Empirical Study on Bangladesh Rural Local Government	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Fouzia Nasreen Sultana Kazi Sonia Rahman Sharmin Shabria	June 2019	Tabulation

Researches taken in the year 2018-19

Sl.	Titles of the Study	Researchers	Present Status
1.	Inclusive Education and Training Towards Autism for Empowerment: A Sociological Study of Selected Villages	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad Ms. Nasima Akter Ms. Farida Yesmin	Questionnaire Preparation
2.	কুড়িগ্রাম ও গোপালগঞ্জ জেলার দারিদ্র্যের স্বরূপ: প্রতিকার ও উন্নয়নে করণীয়	জনাব মো: সফিকুল ইসলাম ড. আবদুল করিম জনাব সালাহ উদ্দিন ঈবনে সাইদ জনাব জোনায়েদ রহিম	Data Collection
3.	Climate Change Effects on the Coastal Livelihoods: A Case of South-Western Bangladesh	Md. Reaz Mahmud	Questionnaire Pretesting
4.	Changing Trend of Rural Economy and Livelihoods of a Typical Village of Cumilla	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Proposal Approved
5.	State of Primary Education in Rural Areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Md. Abdul Mannan Ms. Afrin Khan	Questionnaire Preparation
6.	Union Parishad Complex in Bangladesh: Challenges and Potentialities	Dr. Abdul Karim	Proposal Writing
7.	Engaging Community for Commercial Endeavour through Community Enterprise: Process, Problems and Prospects	Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha Mr. Md. Tanvir Ahmed Mr. Anas Al Islam	Questionnaire Preparation

Outlines of Proposed Research Studies 2019-20

1. Ensuring Farmer's Right through Agricultural Cooperatives and Leadership Dynamics: Cases of Some Selected Areas of Bangladesh

Junaed Rahim
Deputy Director

Statement of the Problem:

Cooperative has been considered as a significant approach to generate social development through involving the people of a locality setting with some common goals. In Bangladesh, cooperative has a long history. At the initial stage though it functioned with agriculture only, now it is working with economic spheres involving mostly the rural people with multiple goals to achieve rather than only agriculture. Considering its competency and effective utility in post-independent Bangladesh Co-operative Society is constitutionally recognized as on the most important sectors of the economy (Gopal Das, 2016). In the present context, cooperative societies dealing with rural people are mostly seen engaged in forming capital and small credit operation rather than dealing with farmer's right to ensure fare price of their agricultural commodities. Although during the earlier 60's, Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, pioneer in rural development in Bangladesh initiated cooperative programmes involving the rural farmers to solve their own problems but gradually cooperative expanded to addressing other social issues of the rural poor. Krishok Somobay Somiti (KSS) at present hardly any role to ensure the rights of the rural farmers at the context of not getting fare price of their produced crops specially price of rice. Currently farmers are struggling to get the fare price of rice and other agricultural products. Absence of effective agricultural cooperatives and lack of policy interventions could be some reasons for such an alarming situation. If the farmers could not get fair price of rice, it may lead to lose enthusiasm to cultivate paddy by the farmers in the near future which could pose a threat to our prestigious status of food sufficient country. Moreover, strong leadership in agricultural cooperative societies could play a vital role to vitalize the farmer's right. Against this backdrop, it is pertinent to conduct a study to analyze the current situation of agricultural cooperatives and leadership dynamics.

Objective of the Study:

The general objective of the study is to analyze the role of agricultural cooperatives and leadership dynamics to ensure the rights and benefits of rural farmers.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- a. critically analyze the potentialities of agricultural cooperatives in ensuring fair price of agricultural products of farmers
- b. examine the leadership dynamics in agricultural cooperatives
- c. analyze the opinion of the rural farmers about the role of agricultural cooperatives and leadership

Justification of the Study:

Agriculture is the backbone of food sufficiency in Bangladesh. Moreover, in Bangladesh rural community constitutes almost the major portion of the population. Bangladesh has basically an agrarian setting and almost 65% of its total population lives in the rural area and 40.6% (BBS, 2016) of them are employed in agricultural sector and the rest in the non-farm sector. In the recent time, fair price of rice and other agricultural commodities and rights of farmers have become a burning issue. It would be alarming if the farmers get more involved in nonfarm activities due to their disinterest in agriculture and less produce paddy as a means of their livelihood. In this respect, agricultural cooperatives could play a vital role to address this problem. Agricultural cooperatives played a very successful role in ensuring farmer's right in other developed countries like South Korea. Leadership also plays a vital role in making the cooperatives effective and dynamic. Failure of leadership has led to some unsuccessful cooperatives around us. Against this backdrop, it is quite pertinent to conduct a research to address this burning issue.

Research Methods:

The study will be conducted based on both primary and secondary data. A structured questionnaire will be followed to collect data from the study area. The study area will be three Upazilas of Comilla District (Sadar South, Daudkandi and Chandina) of Bangladesh where agricultural cooperatives could be found to analyze their activities. Secondary data will also be used to analyze the recent trends of agricultural cooperatives, leadership dynamics, people's participation etc. The previous research conducted on this area would be used as a source for analyzing the situation. Relevant newspaper articles and websites will also be used as a secondary source. Moreover, some case studies will also be included to highlight success factors of agricultural cooperatives in Bangladesh and in other developed countries like South Korea.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data will be collected by the researcher himself or with the help of data investigators. Data will be collected through questionnaire- one for the members of the agricultural cooperatives and other for the common rural farmers.

Reference:

Gopal Das, (2016), 'Cooperative Societies: Economic Contribution to Bangladesh', International Journal of Ethics in Social Sciences Vol.4, No. 1, June 2016, Page-04
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), (2016), Bangladesh

2. Usage and Disposal of Single Use Plastic Bags: Selected Cases of Rural Areas in Bangladesh

Anas Al Islam
Assistant Director

Background of the Study

Using single use polythene bags is not new at all. Plastic bags have introduced in 1970's (Williamson, 2003) and gained an increasing popularity amongst traders and consumers. In Bangladesh, use of plastics has increased by 80 times in the past 28 years. Plastic comprises 8 percent of the country's waste generated every year, weighing some 800,000 tonnes. Polythene bags are a common and easiest way of carrying different products from shopping mall, market, industry in Bangladesh. Almost all traders like to sell and supply polythene bags with their sold products. Incognizant traders and buyers sometimes throw their used bags to open space, roadside and ponds in rural areas.

Consequently, Bangladesh ranked among top 10 plastic polluted countries due to poor waste management. Disposal ways of polythene bags lead to create serious environmental problems. Deterioration of aesthetic beauty of an environment is a problem caused by polythene bags accumulation in a place (Anthony, 2003). Polythene bags reduce percolation of water and proper aeration in soil if plastic bags enter into agricultural fields. Some impacts of the polythene bags on agriculture are: soil fertility reduction, nitrogen fixation reduction, loss of nutrients in the soil to a greater extent, imbalance in flora and fauna on soil etc. Therefore, while implementing the laws and policies, it is the first and foremost importance to study the usage of plastic bags, awareness level and perception of the users about its adverse impacts.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to assess the usage of single use plastic bags and their disposal in rural areas, including their perception and awareness about legislation and damaging impacts of plastic bags on environment. However, the specific objectives of the study are-

- i) To assess the extent of usage of single use plastic bags at household level in rural areas;
- ii) To determine the rate of disposal and fate of the disposed single use plastic bags;
- iii) To identify the perception of the consumers towards the legislation on banning the use of plastic bags; and
- iv) To assess the awareness level of plastic bag users about its damaging impacts on the environment and agriculture.

Justification of the Study

In Bangladesh, polythene shopping bags still rule the market though its production and use banned nearly 17 years back. Bangladesh was the first country in the world to ban the manufacture and use of plastic bags in 2002 and through the amendment of “Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995” in 2010, it was putting restriction on production, transportation, storage and use of polythene shopping bags.

An estimated 312 tons of single-use plastic are produced per month in Bangladesh, which possess a serious threat to the nation’s health and the environment. Among the produced plastics, approximately 80-85% are discarded after single use and end up in drains, canals and rivers, creating massive pollution in the rivers, which eventually ends up in the Bay of Bengal.

However, still there are some data deficiencies about the amount of usage and disposal of single use plastic bags at household level in rural areas of Bangladesh. In addition, there is lack of information about the awareness level and perception about existing legislation among the rural population in Bangladesh.

Method of the Study

The methodology for this study will include site selection, observation and data collection through questionnaire survey and interviews in formal and non-formal ways. The study will be undertaken in Sadar Dakshin and Monoharganj of Cumilla District; Gajariya and Louhajong upazila of Munshiganj district; and Gabtali and Bogra Sadar Upazila of Bogra district. Two villages will be selected randomly from each upazila to conduct the study. The study subjects will be selected using random sampling technique (Marshall, 1996). Among the visited households, at least one member of the family will be picked up randomly for the study regardless of his/her educational status, sex and occupation. Data will be collected by interviewing any one adult member (aged above 18 years) in the household using a pretested structured interview schedule. Secondary data will be collected from different sources like published books, journals, newspaper etc.

The information obtained from all of the respondents will be coded, compiled and tabulated after completion of the field survey. The collected data for this study will be analyzed by basic statistics such as number and percentage distribution and using SPSS software version 16.

References

- Anthony, A. 2003. *Plastics and the environment*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, New Jersey, p. 379-397.
- Marshal, I. M. N. 1996. Sampling for qualitative research. *Fam. Pract.*, 13(6): 522-525.
- Williamson, L. J. 2003. It’s Not My Bag, Baby. *On Earth: Environmental Politics People*, 25(2): 32- 34.

3. Title: Role of Agroforestry in Achieving Food Security of Upland Smallholders: A Study on Lalmai Hill Areas of Cumilla District

Saleh Ahmed
Assistant Director

Introduction

Bangladesh is facing challenges to maintain stable agricultural production for number of practical reasons. It is hard to ensure food security for the huge population and provide quality life by reducing poverty. Rapid population growth causes the land degradation, conversion of agricultural and forest land to other non-productive purposes. In the same time, natural disaster and climate change cause a disastrous effect on agricultural production. All these factors are causing food insecurity for the smallholders in the upland areas of Bangladesh [1]. These are also true for the large part of Asia as mentioned by Kumar [2].

According to World Agroforestry (ICRAF), "Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and practices where woody perennials are deliberately integrated with crops and/or animals on the same land management unit. The integration can be either in spatial mixture or temporal sequence. There are normally both ecological and economic interactions between the woody and non-woody components in agroforestry" [3]. The narrowest definition of Agroforestry confines it to a type of intercropping where trees are grown to exploit a beneficial interaction with crops or pasture [4]. A broader definition includes the full range of tree plantings and woodland management practices with agricultural crops such as living fences, hedges, woodlots, fruit trees near houses and around the crop fields. This broader definition covers practices included areas under the head of "social forestry". This head is likely to form an important area for a joint strategy between ICRAF and CIFOR [5].

Agroforestry is promoted widely on the basis of biological, economic, and social advantages as a sustainable production system that combines the best attributes of forestry and agriculture. Resource-poor rural households benefit from improved soil fertility coming from the introduction of nitrogen-fixing trees in enriched fallows or through inter-planting. They gain additional income through the sale of tree products such as fruit or timber and gain improved food security associated with the way the perennial component of agroforestry systems that extends the season when green fodder and food supplies are available. At the same time, the quality of the environment is maintained through the maintenance of biological diversity, preservation of water catchments and soil quality, and a halt to the net loss of forested land [6].

It is now recognized widely as an applied science that is instrumental in assuring food security, reducing poverty and enhancing ecosystem resilience at the scale of thousands of smallholder farmers in the tropics [7]. So, Agroforestry has been becoming popular to the smallholder farmers in the upland areas of Bangladesh. It has the potentiality to improve livelihood; as it offers multiple alternative opportunities to enhance farm production and incomes that provide productive and protective (biological diversity, healthy ecosystems,

protection of soil and water resources, terrestrial carbon storage) forest functions to the ecosystems while protecting the natural environment [7,8,9]. Agroforestry has a considerable and positive impact in improving livelihood and food security of upland small farmers. But the crucial role of agroforestry in enhancing food supply and augmenting family income is commonly ignored [10]. Moreover, diversification of crops is expected to create opportunities for achieving a steady and higher rural income. Farmer-evolved agroforestry often resembles natural secondary forest systems in structure and ecology [11]. It can combine short-term and long-term benefits for the household farms as sustainable uses of resources.

Research Objectives

General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to find the practiced agroforestry pattern in the area and its role in achieving food security of upland smallholders in Lalmai hill areas of Cumilla district.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to.

- i) assess the socio-economic conditions of the respondents of the study areas;
- ii) determine the species composition of the agroforestry garden; and
- iii) analyze the economic benefit derived from the agroforestry.

Justification

Agroforestry is a dynamic, ecologically-based, natural resource management system. By integrating trees on farms and in the agricultural landscape, it helps diversify and sustain production for increased economic, environmental and social benefits. Study on agroforestry was carried out in different regions of Bangladesh. Alam and Mohiuddin [12], Alam et al [13], Das, Hassan and Mazumdar [14], studied agroforestry. But no recent study was so far carried out solely on the status and suitability of agroforestry and its contribution towards livelihood support of smallholder's. This study will be carried out to identify the species diversity, food security land resource utilization pattern, and to study their management practices for sustainable production in Lalmai Hill region under Cumilla District.

Research Methods

An exploratory study will be carried out to identify the agroforestry resources, their utilization pattern, economic return of major fruit and tree species, their management activities for sustainable production as well as constraints of agroforestry plantation in Cumilla district, Bangladesh. The sampling populations of the study will be smallholder farmers. The criterion for the inclusion of farmers in the sample who will be engaged with agroforestry practice as primary or secondary livelihood sources. At the same time possess ≤ 01 ha cultivable agricultural land as the wide accepted smallholders definition [1, 2, 5, 11]. The field data will be collected by the following method:

Primary Data Collection

Household Survey by Questionnaire

Primary data will be collected from Lalmai hill areas of Cumilla district. In total, 10 villages will be selected randomly from upland areas of lalmai. The number of respondents per village will be 30 households. A set of semi-structured questionnaire will be formulated to gather information about the basic demographic data, crop diversity, farmer's socio-economic status and a variety of information on farmer's particulars on agroforestry practice to achieve food security.

Secondary Data Collection

All the secondary data and other required information will be collected through various journals, publications, and books available on this context.

4. Title: Performance of Artificial Insemination for Livestock Development: Selected Areas of Bangladesh

Md. Anwar Hossain
Assistant Director

Introduction

Bangladesh is an agricultural based country. The livestock sector is one of the most promising segments of the agricultural economy particularly in the developing world (Delgado et al., 2009). Livestock plays a vital role for providing animal protein in terms of milk and meat. Though Bangladesh is self-sufficient in producing meat, it is lagging behind in case of milk production. The livestock products such as milk, meat are the main sources of animal protein. By augmenting the production of livestock it can mitigate this deficiency. The livestock production of our country is not satisfactory enough. So, the genetic improvement of livestock is the main target and Artificial Insemination may be a potential biotechnological tool in this regard. Artificial insemination (AI) is a process by which semen is collected from the male, processed, stored and introduced into the female reproductive tract using instruments for the purpose of conception (Webb, 2003; Temesgen *et al.*, 2017). It has been widely used for breeding dairy cattle as the most valuable management practice available to the cattle producer and to exploit the superiority of male genetic resources (Webb, 2003; Bearden et al., 2004; Temesgen et al., 2017). In livestock rearing, the producer makes efficient use of the generous supply of sperm available from an individual male in a manner that greatly increases genetic progress, as well as improving reproductive efficiency in many situations. Today, many bulls have been reported to produce sufficient semen to provide enough sperm for 40,000 breeding units in one year (Bearden et al., 2004). AI performs an important role to disseminate the male genetic potentiality and cheapest way of genetic improvement when it is followed by good animal husbandry such as effective heat detection (Noakes, 2009). Another reason for AI is to ensure effective use of semen. An increased number of offspring from a superior sire can be produced when AI is employed. Freezing bull semen can provide up to 200 straws of frozen semen from one ejaculate, equaling 200 AI doses. Overuse of males is prevented and commercial distribution is facilitated. AI helps to prevent the transmission of various venereal diseases, for example, brucellosis, listeriosis, leptospirosis, Trichomonosis and Campylobacteriosis which decrease reproductive efficiency through decreased pregnancy rates, high return rates to estrus and increased pregnancy loss, that play a major role in the economic system of offspring production, and increased safety for valuable breeding animals as mating related injuries are avoided. Furthermore, AI can be used for frozen semen from males that have died or are not physically available for mating due to distance or physical inability (Gamborg, 2005). Although, Artificial Insemination (AI) has been considered as a promising tool to improve genetic potentiality of farm animals, yet, many farmers at field level are not aware of the technology with huge regional variations in terms of knowledge level and adoption of this technology (Foote, 2002). For these reasons AI has become one of the most important biotechnological techniques ever devised for the genetic improvement of farm animals.

Objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess the present status of AI in selected areas of Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- i) evaluate the comparative performance of AI program between the government and non-government institutions in the study areas;
- ii) identify the problems related to AI in study areas; and
- iii) assess the potentiality of AI in the study areas.

Study Method

In this study for evaluating the performance of artificial insemination between the government and non-government organizations, data will be collected from four Upazilas of four districts i.e., Fulchhari Upazila under Gaibandha district, Sadar Upazila under Rangamati district, Sadar Upazila under Kustia district, Barura Upazila under Cumilla district. Total sample size will be 200, 50 from each Upazila. Both primary and secondary data will be collected from the respondents. A combination of questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Case study method will be applied for collecting data in the study. Necessary information will also be collected from different secondary sources like documents of Department of Livestock Service (DLS), Livestock Office, Artificial Insemination Centre of government and non-government organizations in the selected areas, internet and related published reports.

Justification

This proposed study will be helpful for assessing the status of Artificial insemination in these areas. The potentiality of disseminating this mostly practiced technology for further improvement of the genetic makeup of our local non-descriptive animal through planned crossed breeding program. This study will assist to identify the problems related to AI in these areas and to find out the way to solve the problems. This study will also help to consolidate a well-structured and planned cross breeding program throughout the country and to expand cross breeding program that will help to increase milk and meat production because cross breeding improve the genetic potentiality of non-descriptive Dsehi cattle.

5. Title: Sustainable Livelihood through Community Participation: A Case of Khoshbash Union

Saifun Nahar
Assistant Director, BARD

Objectives

The prime objective of the present study is to explore the relationship between the level of community participation and sustainability of livelihoods.

The specific objectives of the research are to:

- understand the level of community participation for community development;
- examine socio-cultural, economic and institutional factors those influence the community involvement;
- review the impact of community driven development project on sustainability of livelihoods; and
identify the challenges/difficulties of management and sustainability strategies in rural areas.

Justification

Community rural development has been at the heart of many developing countries in trying to close the divides that exist between rural and urban populations. The sustainable agenda gives us an insight to not only looking at development projects with short term benefits but rather focusing on the larger term benefits as the later becomes sustainable and even reduces on wastage of resources. The aspect of community development is not only focusing on the present generation but also on the future. Most practitioners think of community development as an outcome physical, social and economic improvement in a community while most academicians think of community development as a process-the ability of communities to act collectively and enhancing the ability to do so. Community development as a profession has deep roots, tracing its origins to social movements of earlier times, such as the sanitary Reform Movement of the 1840s and later Housing Reform in 1949. During the 1950s and 1960s, social change and collective action again Garnered much attention due to the need to rectify dismal conditions within poverty stricken rural areas and areas of urban decline.

Community development is a grassroots process by which communities:

- become more responsible
- organize and plan together
- develop healthy lifestyle options
- empower themselves
- reduce poverty and suffering
- create employment and economic opportunities
- achieve social, economic, cultural and environmental goals

Many development activities/projects have been taken so far to improve the livelihoods through people centered community development. But the sustainability of such efforts is still in question. In the process of this study an attempt will be made to illustrate the factors and

conflicts that hinder the participation. In the course of analysis the impact of community participation on sustainable livelihood will be discussed, within DFID Sustainable Livelihood¹ Framework, which is an important factor to mobilize the community for the participation.

Study Methods

Types of the study

The present study will apply the ex-post facto research design. It will be an exploratory micro-level study.

Methods

Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be adopted in present study for fulfilling its objectives by using primary and secondary data. The primary data collection will be consisting of both quantitative and qualitative techniques. With regard to qualitative data collection, the observation method (non-participant), case study, key informant interview schedule, structured, unstructured and semi-structured questionnaire/interviews, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, focused group discussions, social and resource mapping will be used. The household survey will be done using household schedules to collect the quantitative data.

Sampling Procedures

The study will be conducted purposively in four villages under Khosbash Union in Cumilla. The respondents will be all the household heads, local leaders, government workers and project personal. A questionnaire will design based on the Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA) framework as suggested by the Department for International Development (DFID), 1999).

Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data will be used for the study. Primary data will be collected through structured, semi-structured questionnaire/interviews and checklist. For the secondary data collection the sources like government reports, project documents, available literature and archives will be used.

Data Analysis Tools

The collected data will be calculated through MS excel software and analyzing frequency distribution, mean, percentage, descriptive interpretation, and Sustainable Livelihood Index (SLI) will be analyzing within DFID Sustainable Livelihood Framework.

¹ Sustainable livelihood is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development in order to enhance progress in rural poverty elimination.

6. Causes and Consequences of Migration to Urban Areas: Selected Cases of Bangladesh

Kazi Foyez Ahmed
Assistant Director

Introduction:

In Bangladesh the phenomenon of rural-urban migration which is mainly triggered by rural 'push' factors and urban 'pull' factors is considered as the main cause of unbalanced population growth and distribution between urban and rural areas. This situation in turn affects the healthy development of both urban and rural areas. Many of the aspects of rural-urban migration are still unknown. As such, this study is mainly concerned with an assessment of the consequences of rural-urban migration on the socio-economic condition of urban living both the city dwellers and migrated rural poor.

Justification of the Study:

This study will hit the pin point on the 2018 manifesto titled “Bangladesh on March towards Prosperity” first agenda My Village—My Town: extending modern urban facilities to every village. Also point out in Article 16 of the Constitution that the State shall adopt effective measures to bring about a radical transformation in the rural areas through the promotion of an agricultural revolution, the provision of rural electrification, the development of cottage and other industries, the improvement in education, communications and public health, in those areas, so as progressively to remove the disparity in the living standards between urban and rural areas. The present government will undertake a programme and implement it to upgrade every village to town. This study also relate within SDG’S 17th Goal it full fill GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Objectives of the Study:

The general objective of the study is to know rural 'push' factors and urban 'pull' factors of migration from rural to urban areas and its consequences both at urban and rural areas.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Assess the consequences of rural-urban migration particularly economic aspects (employment, cost of living, urban informal sectors) in the study area ;
- Investigate the consequences of in-migration particularly on social services (education, housing, health and other social facilities) in the study area,
- Find out the major changes on economic and demographic aspects if any due to migration in urban areas.

Research Methods:

The study will be conducted Dhaka, Chittagong and Cumilla Districts. These cities are the busiest cities in Bangladesh. On the other hand the focus areas of the study are push and pull factors of rural to urban migration. The study will be based on both primary and secondary data. Using more than one data collection approach like, case study and focused group discussion will be adopted along with survey method.

Selection of sample size :

Name of City	Number of Respondent
Dhaka	150
Chittagong	150
Cumilla	200

Methods of data collection:

A questionnaire consisting of different information relating to migration will be formulated to collect data. The researcher himself and two research investigators of the academy will be collected necessary information for the study. Moreover two case studies and two focus group discussions from each of the cities will be carried out.

7. Title of the Study: Effects of Vermicompost on Summer Grafted Tomato Sapling in Lalmai-Hilly Soils of Cumilla District

Dr. Md. Anwar Hossain Bhuyan
Deputy Director
Mr. Kamrul Hasan
Assistant Director
Mr. Babu Hossain
Assistant Director

Introduction:

Bangladesh is an agro-based country where agriculture is considered as backbone of the economy. About 80 percent of its population lives in rural areas and 62 percent of total labor force are engaged in agriculture (BBS, 2005). Agriculture plays a vital role through employment generation, poverty alleviation, food security, enhance standard of living by increasing income level of rural population. Agriculture is the main driving force of the economy of Bangladesh employing about 40 percent of the national work force directly or indirectly in this sector. The sector comprises 14% of the country's GDP, of which 55% is being contributed by crop agriculture alone (7th Five Year Plan). Currently crop agriculture is producing food for more than 160 million people from merely 8.75 million hectares of agricultural land (Salam *et al.*, 2014). Many developing countries like Bangladesh benefited from the green revolution in cereal production in the past but were not able to substantially reduce poverty and malnutrition. Vegetable production can help farmers to generate income which eventually alleviate poverty. Among the vegetables tomato is one of the most important vegetables in terms of acreage, production, yield, commercial use and consumption. At present 6.10% (BBS, 2005) area is under tomato cultivation both in winter and summer. It is the most consumable vegetable crop after potato and sweet potato occupying the top of the list of canned vegetable (Chowdhury, 1979). It is cultivated all over the country due to its adaptability to wide range of soil and climate (Ahmed, 1976).

Vermicompost is formed from the biooxidation and stabilization process of organic material which involves the joint action of earthworms and microorganisms and does not involve a thermophilic stage. Vermicompost is a peat like material with excellent structure, porosity, aeration, drainage and moisture holding capacity (Dominguez et al, 1997). Haimi and Huhta (1987) demonstrated that vermicompost is considerably superior to compost with regard to physical and chemical characteristics. Earthworms maintain a stable temperature, accelerating the rate of bioprocesses and preventing enzyme inactivation caused by high temperature (Edwards, 1995). Vermicompost has a vast surface area, providing strong absorbability and retention of nutrients (Zhao and Huong, 1992). The results of a number of experiments showed that by inoculation of earthworms with wide range of organic wastes, nutrient contents were appreciably augmented and C : N ratio narrowed down to a desirable level.

In Bangladesh congenial atmosphere remains for tomato production during low temperature winter season that is early November is the best time for tomato planting in our country (Hossain et al., 1986). It is a good source of vitamin C (31 mg per 100g), vitamin A, calcium, iron etc. (Matin et al., 1996). For better market value, few producers sow tomato from August to September and from December to January for early and late production respectively. Both early and late sowing tomatoes suffer from bacterial wilt and high rainfall. From March through September, tomatoes are practically not grown in Bangladesh due to the adverse weather conditions of summer. During this period, the temperature (both day and night), humidity, rainfall and light intensity, which are actually the basic limiting factors of tomato production in the tropics, remain very high (Abdulla and Verkert, 1968). Although tomato plants can grow under a wide range of climatic conditions, they are extremely sensitive to hot and wet growing conditions, the weather which prevails in the summer to rainy season in Bangladesh. But limited efforts have been given so far to overcome the high temperature barrier preventing fruit set in summer-rainy (hot-humid) season. Its demand for both domestic and foreign markets has increased manifold due to its excellent nutritional and processing qualities (Hossain et. al; 1999). Considering the growing demand and importance of tomato, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) has taken initiative to develop off-season summer and rainy season tomatoes. So far BARI has developed and released 2 hybrid tomato varieties i.e. BARI hybrid tomato-3 and 4 which can be grown during summer and rainy season under polytunnel. Generalization from studies conducted by home and abroad (Mohiuddin et al., 2007; Zaman et al., 2006; Islam, 2005; Rahman et al., 1998; Ali and Gupta, 1978; Gupta and Rao, 1978) regarding the tomato production may not be always applicable due to considerable variation in attributes of the technologies and for various others factors.

Objectives of the Study:

General Objective:

To study the performance of vermicompost on summer grafted tomato ²cultivation in the study area.

Specific Objectives:

- i) to compare the growth and yield performance of summer grafted tomato saplings and true saplings;
- ii) to know the comparative growth and yield performance of summer tomato under vermicompost & cowdung farming;
- iii) to find out the cost benefit analysis of the study.

² Typically, stock or [rootstock](#) are selected for their ability to resist infection by certain soil borne pathogens or their ability to increase vigor and fruit yield. The [scion](#) of the grafted tomato represents the upper portion of the plant and is selected for its fruit quality characteristics.

Justification of the Study:

Presently, Farmers of Lalmai-Hilly area are cultivating different crops including tomato. Most of those are low yield potential. In addition, some areas remain fallow during Rabi season. So, introducing commercially competitive high yielding modern sapling grafted tomato variety in that area might be important steps to popularize grafted sapling tomato variety as well as tomato cultivation. Summer tomato cultivation is labor-intensive but very damageable. It may also create employment opportunity for agri-labor which can change the socio-economic condition. Sapling Grafted tomato production may be profitable which can ensure socially and politically stable community.

Methodology:

This research is aimed at examining the nutrient composition of vermicompost and cowdung and their role either individually or in combination with chemical fertilizers in improving the yield of summer grafted sapling tomato. Data will be analyzed with the help of STATISTIX-10 software. Both graphical and tabular presentation of data will be made for better understanding of the issues.

Treatments:

Factor-A: Types of seedlings

- i) Normal seedlings grown in normal procedure
- ii) Grafted Seedlings

Factor-B: Organic & inorganic fertilizer

- i) T₀: Control
- ii) T₁: 100% Recommended fertilizer (RF)
- iii) T₂: Vermicompost (5 tha⁻¹) + 100% RF
- iv) T₃: Cowdung (5 tha⁻¹) +100% RF
- v) T₄: Vermicompost (5 tha⁻¹) + 75% RF
- vi) T₅: Cowdung (5 tha⁻¹) +75% RF
- vii) T₆: Vermicompost (5 tha⁻¹) + 50% RF
- viii) T₇: Cowdung (5 tha⁻¹) +50% RF

Design: Randomized complete block design

Replication: 3

Plot size: 4 x 3 m²

Crop and Variety: Tomato (BARI Hybrid Tomato-4)

Standard agronomic management practices will be followed during conducting the field experiments. During the field experiments, Growth and yield contributing characteristics of tomato will be recorded.

- i) Plant height
- ii) No. of branches

- iii) No. of leaves
- iv) Canopy Volume
- v) Days to fruit initiation
- vi) Number of fruits plant⁻¹
- vii) Fresh weight of fruits
- viii) Dry weight of fruits
- ix) Yield kg plot⁻¹
- x) Yield t hectare⁻¹

Organic matter and nutrient content (N, P, K and S) of the experimental field will be determined from both pre- and post-harvest soil. The recorded data will be tabulated and the "Analysis of Variance" will be done using computer package MSTATC program. The means will be evaluated with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

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8. Title of the Study: Opportunities and Challenges in Utilizing Solar Energy for Irrigation and Home Systems

Mr. Md. Zamil Uddin
Assistant Director

Introduction

Electricity plays a significant role in developing the socioeconomic status and the standard of living of a country. The demand of energy is increasing with the increasing population. In Bangladesh, energy demand is being fulfilled by fossil fuel. But all of these conventional energy sources are very limited and harmful to our environment. Moreover, the reserves of natural gas, coal and other primary energy resources are decreasing at an alarming rate. In fact this country has been suffering from severe power crisis for nearly a decade. Bangladesh faces a peak load shortage of 30% of total demand and 10% of power plants remain idle due to the shortage of gas supply. It indicates that about 1–2% GDP growth declined annually owing to the shortage of energy and poorer ability of power generation. Under these circumstances, renewable energy resources have the potential to fulfil many criteria of this demand. The government and different NGOs are working hard for harnessing renewable energy especially solar energy through developing solar-powered transportation, rooftop solar system, solar cold storage and dryers, battery charging station etc.

Objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess the extent of solar energy use for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) to investigate the current initiatives of the government and/or other organizations for solar energy development particularly for irrigation and domestic purposes;
- 2) to find out the infrastructural setup and estimated cost in setting up a sustainable, solar energy system in field situation; and
- 3) to derive few recommendations on the basis of research findings.

Justification

Bangladesh has planned to provide electricity for all by 2021, to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 5% from power and other sectors by 2030. In this regard the government of Bangladesh has planned to generate 20% of total generation by nuclear, renewable and cross border by 2030 out of 40,000 MW total expected generations (Power Division, 2014). In Bangladesh, with an average daily isolation of 4–6.5 kwh/m² that falls around 300 days per

annum and the maximum amount of radiation are usable in the months of March–April and minimum on December–January (Khairul Anam *et al.* 2011). It reveals that there is a strong possibility for utilizing solar energy. Solar energy is being harvested as solar home system (SHS), water pumping, irrigation, street lighting, navigational purpose etc. This study aim to find out the field situation and possible potential of solar energy uses with special emphasis on irrigation and home systems purposes at rural areas of Bangladesh.

Methods

The secondary data and to some extent the primary unpublished data will be collected from Bangladesh Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) and other related organizations worked with solar energy. Study area visits and discussion with relevant personnel and stakeholders will carry out using structured questionnaire. Solar energy driven Shallow Tube Wells (STWs) and Deep Tube Wells (DTWs) of private and cooperative of group owners will be the focused issue of the study. On the basis of available solar energy driven STWs and DTWs, four villages under four upazilas of a district will be selected as the study area. A structured and pretested questionnaire will be administered to collect data from managers/owners of STWs and DTWs as well as farmers, used irrigation water from STWs and DTWs. The data will be analyzed through using SPSS, Excel and other statistical packages where applicable.

Highlights of Some Completed Research Study

Title of the Research: Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project: Challenges and Potentialities

Name of the Researchers:

Advisors: Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar, Former Director General, BARD
Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman, Director General, BARD

Researchers: Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Director, BARD; Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD; Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee, Director (Incharge), BARD; Dr. Abdul Karim, Joint Director, BARD; Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury, Joint Director, BARD; Md. Tanvir Ahmed, Deputy Director, BARD

External Expert Member: Dr. Tofail Ahmed, Local Government Expert and Ex-Faculty Member of BARD

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to find out the operational efficiency and limitations of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) project in reducing the rural poverty of Bangladesh.

The specific objectives were to:

- i) Examine the operational aspects of the project at the field level in the light of project documents and guidelines;
- ii) Find out how far the desired outputs like VDOs, capital, productive assets, skill of beneficiaries, marketing centres, Information Communication Centre (ICC) etc of the project are attained;
- iii) Assess the outcome such as agricultural productivity and self-employment status of the beneficiaries of the project;
- iv) Evaluate the impact like household income and incidence of rural poverty along with prospect of institutionalization of VDOs of the project; and
- v) Find out the governance, overall effectiveness, weaknesses, strengths, potentialities and sustainability of the VDOs as well as project.

Research Methods

Cross sectional primary data were collected through different methods and tools. The study team reviewed different publications, research reports, newspaper articles and previous project evaluation documents to have clear understanding about the EBK project activities and its achievements so far. The team collected data through Sample Survey, FGDs, Case Study and Field Observation. Multi-stage random sampling technique was followed to select sample Village Development Organizations (VDOs). From eight Divisions of Bangladesh, one district from each Division was chosen randomly. Two Upazilas from each of the eight

districts and two VDOs from each Upazila were selected randomly. Thus, a total of 32 VDOs were randomly selected from all over the country. Simple Random Sampling (SRS) technique was followed to identify the VDO members for household survey. For this study, the team selected 32 VDOs and each VDO consisted of 60 members. Hence, the population size was **1920**. For finite population, the sample size was calculated by using the statistical formula (Kothari 2004):

$$n = (z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N) / \{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q\} \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

According to the formula the estimated sample size was **320**. Ten members (6 women and 4 men) from each VDO were selected randomly for household survey.

A total of 10 FGDs were conducted in Chattogram, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions only by the study team members in the respective Upazilas. Approximately 15-20 participants attended each of the FGDs. The FGD participants were VDO-members, local government representatives, BRDB officials, Upazila Chairman, UNO, local leaders etc. For in-depth analysis and understanding of the success and failure of the VDOs, eight case studies were conducted under this study. Four successful VDOs and four unsuccessful VDOs were purposively chosen from eight districts. A thorough investigation and analysis was done to find out the cause and effect relationship behind the success and failure of the selected VDOs. For collecting quantitative data structured interview schedule was used and data were collected through face to face interview. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted to gather qualitative data on various aspects. Checklists and open-ended questions were used in collecting qualitative data.

Computer based software (CSPRO) was used for data entry and processing. Research investigators of Research Division of BARD performed the functions of data entry developed by an expert data analyst. T-test was used to compare two different sets of values. This test compares the mean of two samples. For this research t-test was employed to test the significance of some defined variables before and after intervention of EBK. The beneficiaries of the project were also asked to rate the overall performances of the project through five point Likert scale. The total score of a respondent was determined by summing up the weights for responses against each statement which is shown under ‘aggregate score’.

Major Findings

It was found that there is a diversified occupational structure among the VDO members of the EBK project. Agriculture is no longer the only primary occupation of the beneficiaries. The average family size of the VDO members of EBK project is 4.98 comprising of 2.37 adult male, 2.29 adult female and 1.16 children under 5 years. The average land size of the beneficiaries is 57.4 decimals including 38.2 decimals of cultivable land, 12.9 decimals of homestead land, 3.9 decimals of pond, 1.0 decimal of fallow land and 0.6 decimal of other types of land.

Among the respondents, 82% deposited savings on a monthly basis. On the other hand, 14.06% respondents deposited the monthly savings at irregular intervals. On an average, each member saved Tk. 6,866.00. The deposit of contributory savings from project authority was found a little bit irregular. The respondents got varying amounts of contributory savings from the project depending on the length of time of membership and amount of personal savings. The average contributory savings varied from Tk. 4,192.00 to Tk. 4,800.00 while the average amount of contributory savings was calculated to be Tk. 4,610.00.

The highest and the lowest average size of loan for the first time ranged between Tk.13,750.00 and Tk. 8,675.00. For the second time, the amount varied between Tk. 21,000.00 and Tk.15,089.00. For the third time, the amount varied between Tk. 27,777 and Tk.19,130.00. It indicates that there is a small deviation between the existing guidelines and practices at the ground with regard to distribution of loans to members. The current loan approval process was time consuming. It was found that the loan approval process in some cases took more than one month, and in an extreme case it took more than six months. Most of the respondents expressed that loan approval process is slow compared to NGOs. There was a high demand for increased amount of loan. They expressed that the initial amount of loan should be increased to at least Tk. 50,000.00. A sizeable portion of respondents was not sufficient aware of online based credit operation system of the project. Some participants pointed out certain difficulties with SMS. Such as, some borrowers could not read SMS and sometimes they missed SMS due to many reasons. Very often, SMS was deleted due to ignorance. Sometimes, they had changed mobile number.

It was found that, 120 (37.50%) out of 320 received training while 200 (62.50%) were not imparted training from the project. Further, 312 (97.50%) opined that they did not receive any kind of technical support after training. The current average monthly household income of the beneficiaries is significantly high compared to the monthly household income 5 years earlier. On an average, all the respondent beneficiaries have increased their monthly household income by 46% within the period of 5 years after being the members of the EBK project. The mud and thatched walls of the houses of the beneficiaries decreased and tin and brick walls increased which indicates the improvement of their economic condition and standard of living. At present, the number of *Kutchra* latrine has declined remarkably (69 before and only 18 at present) and no open place defecation was found.

Number of income earning members has increased. Among the beneficiaries, 95% opined that their self-employment opportunities increased and only 5% opined that it remained same as earlier. Among the beneficiaries, 94% opined that their poverty decreased and only 6% opined that it remained same as earlier. Among the beneficiaries, 96% opined that their social dignity status improved and only 4% opined that it remained same as earlier, 95% opined that their livelihood status improved and only 5% opined that it remained same as earlier. The t-test result shows that significant changes occurred among various assets of the beneficiaries

after joining the EBK project. The housing status, safe drinking water, sanitation status and electricity consumption status have significantly improved at present compared to the period before joining the EBK project.

It was seen that 78% of the VDOs had full members while 22% of the VDOs were in shortage of members. In case of about 38% of the VDOs no member had left the VDO since they joined the organization. It was also found that 1-5 members from 38% of the VDOs had left the organization while 19% of the VDOs reported that about 6-10 members had left the organization. It was found that 10-20 members received IGA training only in case of 9% of the VDOs while in case of the rest of the VDOs only 1-10 members received IGA training. It was seen that over the last five years, the VDOs of the study areas were able to increase their initial fund almost three times (from Tk. 4.28 lakh to Tk. 12.94 lakh). This is quite a good sign for the VDOs to maintain the fund flow at the society level. It was found that the mean loan amount distributed increased so far in the studied VDOs over the last five years. It increased from Tk. 2.38 lakh to Tk. 4.61 lakh after five years.

The mean number of *Uthan Boithak* (courtyard meeting) differs among VDOs. It ranged from 9 to 11 meetings per year. It was found that a big confusion prevailed among the members. The members were told that they need to provide Tk. 200.00 each month and Government will provide same amount to each in their respective account. Some members did not have the idea that the 'incentive bonus' given by the Government, would be deposited in society account and cannot be withdrawn at any circumstances and it is the property of the VDO, not of the individual members. Another confusion was observed about the own savings amount, which they thought could easily be adjusted with the bad debt. In many places, there had been brawl over this issue between the beneficiaries and project management. This has created serious problem in running the society smoothly at the initial level.

A number of problems were ventilated by the beneficiaries, among which the most serious problems as felt by the beneficiaries are - poor loan amount (88%), shortage of training (52%), no society office (45%) and loan not given timely (17%). Other problems are - shortage of field supervisor, poor monitoring, no provision of loan exemption in case of death of the borrower, etc. Gradually poverty is reducing among the EBK beneficiaries. Their income is increasing and they are becoming self-reliant. There are some advantages of EBK loans. The interest rate is minimum and repayment system is also quite flexible. Borrowers do not need to pay installments weekly. All the participants unanimously agreed that EBK project has been able to improve the social and economic status of the beneficiaries to some extent. As the number of female members is 40 (out of 60) in each society, women got the opportunity to express their loan demand in the *Uthan Boithak*. The project has made the loan available at their doorsteps which not only helps to promote women empowerment, but also enhances the capacity to utilize the loan effectively for increasing the household income.

Recommendations

- (i) The size of the VDOs could be ranges from 30-60 members;
- (ii) Loan size could be re-fixed at Tk. 20,000.00-50,000.00 depending on the business opportunities at the community and capacity of repayment of the beneficiaries.
- (iii) Providing 5% interest on the savings of the beneficiaries' right from the first year and showing it in the passbook could help gain the confidence of general beneficiaries.
- (iv) Provision could be made for reconciliation of bad debts from society fund which can be created from a portion of loan interest (8%) that is added to the society account on a regular basis or special insurance system could also be introduced for reconciliation of bad debts.
- (v) For escalating staff morale, all staff positions need to be fixed either for long term or be transferred to *Pally Sanchoy Bank* in due time by providing service guarantee.
- (vi) To encourage local entrepreneur, the possibilities of establishing '*co-operative market*' for the various products grown by the EBEK beneficiaries at the different locality of the country need to be explored.
- (vii) Training on IGA is not sufficient. There should be more provision for training for the VDO members. The training should be related to the IGA that a particular VDO member wants to investing.
- (viii) UP Chairmen and Members are not actively involved in forming VDOs and at the time of disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries. Their involvement could be increased. UP representatives and local elites could be included during disbursement of loan for making it more transparent.
- (ix) Regular *Uthan Boithak* is essential for VDOs. Regular *Uthan Boithak* and attendance of members should be ensured by the Field Worker of EBEK.
- (x) In order to satisfy demand of loan by the beneficiaries and efficient use thereof, a number of suggestions are: (a) contributory fund to the society could be increased. For increasing fund of the VDOs, government can continue to provide contributory fund to the society for five years; (b) special loan allocation could be provided to disaster-prone areas; (c) borrowers could be informed through SMS regarding payment and remaining balance of their loan; (d) for strengthening the local level monitoring as well as supervision and realization of loan, Chairman and Manager of the respective VDO could be involved actively, and for this service, a small amount of honorarium from service charge can be provided to them; (e) for risk management (for example, sudden death of borrower or serious illness), there should be some security fund to support defaulter. Besides, a principle could be taken to re-adjust his/her savings with his/her loan in case of death; (f) EBEK could provide marketing support to the borrowers for their products; (g) Field Staffs could be provided training on record keeping, accounting and loan management; and (h) Concrete guidelines are needed with regard to utilization of service charge of loan.

2. Title of the Research: Microcredit Operation by the Government Sector in Bangladesh: Origin, Performance and Replication

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Mr. Junaed Rahim, Deputy Director, BARD, Member

Statement of the Issue:

Microcredit as a vocabulary emerged in development literature since 1980s as an alternative system of financing to the un-bankable people. Formal banking system requires collateral for providing credit which is almost impossible for the poor segment of the people. Therefore, the poor and the vulnerable section of people- who lack requisite assets to prove their financial strength, fail to get access to the formal credit system. Microcredit basically developed relying on the importance of social collateral i.e. pressure of group members to repay their credit within a stipulated time. Alam and Mollah (2012) defined microcredit as the provision of small scale financial services to the poor and vulnerable for their investment in productive purposes, emergencies and day to day living needs which is repayable on periodical installment basis. Generally, microcredit is provided to groups or village organizations without any collateral. Majority of the beneficiaries of microcredit are women and the credit is repayable with relatively high interest rate than the formal financial market to cover high operational cost and to generate profit. Besides, informal training and education are provided by some of the MFIs for increasing skills of their respective beneficiaries. They concluded that microcredit operation as a stereotyped credit delivery system is used for promoting survival and subsistence level economic activities especially of the poor female clients. Close supervision and group pressure is the common feature for the success of microcredit. Although microcredit is being operated by both Government Organizations (GOs) and Non Government Organization operated Micro Finance Institutions (NGO-MFIs) in Bangladesh, still it remains under the domain of NGO-MFIs and Grameen Bank (GB). According to the Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) of Bangladesh, Tk.835.12 billion was disbursed among 34.58 million beneficiaries as microcredit during 2014-15 (MRA, 2015). Projects under different ministries covered only 3.5 percent of total microcredit beneficiaries and 2.85 percent of total amount disbursed in the country. Against this backdrop, it is pertinent to observe the operational differences between GO and NGO micro credit programmes and the causes of failure by the government in this respect.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study was to find out the factors behind inadequate outreach of microcredit by the government sector and remedy thereof.

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i) to document the operational process of microcredit delivery by the government sector organizations, NGO-MFIs and Grameen Bank;
- ii) to critically analyze the outreach of microcredit among the government sector, NGO-MFIs and Grameen Bank;
- iii) to compare the management efficiency of microcredit operation by government sector organizations, NGO-MFIs and Grameen Bank;
- iv) to investigate how rural credit system evolved by BARD differs from micro credit of Grameen Bank, and NGO-MFIs conceptually; and
- v) to identify the existing limitations of microcredit outreach and operation of the government sector.

Methods of the Study

Sample Organizations

Considering remarkable outreach of microcredit, four types of MFIs were selected as representative sample MFIs for this study. From the Government Sector (GS), Upazila Central Cooperative Association (UCCA) enrolled with Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB); from Government Sector Foundations (GSF), Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF) and Pally Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF); from NGO-MFIs, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and Thengamara Mohila Somobayo Somity (TMSS); and from specialized financial institutions, Grameen Bank (GB) were the sample MFIs (sample organizations) for the study. UCCAs operate microcredit from their Upazila level setup. Other MFIs have similar official setup in Upazila areas in the form of project office or area office or branch office. Under the area offices of the MFIs there are around 5-10 branches.

Sample Districts and Upazilas

Since the performance of microcredit varies among the geographic locations, the study selected the sample districts and Upazilas based on the 2010 Poverty Map prepared by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). As per plan, at the first stage eight sample districts covering eight Divisions were selected based on the Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) in the following manner:

Criteria of selection, selected districts, divisions covered and poverty categories

Criteria for selection	Selected Districts	Divisions Covered	Poverty categories
2 sample districts from 11 districts with PHR 45% and above	Kurigram, Jamalpur	Rangpur, Mymensingh	Very High Poverty Prone Districts
2 sample districts from 24 districts with PHR between 30% and 44%	Comilla, Sirajganj	Chittagong, Rajshahi	High Poverty Prone Districts
2 sample districts from 19 districts with PHR between 20% and 29%	Habiganj, Patuakhali	Sylhet, Barisal	Moderate Poverty Prone Districts
2 sample districts from 10 districts with PHR less than 20%	Manikganj, Narail	Dhaka, Khulna	Low Poverty Prone Districts
Total	8	8	4

At the second stage eight (8) sample Upazilas (1 Upazilas from each of the sample districts) were selected as sample unit of analysis. The Upazila Level Poverty Map of BBS was used again for representation of different types of Upazilas in the sample. Practically, all programmes in those Districts were not available. For this reason four more districts namely, Gazipur, Mymensingh, Moulavibazar and Khulna districts were covered to fulfill the requirement of covering all Divisions in this study.

Numbers of sample districts, Upazilas and respondents by Divisions

Divisions	Sample districts	Sample Upazilas	Total number of respondents
1. Chittagong	Cumilla	Sadar South, Sadar	
2. Dhaka	Manikgonj, Gazipur	Sadar, Doulotpur, Kapasia	132
3. Maymensingh	Maymensingh, Jamalpur	Sadar, Deoangonj, Islampur	132
4. Sylhet	Hobigonj, Moulavibazar	Baniyachong, Srimongol	132
5. Khulna	Khulna, Norail	Botiaghata, Sadar	132
6. Barishal	Potuakhali	Baufol	132
7. Rajshahi	Shirajgonj	Kajipur, Belkuchi	132
8. Rangpur	Kurighram	Fulbari, Vurungamari	132
Total	12	17	1056

Beneficiary Households Survey

A survey was conducted on sample beneficiary households of sample MFIs of the six organizations. The objective of this survey was to compare the profiles of the beneficiaries of the six sample MFIs and to record their voice on the products. Sample size of households was determined by using the following statistical formula.

$$n = \frac{PQ \times Z^2}{e^2} \times D$$

Where,

n = required sample size

P = 0.50 (For maximizing the sample size)

Q = 1-P= 0.50

e = Permissible margin of error, i.e. 5%

z = 1.96 which corresponds to the 95% confidence level

D = Design effect

Data/Information collection techniques from Upazila/Area offices of sample MFIs:

As required for the study, both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used for data collection on microcredit operation of the sample MFIs. In the initial discussion with experts and review of secondary literature, Upazila level offices of sample organizations were considered as the unit of analysis. Using a semi-structured interview schedule the Upazila level offices (area offices for Grameen Bank and BRAC) were interviewed on their institutional arrangements as well as financial product features. The various aspects of the sample MFIs in microcredit operations and their respective financial products were compared with each other using the data obtained from Upazila / area offices.

Collection of Qualitative Data/Information

The study team carried out extensive interactions including consultations, organizing Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews with relevant stakeholders (microcredit experts, researchers, officials of the MFIs, field staff etc.). Six FGDs were organized at each Upazila level where the officials of the sample MFIs were the participants. In addition, various secondary sources of data such as reference books, official publications, annual reports and relevant research reports etc were reviewed. The data were processed with the use of SPSS software.

Summary of Study Findings

- By definition microcredit is collateral-free. But in practice, GO-MFIs require a good number of documents as dummy collateral (including guarantor in many cases), which are considered as very hard task for the poor and vulnerable. But NGO-MFIs require less

number of such documents than the GO-MFIs to make a person micro-credit beneficiary. For obtaining sanction and delivery of microcredit, sufferings in terms of rigid requirement of too many documents, too many hassling, longer time requirement etc are more in case of GO-MFIs than the NGO-MFIs. Frequency of field visits by the field level workers is more in case of NGO-MFIs than the GO-MFIs.

- Regarding abiding by rules, regulations and discipline, NGO-MFIs enjoy more flexibility than GO-MFIs in operating microcredit. NGO-MFIs enjoy absolute control and authorities on the income earned from microcredit operation than the GO-MFIs under GO implemented projects. Different types of special funds are developed by NGO-MFIs deducting some amount of microcredit money of the borrowers. These funds are utilized by NGO-MFIs in various social development activities of the borrowers, even in repaying the bad debt which results to high repayment rates of microcredit under NGO-MFIs and increase of outreach consequently. This is hardly done by GO-MFIs under the GO operated projects.
- It appears that NGO-MFIs have developed own techniques to deal with defaults, drop-outs, duplications and overlapping of credit of their members. But it is difficult to tackle such cases by the GO-MFIs operated under the projects of GOs. Savings money can be utilized as credit fund by NGO-MFIs which are hardly seen in case of GO-MFIs.
- Once a microcredit is repaid by a group, the time required for disbursement of next microcredit was, on average 8 days in case of NGO-MFIs while GO-MFIs under GO implemented projects take on average of 25 days. NGO-MFIs have system of write off and rescheduling the bad debts but the GO-MFIs have no such opportunities for write off or rescheduling the bad debts. As a result the amount of overdue loan of GO-MFIs is higher than the NGO-MFIs. GO-MFIs emphasize on asset building of the microcredit beneficiaries. But the NFO-MFIs emphasize on microcredit recovery rate. As a result, the GO-MFIs hardly allow another microcredit before completion of full recovery of the microcredit.
- In most of the cases the GO-MFIs provide microcredit under government projects. It is not possible for the project officials to expand project area beyond area mentioned in the development Project document. So, it is difficult for NGO-MFIs to increase the coverage of geographical area and number of beneficiaries rapidly like NGO-MFIs. The GO-MFIs try to follow the criteria of beneficiary's selection more strictly than the NGO-MFIs. As a result the coverage is lower in case of GO-MFIs than NGO-MFIs. Borrowings from multiple sources were found higher among the beneficiaries of GB and GSF than the beneficiaries of UCCA. This helps creating capital base of the beneficiaries of GB and GSF stronger than the beneficiaries of UCCA.

- GB provides more than one microcredit simultaneously i.e. it provides credit for housing in addition to the as usual microcredit at a time. But the beneficiaries of GO-MFIs and other MFIs do not have such type of opportunities. This encourages the poor and vulnerable people more to be beneficiaries of GB than their counterpart GO-MFIs and other MFIs. The interest rate of microcredit under MRA is 15% but in case of microcredit regulation for government sector the interest rate of microcredit is 12%. But due to rigidity and complexity, lower interest rate cannot encourage the poor and vulnerable to become beneficiaries of GO-MFIs more than the NGO-MFIs and GB.
- A portion of bad debt is hard reality in any financial service provision. Like NGO-MFIs government sector does not charge a percentage of interest from the beneficiaries for creation of bad debt fund along with service charges to write off the bad debts in due time. The cost of fund for giving loan from the members saving is low. But, due to risk factors the government sector does not encourage to use savings of members as microcredit fund like GB and NGO-MFIs. There is a kind of microcredit professionalism in the officers and field staff of GB and NGO-MFIs. This kind of microcredit professionalism is hardly seen in the officers and field staff of GO-MFIs
- Under the famous two-tier cooperative system evolved by BARD the process of providing small credit to the farmers and other vulnerable section of people was experimented in Comilla Kotwali *Thana* area in the early 1960s. The concept was expanded under the banner of IRDP. The concept of small credit was branded as supervised credit and the main thrust was to develop capital base through different types of savings and long term seed capital channelized from government. But over the years, dependency on donation and government fund rather than to relying on own financial strength the efficiency of those organizations to deal with credit in a professional way did not develop. Another programme namely Small Farmers Landless Labourer Development Programme (SFDP) was experimented in 1975 by three organizations including BARD to fulfill the credit requirement of small farmers and landless laborers. But sustainability issue of the entire credit programme did not get due priority. GB which started with the similar concept of SFDP gave emphasis on sustainability issue of micro credit.
- In the mid nineteen seventies, government programs for poverty alleviation were inadequate to cope with the then rapid increasing rate of poverty. Donors came forward to combat the then rapid increasing trend of poverty through hundreds of projects. Micro credit was the main vehicle in those projects. Micro credit was extended throughout Bangladesh rapidly through hundreds of donor funded government projects and soft programs of NGOs and others. Against the rigid rules and procedure of the government sector, flexible rules and procedure of NGOs and others helped proliferation of micro credit throughout the country rapidly. Collateral free micro credit operation helped

proliferation of micro credit by NGOs and others against the requirement of various types of collateral demanded by various government projects.

- Donors have become biased to NGOs instead of GOs in financing microcredit programs since late 1980, which helped greater coverage of micro credit in Bangladesh by others than GOs.
- Uncertainty of job after the project period of government micro credit programmes hampered smooth operation of micro credit programmes. On the contrary the benefit and welfare package of NGO-MFIs and Grameen Bank became lucrative to the poor than government programmes.
- Grameen Bank and other NGOs-MFIs accumulated a good savings of beneficiaries through introducing different kinds of saving products. NGO-MFIs and GB successfully created a remarkable proportion of those accumulated savings to micro credit fund. The government programmes introduced less number of saving products for creation of credit fund. As a result the expansion of government programmes of microcredit became slower than NGOs-MFIs and GB.
- Monitoring, supervision and target based work plan of GB and NGO-MFIs helped increase recovery rate while the monitoring and supervision of government programmes were comparatively weaker and absence of adequate target based work plan hampered attainment of the adequate recovery rate of credit by the government programmes. Although micro credit by definition is collateral free but most of the micro credit programmes required collateral in a form or other which discouraged the prospective beneficiaries to take credit from the government sector.
- The NGO-MFIs and GB operate micro credit programmes in a more professional way following the standard rules of banking sector compared to government sector micro credit programs. BRDB and PDBF constituted 83 percent of beneficiaries of micro credit operated by the government sector and these two organizations provided 68 percent credit under government sector. Among the government sector organizations PDBF had more than five lakh beneficiaries compared to other four sample MFIs of the government sector. SFDF covered six percent of beneficiaries and provided 26 percent of credit in government sector. Seventy two percent of micro credit of NGO-MFIs was distributed by ten bigger NGOs while BRAC and ASA distributed 55% of total credit (MRA Report).
- Although direct participation of government sector in microcredit distribution was smaller but indirect participation through whole sale credit market was praiseworthy. It was found that 8.22 percent of total source of fund for microcredit delivery was through PKSF. Sixty eight percent of credit fund come from savings of beneficiaries and cumulative reserve fund of microcredit operation (MRA Report). Products of NGO-MFIs and GB were more diversified than the government sponsored microcredit delivery organizations. This diversification helped to motivate different kinds of clientele that eventually helped to expand the market of micro credit operation.

Recommendations

General Recommendations

- GO-MFIs should come forward to diversify their financial and savings products through mobilizing their respective credit fund from government, development partners and saving accounts of beneficiary's adequacy for channelizing credits to more clients.
- Management efficiency in terms of reducing collateral, reducing credit processing time, increasing monitoring, improving supervision, increasing surveillance and developing microcredit professionalism in officials and field staff should be emphasized more in the GO-MFIs.
- Currently there is lack of political and bureaucratic commitment in considering microcredit as a vehicle for development. Political and bureaucratic commitment is inevitable for increasing outreach of GO-MFIs.
- In the name of voluntary organization the NGO-MFIs and GB enjoy certain facilities more than the GO-MFIs. But, level playing ground is not available for GO-MFIs with NGO-MFIs in those aspects of microcredit operation. Level playing ground should be developed for both GO-MFIs and NGO-MFIs in microcredit operation.

Policy Recommendations

- More and more microcredit fund should be mobilized from beneficiary's savings account, Bangladesh government and development partners to the GO-MFIs to meet the practical needs in real situation introducing flexibility in the expansion of outreach by government project personnel.
- On the basis of past positive and negative experiences of GO-MFIs and NGO-MFIs, a **standardized manual** for microcredit operation by all projects of the government sector should be prepared and followed having flexibility in the context of practical needs to overcome the limitations of the GO-MFIs. A standard and transparent accounting system needs to be developed for both GO-MFIs and NGO-MFIs by Bangladesh government to deal with the credit defaults and auditing problems under GO-MFIs and NGO-MFIs equally.

3. Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh

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Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi, Joint Director, BARD

Mr. Benzir Ahmed, Deputy Director, BARD

Introduction

Jute, as an environment friendly fiber provides a lot of opportunities to farmers for income generation in Bangladesh. Till the end of the 1980s Jute remained as the most significant export item for Bangladesh and had a dominant role for foreign export earnings. Bangladesh and India's jute production generally runs between 20.5 MMT to 23.0 MMT which account for over 85 percent of world production. China, Myanmar, Nepal also grow and produce jute products. The other smaller jute producing countries are Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Cambodia. Pakistan does not produce jute but processes and manufactures jute goods through import of raw jute fiber mainly from Bangladesh. India also imports jute fiber from Bangladesh (Abdullah, 2015). The agro ecological environment of Bangladesh is quite supportive for cultivating good quality jute fiber. In the earlier times Bangladesh dominated in the world jute market and had a great contributing in the country's GDP. Although Bangladesh ranked the second in producing fiber jute, it gradually lost its grip on world market. At present jute alone contributes about 1.58% to GDP without involving any foreign investment. In 2011-12, 1523 thousand tones of jute fiber were produced from 7 lakh hectares of land. The area under jute cultivation in Bangladesh remained almost static during the 2006-10 (Islam, 2014). However, the eagerness of the farmers to cultivate jute, share and significance of jute and jute products in the manufacturing sector and its overall contribution in the GDP has faced a sharp decrease over the decades. Lack of significant efforts and required investments towards product development and diversification and also inability to undertake the technological transformation undermined jute's prospects as a fiber. Failure to follow modern marketing procedures and international trade practices led to the demise of jute as an important globally-traded commodity. All these had adverse impact on production, domestic consumption and export performance of jute. Owing to environmental conditions, scarcity of land for cultivation, high input cost, high profitability of high-yielding variety (HYV) and hybrid crops, and an unfavorable jute-rice price ratio, jute at present tends to be cultivated in less productive land. The consequence of lower productivity and low profit thus gave rise to a vicious cycle. Low output prices and inadequate marketing support and extension services had a significant negative impact on jute cultivation and export earnings (BJRI 2008, quoted by Rahman and Khaled, 2011).

In spite of having draw backs in jute production, the sector still possess huge potential for income generation of the farmers and in the manufacturing sector. The farmers are the key

agents to play vital role in jute production. It is observed in different studies that the eagerness of farmers to cultivate jute is in decreasing trend. The total area that covers jute cultivation was estimated to be 16, 45,118 acres (6, 65,743 hectares). In the year 2013-14 which was 2.24% lower than that of last year? Comparative area estimates of jute crop of 2012-13 and 2013 -2014 are as follows:

Table: 1. Total area of Jute Cultivation

2012-13		2013-14		% of Change over Previous Year
Area (in acre)	Area (in hectare)	Area (in acre)	Area (in hectare)	
16,82,903	6,81,034	16,45,118	6,65,743	(-) 2.24%

Source: GOB, 2014

This decreasing trend shows an adverse impact on the production of jute. There are several reasons for this decreasing trend. The golden fiber as it was called once upon a time gradually lost its footing in the economy and in the farmer community as well. The government of Bangladesh has given priority to use jute made shopping bags instead of using polythene. Therefore, it is believed that the jute industry could take a greater place in the market by producing jute made bags and other usable products. It is a fact that the scientists in Bangladesh has been working to introduce genetic high yielding variety of jute. In this regard, it is to be mentioned that the genetic structure of jute was first invented by Bangladeshi scientist. The study tried to explore the reasons of losing competitiveness of jute sector in the manufacturing sector and the possible ways of promotion of jute products where by the poor farmers could be able to generate their income.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study was to examine the prevailing problems and future potentials of jute cultivation in the country. The specific objectives were to:

- a. examine the present socio-economic status of the jute farmers;
- b. identify the causes of loose of interest of the farmers in jute cultivation;
- c. identify the factors contributing to the variation of prices of jute from producers to users at different levels;
- d. identify the opportunities of promotion of jute products and formulate policy recommendations specially in marketing of jute and jute products.

Major Findings

- The present potentials of jute could not be comprehended by the farmers because of multifarious market dimensions. Although jute has huge market potentialities the farmers could not get the benefit out of jute cultivation. Among the problems actual price of jute seems significant. 167 respondents in the study area opined they did not get the real price of jute.
- The presence of a syndicate in the market is another significant factor for not getting the profit of jute cultivation by the farmers. This syndicate controls the market chain and price for which the farmers could not get the benefit.
- To break the chain of syndicate the government could directly intervene in the market by purchasing directly from the farmers. The respondents opined that price of jute could be rationalized and fixed by the government. Use of modern machines could increase the production. Moreover, the farmers need training on how to use the best technology for jute cultivation.
- The farmers want to increase their production. In this respect the influential factors in the market plays some negative impact. Farmers' association has not been formed in the study areas as a result of which they could not address their problems to the proper channel.
- Increase of cultivation cost of jute is diminishing the interest of the farmers to cultivate jute. Moreover, the hazards in production process such as lack of water bodies/ponds make the situation more complex.
- Farmers usually sell jute in the local markets. The local market is basically the prime channel from where the raw jute moves to its final output. Therefore, the interest of the farmers lies mostly in the local markets. But the local market is mostly controlled by local middleman that is called *Foria*. Here also the interest of the farmers was lost.
- The farmers could not get the benefit because of other factors as well. The local dealers usually collect the raw jute with very low price and store them so that they could sell them in high price in peak period. As a result the farmers again could not get the actual benefit.
- The dealers usually collect raw jute at the beginning of the season. Even at the dealers' level the problem of actual pricing was seen. About 46% respondents at the dealer level mentioned that they did not get actual price form the party they sell jute. Here also the existence of a middle man was seen in between mills and dealers.
- Majority of the dealers (73% of the respondents) sell their jute to the mills. Moreover, the dealers also sell their collected jute to big merchants. This indicates that the large portion of produced jute goes to the mills for further use or export.
- The quality of jute is significant if we need a vibrant jute market. The dealers opined that they did not get quality raw jute due to some malpractice of the middleman. As a result

the mill/ factories also were not getting quality jute although the climatic situation of Bangladesh is very favourable for producing quality jute.

- The dealers also mentioned about the problem of insufficient capital to maintain their marketing business. It was observed that the dealers could not manage sufficient capital to purchase raw jute as a result of which they could not supply good quality jute to the mills.

Recommendations

- The innovative jute products as mentioned in the study should be promoted in the market. We have seen in the study that jute can be used as substitute of poly bag. Moreover, jute is also being used as a raw material of making ink. Dress materials are also made from jute. Our honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has also emphasized on using jute products to minimize the use of poly bags. Now the question is how these products can be brought into limelight in the market. If these products are popularized, the ultimate benefit should go to the farmers. In this regard, these products could be channelized in the popular market outlets and special expo can be organized. To make these products popular in the international level, some popular international promoters can be invited in these exhibitions. Concerned ministry and Jute Research Institute can initiate such plan in this regard.
- The market chain is very significant for the farmers to get the actual price of jute. In this regard the monopoly of the middle man in the market should be diminished. But the question is how this monopoly could be broken and who will take initiative? In every step of market channel a flexible price plan could be fixed by the government. Moreover, the farmers could be given direct access to sell their jute to the mills and factories that produce innovative products from jute. This may not be easy for a single farmer. In this regard farmer's association could be formed in the jute produced areas so that the interest of the farmers could be better served.
- The farmers talked about the lack of institutional support such as lack of training about modern techniques of jute cultivation. In this regard, concerned ministry and institutions could arrange special campaign at the village level to disseminate the knowledge of latest trends of jute cultivation among the farmers.
- Special loan package could be given to the farmers to promote jute cultivation. Moreover, small entrepreneurs of jute made product could also be included in the loan package so that the new innovative products could be promoted.
- The ashes of jute stick can be used for making dry cell batteries, cosmetics, carbon paper, computer ink and various chemical products. This is not so much rampant practice among the farmers of our country to use jute fiber in this way. This could be promoted countrywide as it could be a vital source of income.

Chapter Four
Annual Report
on
Action Research 2019-20

Prepared by

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Introduction

Action Research is an innovative component of rural development evolved by BARD in the sixties. The main feature of the action research is to experiment the new thoughts and ideas of development in a smaller scale to get more insights on the practical utility of the concepts before replicating those ideas in a wider scale. The purpose of the action research was to understand the different aspects of a problem or problems to discover visible and efficient solutions and ultimately to present a model which could be duplicated easily by the respective departments. Dr. Khan advocated that the research work of BARD should have practical orientation through collaboration with other departments. BARD conducted several action researches in collaboration with the Planning Commission and evolves the much acclaimed "Comilla Model for Rural Development". Subsequently, the model was replicated all over the country. Responding to the need of time and local people, BARD experimented two other projects, namely *Small Farmers & Landless Laborers Development Program (SFDP)* and *Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)* in mid seventies and early eighties. The later one is now being implemented by four organizations in one Upazila of each Sixty-four Districts while SFDP is transformed as "Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF)", a self sustaining organization. BARD believes that development is a continuous process and it has continued its efforts to develop new model for rural development considering the need of local people and changed policies. However, the newly approved BARD Act, 2018 state that BARD can now undertake both experimental and larger development projects and program's related to rural development across the whole country. The report narrates some performance of action research activities of BARD conducted during 2018-19.

2. Project Initiation and Approval Process

The project initiation process of BARD consists of several steps. At first the Faculty members of BARD generate new ideas through conducting research, carrying out observation studies and consulting different policy documents. Subsequently the concept paper is presented in the Annual Planning Conference (APC). After getting approval of the APC the project proposal is prepared following the instructions of formats. Project Division of BARD facilitates their initiative by providing technical, administrative support and making liaison with the concerned Ministries/Divisions, Planning Commission, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Economic Relations Division (ERD) and other relevant organizations. Considering the funding opportunities, generally three types of proposals can be formulated for conducting action research. The common funding opportunities are: i) Annual Development Program (ADP), ii) Research Grant of BARD's Revenue Budget, & iii) External Supported Project at home and abroad. Some projects are experimented through signing a MoU with different academic institutes and professional bodies. Some small projects for demonstration under revenue budget got approval from the DG, BARD.

3. Performance of Project Activities during 2018-19

Since inception in 1959, BARD has experimented 56 new ideas on different issues of rural development in order to develop models for improved institutions, administrative structures and methods of production. According to its mandated functions, BARD constantly attempts to generate new ideas for improvement of rural community. BARD has been implementing 9 (Nine) projects during 2018-19 (**Table-1**).

Table 01: On-going Projects of BARD:

Category & Name of the Projects	Duration	Total Project Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Project Personnel
		GOB	Total	
A. Projects Under ADP				
1. Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Comilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project)	July 2016 – June 2020	5055.00	5055.00	DPD: Dr. Shafiqul Islam APD: Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan Component In-charge: Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar Mr. Anas Al Islam Md. Babu Hossain Md. Saleh Ahmed
2. Development of BARD Physical Facilities	January 2017 – December 2019	3439.65	3439.65	PD: Ranjan Kumar Guha DPD: Salah Uddin Ibne Syed APD: Nazmul Kabir
3. Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)	July 2018 – June 2021	310.00	310.00	DPD : Dr. Kamrul Hasan
B. Supported under BARD Revenue Budget				
1. Women's Education, Income & Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)	July 2014 to June 2018	20.60	20.60	PD: Nasima Akhter APD:Farida Yeasmin
2. Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad	July 2017- June 2021	4.0	4.0	PD: Abdullah Al Mamun DPD: Afrin Khan APD: Junaed Rahim APD: Azma Mahmuda
3. E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas	July 2012 - June 2018	4.22	4.22	PD: Fauzia Nasreen Sultana D PD: Kazi Foyez Ahmed

Category & Name of the Projects	Duration	Total Project Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Project Personnel
		GOB	Total	
4. Management and Extension of Dairy, Poultry and Goat Demonstration Farm	July 2018- June 2019	15.12	15.12	PD: Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar
5. Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre	July 2018- June 2019	5.00	5.00	PD: Tanvir Ahmed
6. BARD demonstration Fish Farm project	July 2018- June 2019	6.00	6.00	PD: Anas Al Islam

Major features and achievement of on-going projects have been presented in the following sections.

A. Projects Under Annual Development Programme (ADP)

A.1 Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project)

The main focus of the project is to improve livelihood of poor community of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill areas of Comilla. In 2015, BARD proposed the project to the government under the title of Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming and it was approved finally in 21 November, 2016 as a part of national flagship project, Amar Bari and Amar Khamar. The main features of the project are to familiarize new technologies to rural community with regard to agriculture practices and skill development on income generation activities. Details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure – 1**.

A.2 Development of BARD Physical Facilities

Most of the physical infrastructure of BARD was constructed during early sixties. Recently, government has approved the project in order to improve its age-old facilities. The main activities of the project include construction of a modern hostel, conference hall, swimming pool, school building, vehicles and full automation of BARD operation. Details of the project have been presented in **Annexure -2**.

A.3 Comprehensive Village Development Project (CVDP)

Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)- 3rd phase is a national project of Rural Development and Cooperatives Division under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. Under Annual Development Program, BARD has been implementing *Comprehensive Village Development Program (CVDP) 3rd* phase along with three other organizations of the Government of Bangladesh.

In the CVDP- 2nd phase, BARD was involved in implementing the project in sixteen Upazilas of 15 districts of 5 Divisions. Under this project, one organization in one village was formed to cater all socio-economic needs of its members. Irrespective of age, sex and socio-economic condition, village people can be a member of a CVDP society. A total of 1020 comprehensive village development cooperative societies with the participation of 1.58 lakh members were formed up to December 2015. Recently, 1140 new villages were selected in 19 new upazilas for intervention. More than 1,58,565 villagers from about 1,03,101 households took the membership in the society. Cooperators include male, female, youth, poor, landless, distressed women and so on. They used to practice cooperative principles & practices.

From the project support members of the cooperative societies received both skill and management development training on cooperative management, development, leadership development, livestock development, gender development, entrepreneurship development, vermi-compost and so on. So far, more than 50,000 members received a variety of training. A total of 1,680 youths (male and female) received income generating training on tailoring, electrical house wiring, basic electronics, plumbing, solar panel etc. Now they have been engaged in self -employment. The 3rd phase (four years' duration) of the project is being implementing by BARD since October 2018. One Deputy Project Director (DPD) is deputed from BARD Faculty to carry out the project activities. Details of the project have been presented in **Annexure -3**.

B. Projects Under BARD Revenue Budget

B.1 Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)

BARD undertook a number of projects to eliminate massive suffering of the females and to emancipate them to uphold their position in the society since 1961. In this regard, WEINIP was started in 1993 as a part of such efforts of BARD to improve status and empower females. The major features of the project include formation of village-based women society, accumulation of own capital, engagement of members in income generating activities and development of social awareness development and so on. In 2018-19, 1,096 members in 24 societies were enrolled. A number of training courses were organized for the members of the society. Detailed performance of the project has been presented in the **Annexure-4**.

B.2 Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad

This project aims to strengthen the capacity of local government and village organizations to provide support services from the government and other sources according to the need of rural people. Through this project a total of 13 village organizations were formed in South Khosbash Union of Barura Upazila under Comilla District and the follow up activities were being done smoothly by the Union Parishad itself. The major activities of the village based organizations includes the accumulation of own capital, engagement of members in income generating activities and development of social awareness development and so on. In 2018-19, 729 members in 13 organizations accumulated a total of Tk. 58,72,657 as savings and provided Tk. 40,92,999 as micro-credit from its own capital for different types of income generating activities. The accumulated profit for the micro-credit is deposited in organization's own bank account and then distributed among members of the organizations as yearly earning or profit of the respective society in collaboration with the representatives of Union Parishad. A number of training courses were organized for the members of the society. Detailed performance of the project has been presented in the **Annexure -5**.

B.3 E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas

Local governance is one of the strategic goals mentioned in the PRS of Bangladesh. It is widely recognized that information and communication technologies (ICTs) become the inseparable for meeting the development need of the present century. ICTs are playing the leading role for developing the livelihood of the population (by connecting them) in most of the countries. Bangladesh has much potential to use this ICT based opportunity to bring changes in livelihood and standard of living in rural areas. Promoting e-governance both at national and local level is one of the priority issues of the government. Therefore, application of information technology in the operation of local government is very essential for improving governance as well as service delivery.

In this regard BARD initiated to implement an action research in one union for experimentation. The learning and experiences of this research will be implemented in large scale. The main objective of the project is to provide necessary services to the rural population at their door steps for rural development and to improve their standard of living through promoting ICT based Platform at Local Level. The detaetails of the project can be seen in **Annexure -6**.

B.4 BARD Dairy, poultry and Goat Demonstration Farm

The project has been undertaken by BARD in 2015. Initially it was established jointly by KOICA Bangladesh and BARD. The main objective of the farm establishment is to demonstrate the modern technology based dairy rearing system through training to the village farmers, researchers, university personnel etc. In 2018-19 financial year poultry and goat demonstration unit have been settled there. About 1500 dairy, poultry and goat farmers received practical training on different farm Management. Moreover, students from different universities, beneficiaries from different projects, national and international delegates visited the farm. Recently, a poultry unit has been installed at the premise. Details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure-7**.

B.5 Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre

Since inception BARD has been working to develop the socio-economic condition and livelihoods for rural people of the country by involving them into various types of income generating activities. In Bangladesh every year 1% of cultivable land is decreasing and that threaten our agricultural production. Hence, we need to think about alternative way to income the production. Mushroom is a kind of crop which can be cultivated without any agricultural land and it has very high nutritive as well as economic value. Recently BARD has started “Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre” in its campus with the following objectives;

1. Commercial cultivation and selling of mushroom;
2. Producing mushroom seed;
3. Distributing mushroom seed among the farmers; and
4. Orienting the trainers of various training courses with the mushroom production techniques.

Detail of the project can be seen in **Annexure-8**.

B.6 BARD demonstration Fish Farm project

BARD has been recognized as a fostering ground of green revolution in Bangladesh for its activities in the early 70's. As an academy, BARD always comes out with new models and technologies for rural development, provides training on the agriculture technologies along with real life demonstration. Consequently, establishment of a demonstration fish farm at BARD campus through this project has intended to facilitate the scientific fish farming for the rural people in Cumilla. The details can be seen in **Annexure-9**.

4. Project Related Training Activities during 2018-19

As divisional responsibility, the Project Division of BARD regularly organizes two training courses. Last year, a self-initiated training course on Development Project Planning and Management has been conducted. Officials of government and non-government organizations participated in those training courses. The duration of the course was 5 days . Besides, a two-days long training workshop on DPP Preparation was organized by the Project Division for the Faculty Members of BARD.

5. Status of Proposed Project for ADP in 2018-19

During the financial year 2018-19, a total of 13 project proposals (DPP) were formulated for ADP funding and sent to Ministry for approval. Finally 05 (Five) out of 13 were included in the RADP list of 2018-19 as unapproved projects. Initiatives have been taken for approval from the government of those five projects. Summary of 05 projects have been presented in **table-2**.

Table-02: Status of Proposed Project for ADP in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Duration	Budget (Lac taka)	Present Status
01	Ecological Farming for Sustainable Agriculture Project	July 2019-June 2022	3820	Under Approval Process
02	Livelihood Development through Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprise Project	July 2019-June 2022	4045	Under Approval Process
03	Modernizations of BARD Physical Facilities	July 2019-June 2022	4855	Approved
04	Promoting Livelihood of Marginalized Communities in Cumilla, Chandpur and B-Baria District	July 2019-June 2022	6972	Under Approval Process
05	Livelihoods Improvement of Coastal People through Climate Change Resilient Agricultural Practices	July 2019-June 2022	8367	Under Approval Process

Details of the above mentioned Projects are given below:

5.1 Ecological Farming for Sustainable Agriculture Project

The main focus of the project is to expand practices of ecological farming and adopt appropriate strategies to institutionalize for creating healthy environment and achieving sustainable agricultural development. The main activities of the project include expansion of ecological farming practices, improvement of utilization of surface and ground water, preservation of land and environment, increase agricultural productivity, installation of solar base irrigation system, production of organic manure, marketing of organic products and so on. The details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure –10**.

5.2 Livelihood Development through Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprise Project

The general objective of the project is to increase the contribution of micro enterprise to the household income of the entrepreneurs through developing human, social capital & ensuring access to formal financial institutions, market and reducing the vulnerability related to technological change, changed demand of market and idiosyncratic shocks. The main activities of the project include training on organizational management

for entrepreneurs, financial support from formal or informal financial institute, risk cover through insurance, training on marketing strategy and product design, website development for introducing products of micro enterprises, and organize Union/Upazila based business group and so on. Details of the project are presented in **Annexure-11**.

5.3 Modernizations of BARD Physical Facilities

The physical infrastructure facilities of BARD are very old and were constructed in early 60s. Now in 2018 these facilities are out dated considering the training needs and international linkages of BARD. A new indoor sports complex also required for the trainees to undertake Physical Training (PT) and games especially for the rainy season. The major components of the project are given below:

- Formulation of BARD landscaping and master plan
- Construction of Laune Tennis court and office complex for sports centre
- Construction of modern wash room for BARD cafeteria
- Construction of modern hostel reception
- Modernization of office buildings and residential buildings
- Re-excavation of ponds and construction of boarders with beautification
- Reconstruction of boundary wall of BARD and construction of walkway adjacent to the boundary
- Construction of multi-purpose hall
- Modernization of drainage system inside the BARD campus

5.4 Promoting Livelihood of Marginalized Communities in Cumilla, Chandpur and B-Baria District

The proposed project will be implemented in three Upazilas of Comilla district. The main focus of the project is to mainstreaming the disadvantaged groups through social inclusion. Already, two Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRA) have conducted in two selected Upazilas to identify different occupational groups. About 20 ethnic occupational groups are exists in the proposed project areas. These are *Kamar* (potter), *Kumar* (blacksmith), *Tati* (weaver), *Jele* (fisherman), *Majhi* (boatman), *Maira* (misti maker), *Sutar* (Carpenter), *Napit* (barbar) etc. The general objective of the action research project is to upgrade the standard of livelihood of marginalized people of Comilla district through package interventions of economic and social development.

The specific objectives are to;

1. Enhance occupational skills of marginalized groups in the project area;
2. Give appropriate occupational skills to ethnic people and socially neglected groups like third gender and physically handicapped people;
3. Create a capital base for IGA promotion through savings generation, micro finance and seed capital support;
4. Introduce alternative IGAs for marginalized groups where necessary;
5. Facilitate greater access to institutional supports and services through establishing linkage between target groups and service providing institutions;
6. Create and expand marketing opportunities for the products of target beneficiaries; and
7. Create entrepreneurs among the target beneficiaries.

The important components of the proposed project are formation of society, baseline survey, need assessment, technology improvement and transfer, market survey, product quality improvement, occupation specific skills development, managerial skills development, financial support and capital formation etc.

5.5 Livelihoods Improvement of Coastal People through Climate Change Resilient Agricultural Practices

The major components of the project are:

- Introduction of salt/drought tolerant rice, HYV vegetables,
- Promotion of HYV fruit and medicinal plant varieties,
- Introduction of wind break and wood yielding timber trees,
- Supply of baby duck and black-bengal goats,
- Supply of fish species for farming,
- Training on climate smart agricultural practices,
- Special grant for poor families for income generating activities (IGAs) for its target group.

The details of the project are given in **Annexure-12**.

6 Proposed Project for 2019-2020

For the current year (2019-20) the faculty member of BARD has given some project proposals to project division. Some proposals have been given for ADP funding and some are given for implementing under BARD revenue budget. The title of these projects are given below and the brief description of the proposed projects are given in **Annexure-13 to**

Annexure-21.

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposed Project for 2019-20
1.	Women Empowerment through Education and Entrepreneurship Development (WPEED)
2.	Creating Employment Opportunities and Entrepreneurship for Orphan and Vulnerable Qawmi Madrasa Students at Home and Abroad through Vocational and Skills Development Training
3.	Sustainable Improvement of Aquaculture Production, Marketing and Post-Harvest Loss Management in Floodplains through Community Enterprise
4.	বার্ড জার্মপ্লাজম সেন্টার প্রকল্প
5.	Year-Round Vegetable Production at BARD Campus
6.	Integrated livestock farming and production of value added livestock products
7.	কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা
8.	পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রামের অধিবাসীদের জীবনমান উন্নয়নের জন্য কৃষি পণ্যের সাপ্লাই চেইন ব্যবস্থার আধুনিকায়ন বিষয়ক প্রকল্প
9.	আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের লক্ষ্যে গ্রামে তরুণ উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন

7. Actions Taken Responding the Suggestion of APC 2018-19

Suggestions	Action Taken
BARD should expand its dairy farm	BARD has already taken initiatives to increase the number of cattle. Besides, A poultry and a goat demonstration unit has also been installed
BARD can take different projects on skill development	BARD is regularly providing skill development training by Lalmai-Mainamati project
BARD can take project on indigenous chicken rearing	In BARD demonstration farm Sonali and Faumi Chicken are rearing. These chicken are also given to the project beneficiaries of Lalmai-Mainamati project.
BARD should go forward to make new model for the country as it creates many model since its inception	BARD is regularly taking initiatives for creating model for rural development.

8. Conclusion

BARD has received its name and fame in home and abroad for its innovative efforts for rural development through conducting action research. The uniqueness of the BARD action research is to involve local organizations at the village level, local government and nation building departments. Some projects of previous years are now in different stages of approval process. For the current year (2019-20) faculty members proposed some ideas as project proposal. BARD is concentrating more on preparing project proposal to create new ideas or models for rural development.

Annexure
on
Project Details

**Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through
Integrated Agricultural Farming
(BARD part of Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project)**

PD (BARD Part): Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Director, BARD
DPD (BARD Part): Dr. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BARD

Introduction

Lalmai-Mainamati hill range is about 17 km long and 1-2.4 km wide and about 8 km westward from Cumilla Township. The northern part of the hill range is locally known as Mainamati, while the southern part is known as Lalmai. It covers an area of about 33 sq. km. The present context of agriculture in this area is not so sustainable due to the aftermath of unsustainable farming practices. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to conduct an Action Research in this hill area with modern agricultural technologies for improving their livelihood situation. There are a lot of modern agricultural technologies that have been evolved in different agricultural research organizations but most of them have remained in some confined areas. Massive dissemination of these technologies through Action Research is needed for sustainable agricultural development in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) since its inception in 1959 has been working in the field of rural development for evolving successful models of rural development through Action Research. Some of the successful models evolved by this Academy have already taken by the Government and replicated throughout the country. Thana Irrigation Programmme (TIP) is one of them. Many of the research and action research activities of this Academy are mainly related to agriculture. BARD is always aware of the present problems of agriculture and rural development and willing to undertake Action Research to cope with defined problems. Complying with the national development priorities emanated from NADP and PRSP, BARD has attempted to undertake an Action Research for improvement of livelihood of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill area through integrated agricultural farming.

Project Area : 68 villages of Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South and Burichang *Upazilas* of Cumilla District.

Project Cost: 5055.00 Lakhs

Objectives of the Project

The general objective of the project is to improve the standard of living of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati hill areas of Cumilla through comprehensive interventions in the field of agriculture.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- (i) Increase organic agricultural production and conserve agricultural land productivity;
- (ii) Enhancement of agricultural farming practices;
- (iii) Augmentation of improved cattle/dairy/poultry rearing;
- (iv) Enrichment of scientific fish culture;
- (v) Improve ground water distribution and utilization system;
- (vi) Develop marketing linkage and facilities for agricultural products; and
- (vii) Evaluation of livelihood improvement of the people of Action Research areas.

Progress of the Project during 2018-2019

- 1. **Fund Released** : 575.17 lakhs
- 2. **Fund Utilized** : 572.67 lakhs

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2018-19	Cumulative Progress (2017-19)	Target for 2019-20
1.	Baseline survey and creation of "Village Information Book".	-	Baseline survey of 19,300 households in 68 villages of the project areas has been completed and 68 "Village Information Books" have been prepared and distributed to the VDOs (Achievement: 100%) .	
2.	Recruitment of project staffs	2 Staffs have been recruited and posted to their working places. (Achievement: 100%) .	All the project staffs (28 personnel) have been recruited and posted to their working places. (Achievement: 100%) .	
3.	Creation of VDOs	A total of 74 Village Development Organizations have been created throughout the project areas (Achievement: 74%) .	A total of 223 Village Development Organizations have been created throughout the project areas (Achievement: 74%) .	Total 77 village development organizations will be created.
4.	Enrollment of beneficiaries in VDOs	A total of 3,365 beneficiaries have been enrolled in 74 VDOs	A total of 8,384 beneficiaries have been enrolled in 223 VDOs	Total 3,616 new beneficiaries will be included.

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2018-19	Cumulative Progress (2017-19)	Target for 2019-20
		(Achievement: 84%).	(Achievement: 70%).	
5.	Collection of Monthly savings	Tk.14,593,300.00 (Achievement 84%).	Total Collection of Monthly savings Tk.19,532,200.00 (Achievement 84%).	Tk. 20 lakhs
6.	Micro savings support	Micro savings support has been given to 3,365 beneficiaries (Tk. 14,593,300.00) (Achievement: 100%).	Micro savings support has been given to 8,384 beneficiaries (Tk. 19,532,200.00) (Achievement 100%).	Micro savings support will be given to 10,000 beneficiaries and amount of 2.4 lakhs.
7.	Revolving fund for VDOs	Revolving fund (Tk. 300.25 lakhs) has been given to all the VDOs (Achievement: 100%).	Revolving fund (Tk. 447.25 lakhs) has been given to all the VDOs (Achievement: 100%).	Revolving fund (Tk. 350 lakhs) will be given to 300 VDOs.
8.	Special Grant for ultra poor beneficiaries.	100 lakhs were distributed among 400 poor beneficiaries (40%)	100 lakhs were distributed among 400 poor beneficiaries (40%)	Special Grant will be given to 1000 ultra poor beneficiaries.
9.	Input distribution 9.1 Rice seed	9.1. In winter session, a total of 5,170 kg of aromatic rice seeds (BRRDhan-55, 58, 63, 68, 74 & 81) were distributed among 1,034 beneficiaries, in aus season a total of 3,000 kg rice seeds (BRRDhan 48) were distributed among 600 beneficiaries and in amon season a total of 5,000 kg rice seeds (BRRDhan 49, 72 & BINA Dhan 7) were distributed among 1000 beneficiaries (Achievement: 95%).	A total 18,120 kg rice seed were distributed among 3,624 beneficiaries (54%)	9.1 Ten (10) MT seeds will be procured and distributed among 1600 Farmers
	9.2 Potato seed	-	9.2. A total of 12,000 kg potato seeds were distributed among 300 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 100%).	-
	9.3 Vegetable seeds	-	9.3. A total of 660 kg summer vegetable seeds were distributed among 500 beneficiaries of the	9.3.Vegetable seeds will be distributed among 1000 beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2018-19	Cumulative Progress (2017-19)	Target for 2019-20
			project (Achievement: 100%) .	
	9.4 Bee keeping box with honey colony	9.4.Three Hundred (250) Honey Bee Box were distributed among 250 beneficiaries of the project and as supplementary food in dull period, a total of 1200 kg sugar were distributed among 300 beneficiaries (Achievement: 83%) .	9.4. Five Hundred Fifty (550) Honey Bee Box were distributed among 550 beneficiaries (Achievement: 80%) .	-
	9.5. Fingerlings	A total of 1582 kg fingerlings were distributed among the 451 beneficiaries (Achievement: 45%) .	A total of 3105 kg fingerlings were distributed among the 770 beneficiaries (Achievement: 77%) .	9.5. Ten (10) lakhs finger links will be distributed among 1000 beneficiaries.
	9.6 Poultry birds	A total of 61,350 "Faumi" and "Sonali" chicken of 42 days old were distributed among 2454 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 122%) .	A total of 87,725 "Faumi" and "Sonali" chicken of 42 days old were distributed among 3,509 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 110%) .	9.6. Total 50000 chickens will be distributed among 2000 beneficiaries.
	9.7 Establishment of Vermi-compost unit	A total of 1485 vermi-compost units have been established in projected area (Achievement: 99%) .	A total of 3225 vermi-compost units have been established in projected area (Achievement: 85%) .	9.7. Total 1500 vermi-compost units will be established.
	9.8 Fruit sapling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of total 10,390 fruit plants were distributed among 214 beneficiaries for establishment fruits garden • Total 15,646 fruit plants were distributed among 2326 beneficiaries where each beneficiaries where get 6-7 fruit plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of total 35,036 fruit plants were distributed. 	9.8. 20,000 fruit saplings will be distributed among 250 beneficiaries.
	9.9 Establishment of Nursery	-		9.9. Ten (10) Nursery will be established.

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2018-19	Cumulative Progress (2017-19)	Target for 2019-20
	9.10 Distribution of Mustard seed	A total of 1,200 kg Mustard Seed were distributed among 844 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 50%) .	A total of 1,200 kg Mustard Seed were distributed among 844 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 50%) .	9.10. Mustard seeds 2400 kg will be distributed among beneficiaries.
	9.11 Procurement of Rice planter and Reapers	2 Reapers were purchase.	2 Reapers were purchase.	9.11 Five rice planters and 5 reapers will be procured and supplied to the VDOs
	9.12 Procurement of Solar panel	-		9.12. Ten (10) solar panel based STW will be established.
10.	Preparation of signboard for VDOs	A total of 32 Signboards have been prepared for 32 Village Development Organizations (Achievement: 52%) .	A total of 161 Signboards have been prepared for 161 Village Development Organizations (Achievement: 75%) .	Total 62 new signboards for VDOs will be prepared.
11.	Preparation of training manuals	Mashroom Cultivation manual have been prepared and printed (Achievement: 100%) .	A total 11 training manual were prepared and printed. (Achievement: 100%) .	-
11	Training	❖ A total of 91 batches of training courses were organized and 2710 beneficiaries were participated in the training courses on rice seed production, vegetable seed production, Livestock production, poultry rearing, honey production, Vermi-compost production and application, fruits production, Water and Irrigation management, Fish culture, Organizational and Financial of society leaders, Nursery management and	A total of 181 batches of training courses were organized and 5,375 beneficiaries were participated in the training courses.	Total 120 training courses of different trades will be organized

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2018-19	Cumulative Progress (2017-19)	Target for 2019-20
		<p>Mashroom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All the staffs of the project were provided 5-day training course on orientation about project activities ❖ 12 officer/staffs of the project have received training of trainer on Bee keeping from Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka and Vermi-compost production and application from Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 		
12	Procurement of Vehicles	17 by-cycles has been already procured and distributed among the VOs of the project.	10 motorcycle and 17 by-cycles has been already procured and distributed among the VOs of the project.	-
13	Research and Development (10)	<p>Three researches have been continuing in the field stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentiality of Bee Keeping in Lalmai-Hill areas of Cumilla. • Performance and Economic Viability of Recently Released Rice Varieties in Lalmai-Hill Areas of Cumilla. • Comparative Assessment of Vermi-compost and other Organic Manures in Improving and Productivity of Boro Rice and Cabbage with Sustainable Soil Fertility Management. 	<p>Three researches have been continuing in the field stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentiality of Bee Keeping in Lalmai-Hill areas of Cumilla. • Performance and Economic Viability of Recently Released Rice Varieties in Lalmai-Hill Areas of Cumilla. • Comparative Assessment of Vermi-compost and other Organic Manures in Improving and Productivity of Boro Rice and Cabbage with Sustainable Soil Fertility Management. 	-

Some lessons learnt

1. At the initial stage, many of the poor people of the project areas were not interested to become the beneficiaries of Lalmai-Mainamati project. But, after organizing many meetings at the village level, providing different inputs to the beneficiaries and imparting training to them most of the poor people of the project villages are now motivated to become the beneficiaries of the project.
2. Most of the beneficiaries have been utilizing the facilities of the project (poultry birds, bee keeping box, rice seeds, potato seeds, vegetable seeds, vermi-compost unit, mashroom seeds, fingerlings etc.) including training and getting benefit.
3. Most of the beneficiaries who got vermi-compost unit acquired benefits as per expectation level. They using there vermi-compost in their crop field and at the same time they earn some money by selling vermi-compost.
4. Most of the beneficiaries who got poultry birds (chicken and duck) acquired benefits as per expectation level. A negligible number of beneficiaries could not get the expected level of benefit due to their negligence.
5. Among different vegetables BARI Okra-2 and BARI Brinjal-10, perform well in the beneficiary's field.
6. Almost all the beneficiaries reported about very good performance of BRRRI Dhan-49, 50, 58, 62, 68, 74, 75, 81 in the project area. After harvesting they are selling both paddy and rice with very high price.
7. Many of the pond owner beneficiaries showed their interest for fish culture in scientific manner. By this time who received fish fingerlings are very happy and they are nursing the fingerlings in the ponds as per instructions of Component Leader (Fish culture).

Conclusion

The project is running smoothly. The baseline survey and preparation of 'Village Information Book' have got tremendous appreciation from all levels. It is expected that after successful implementation of this action research project an effective rural development model will be evolved. It is also expected that in near future BARD will able to handover a special rural development model to the government of Bangladesh.

Title of the Project: Development of Physical Facilities of BARD

PD : Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha
DPD:Mr. Salahuddin Ibne Syed
APD : Mr. Nazmul Kabir

Most of the physical infrastructure of BARD was constructed during early sixties. A limited renovation and construction works were carried out in mid-nineties. To meet the growing need for organizing national and international trainings, seminars, conferences the existing facilities are not adequate. The demand for organizing national and international training courses is increasing day by day. On an average BARD conducts about 100 training courses including seminars and workshops in a year where about 5000 participants from home and abroad attend.

Moreover, various organizations i.e. Government, Non-government, private, socio-cultural organisations also use the physical facilities of BARD for organizing their programme which create scope for earning revenue. The existing physical facilities of the Academy are not adequate to meet such increased demands of training and conducting other academic functions. So, expansion of the physical facilities and improving logistic support of the Academy is significantly important in the present context. The development of physical facilities of BARD project is to enhance the institutional capacity of BARD with regard to conduct more courses, workshops and seminars effectively. Initially, the project was approved for January 2017-Dec. 2019 with an estimated cost of Tk. 3439.65 lakh. The project was revised for January 2017-Dec. 2020 with an estimated cost of Tk. 4264.20 lakh on 05.11.2018.

Objectives of the project:

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the physical facilities of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) to increase its capacity to perform training, research and action research activities more efficiently.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- i) Expand and modernize physical facilities of BARD to meet up the requirements of professionals and trainees/participants of home and abroad;
- ii) Develop support-services related to training, research and action researches of BARD ; and
- iii) Expand accommodation facilities for trainees ,venue users of BARD

Major Components of the Project

- ✓ Automation of Research, Training, Project and Different Sections of BARD
- ✓ Procure one coaster and one Jeep
- ✓ Procure one Photo Copier and one Photo Printer
- ✓ Construction of one 5 storied conference hall cum classroom
- ✓ Construction of Three Storied School Building
- ✓ Construction of 5 Storied Hostel with Modern Facilities
- ✓ Construction of swimming pool

2. Total Cost of the Project: 4264.20 lakh Tk.

3. Project Period: January 2017-December 2020

4. Financial and Physical Progress (2018-19)

The project is being implemented in the estimated cost of 4264.20 lakhs from the January 2017 to December 2020 expenditure. Cumulative allocation for the project was Tk. 2246 lakhs up to June, 2019 and cumulative expenditure was Tk.1573.00 lakh which is 36.00 % of the total project cost. The cumulative physical progress is 40%. In the year 2018-19, an amount of tk. 1591 lakhs was allocated. The total expenditure was Tk 1136 lakh which is 72% of yearly allocation.

**Title of the Project: Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) – 3rd Phase,
BARD part**

**Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan
Deputy Project Director (Joint Director), Comprehensive Village
Development Programme -3rd Phase, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD) part, Kotbari, Cumilla**

Genesis of CVDP:

Development is a multidimensional and comprehensive processes where increase the living standard through training as well as participation for community and social wellbeing of the villagers are the major focus of Comilla approach of rural development.

At the different perspective of rural development and cooperative era in independence Bangladesh, Total Village Development Programme (TVDP) evolved by BARD in 1975 for establishing prosperous rural living and golden Bengal, which was the dream of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. TVDP at first commenced its experiment at four villages in BARD laboratory areas, aimed to build up comprehensive village cooperative society from the villagers at all of the villages where all strata of the village community can join the single village organization. The three types of membership are male, female and minor or children are working in CVDP. It was actually umbrella and coordination platform of all round village development in democratic way. Since 1983, TVDP experimental project renamed as Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) and persistently being operated by BARD. After several stages of experiments over the periods successfully by BARD, and later on, since 1991 Rural Development Academy (RDA) . Since 2005, CVDP turned into a national model project of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Now, CVDP is being implementing 162 Upazila (Subdistrict) of all 64 Districts of Bangladesh at its 3rd phase, The four institutions like Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Rural Development Academy (RDA), Department of Cooperatives, and Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) are implementing the project of CVDP-3rd phase. The government of Bangladesh has provided funds for training for the villagers and salaries of the project personnel. It is a national project of Rural Development and Cooperatives Divisions of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.

Objectives of the project

- i. To organize a village based Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society for total development of each village;
- ii. To create self-employment and to enhance income in a planned way according to the ability and potentiality of the youths, adolescents, women and men of all families in each village; and
- iii. To improve standard of living and reducing poverty of the villagers through comprehensive development.

Objectives of CVDP 3rd Phase

The main objective of the CVDP is to organize the village people irrespective of male-female, poor-non poor, occupations, and classes in respect of total socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

Specific objectives of the Project

- Organize a village based Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society for total development of each village;
- Create self-employment opportunity and enhance income in planned way according to the ability and potentiality of the youths, adolescents, women and men of all families in each village; and
- Improve standard of living and reduce poverty of the villagers through comprehensive development.

List of Upazila of CVDP-3rd Phase, BARD part

Sl. Number	Division	District	Name of Upazila	Number of Villages	Comment Old/New	
1	Dhaka	Narayanganj	Sonargaon	75		
2		Munshiganj	Sirajdikhan	60		
3			Gojaria	60		
4		Gopalganj	Tongipara	60		
5			Kotalipara	60		
6			Maksudpur	60		
7		Rajbari	Pangsha	60		
8	Barisal	Barisal	Agailjhara	60		
9			Hizla	60		
10			Ujirpur	60		
11	Chattagram	Cumilla	Cumilla Sadar	75		
12			Burichang	75		
13			Cumilla Sadar Dakshin	60		
14			Chauddagram	60		
15			Homna	60		
16			Chadpur	Saharasti	60	
17		Matlab uttar		60		
18		Haimchar		60		
19.		Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	60		
20.			Bancharampur	60		
21		Nohakhali	Begumganj	60		
22			Subarnachar	60		
23		Lakshipur	Ramgoti	60		
24		Feni	Chhagalnaiya	60		
25			Sonagazi	60		
26		Chattagram	Anowara	60		
27		Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	60		
28			Ukhiya	60		
29		Khagrashari	Matiranga	60		
30		Khulna	Narail	Lohagara	60	
31		Sylhet	Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar	75	
32				Dhkshin (South) Surma	60	
33			Moulivazar	Komolgonj	60	
34			Hobigonj	Madabpur	60	
35				Chunarughat	60	
Total				2160 Villages	Number of old villages 1020	

Progress of the Project of CVDP 3rd Phase, BARD part (June 2018 to June 2019)

- Deployed a faculty member of BARD as Deputy Project Director to run the project.
- An Accounts Officer has been deputed from BARD to accounts and financial management.
- Appointment of 35 Assistant Project Director (APD) (additional duty of Upazila Cooperative Officer) has been completed. Accordingly APD of 35 Upazila of BARD part has been joined the project.
- A 4 day long Training course on project personnel has been completed and 35 Assistant Project Directors and Accounts Officer of CVDP-3rd Phase, BARD part took part the training course. Dr. Mohammed Kamrul Hasan, Deputy Project Director of CVDP-3rd Phase, BARD part performed as Course Director. While Saifun Nahar, Assistant Director(Training) of BARD act as Course Coordinator. Mohammad Kamrul Hasan Khan Project Director (Joint Secretary), Senior Faculty Members of BARD, DPD of CVDP-3rd phase, BARD part and Guest Resource Person took part in the different sessions of the course.
- There are 1140 new villages has been selected in 19 new Upazila of CVDP-3rd Phase, BARD part
- Orientation workshop on CVDP-3rd Phase for Elected Representatives and Government Officials at Upazila level has been completed.
- Upazila project implementation committee has been formed and all of them conducted their first meeting at 35 Upazila level.
- Initial functions of Village survey for first round for 9 Upazila such as appointment of data collectors and data examiners is going on.
- The questionnaire of village survey has been finalized by a committee and print the same from a printing press has been completed. The printed forms of two types questionnaires such as village survey and general information of village has been delivered to 9 selected Upazila.
- According to DPP a double cabin pick up and 19 motor cycles has been purchased in this financial year
- Activate the village workers of the old 16 Upazila
- Monthly joint meeting/ e training for old 16 Upazila has been restart under CVDP 3rd phase of BARD part.
- The requirement of manpower for CVDP-3rd Phase is going on. Director General of BARD and Deputy Project Director of CVDP-3rd Phase, BARD part is working as members of the recruitment committees of Grade 1-10 and Grade 11-20 respectively.

Future Plan

- Recruitment of manpower to the project
- Complete the village survey in 1140 villages from 19 new Upazilas and prepare village information book.
- Conduct training on technical skill for the cooperators of CVDCS.
- Conduct training on cooperative management and other social issues.
- Conduct training on agriculture, poultry, fishery, and livestock.
- Conduct joint meeting and e learning at each Upazila.
- Conduct Project Implementation Meeting of CVDP -3rd phase, BARD part.

Lessons Learnt

- Although breakdown the continuity of the project, substantial numbers of Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society or Samity successfully sustained without the assistance from the project. It is the cases of succeed of the theme of the project.
- The Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Societies at Cumilla and other Upazila demonstrates unique example of sustains the societies through strong participatory leadership, participatory planning and network with service providers. This is success story of CVDP which were initial societies evolved by BARD. Through this programme, an institutional structure following all cooperative laws has been established at each village ensuring the spontaneous participation of all people irrespective of class, sex, religion, profession, etc.
- CVDCS at the village level acts as a workable platform for the delivery of services of different Nation Building Departments, service providers, and NGOs.
- Through CVDP programme, optimum use of local resources, own capital investment and assistance from different government and non-government organizations have made the 'village cooperative' a 'focal point of village development'.

Annexure-4

Title of the Project: Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)

PD: Nasima Akhter
APD: Farida Yeasmin

1.1. Introduction

Females constitute about a half of the total population in Bangladesh. A nation can never progress if its female folk remain in backward position. It is therefore, essential that women should participate in and be integrated into the development progress of the country. Mainstreaming gender issues in the development process is a major concern of the day. The need for integrating rural women in development was felt by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) in early sixties. BARD undertook a number of projects to eliminate massive suffering of the females and to emancipate them to uphold their position in the society since 1961. **Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)** was started in 1993 as a part of such efforts of BARD to improve status and empower females and evolve a replicable model for the development of females in Bangladesh. This project is comprehensive in nature; provides a package programme to all socio-economic categories of females under the village societies.

1.2 Specific Objectives of the Project

- i. Organize the rural female into groups and develop their managerial skill and leadership qualities for promoting women's empowerment;
- ii. Build capacity through training and education and adopt appropriate technologies for undertaking income and employment generation activities;

- iii. From capital, provide credit to generate IGAs and institutional support for investing capital in entrepreneurship development;
- iv. Develop a group of female community extension agents involving them (in the field of planning process including functional education, health and nutrition improvement, save mother hood, gender rights practice and violence protection activities) as complementary to the government agents in these fields; and
- v. Develop a viable model for replication throughout the country for improving conditions of females in Bangladesh.

1.3. Duration, Coverage, Cost and Source of Fund

The fourth phase of the project (July 2015 to June 2018) which was experimented in 24 villages under four upazilas namely Comilla Sadar, Sadar South, Burichang and Barura of Comilla District ended in June 2018. After that it was extended in June 2019. The total budget for the year 2018 -19 was Tk. 5.00 lakh.

Achievement of the WEINIP Project during 2018-2019 & plan for 2019-2020

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2018 - June 2019		Cumulative Progress July1993 – June 2019	plan for July 2019- June 2020
		Target	Achievement (%)		
A Organization Activities					
1.	No of organizations	24	24(100%)	24	24
2.	Number of member enrolled	25	14 (56%)	1,096	25
3.	Household coverage (Excluding Dropouts)	25	11(44%)	918	25
B Economic Activities (in lakh)					
4.	Capital accumulation	11,00,000	11,60,771 (106%)	91,22,086	11,00,00
	a) Shares	3,00,000	3,65,755 (122%)	27,98,418	3,000,00
	b) Savings	8,00,000	7,95,016 (99%)	63,23,668	8,000,00
5.	Credit disbursed (Amount/ Person)	22,00,000 (210)	19,69,000(90%) (115)	2,00,91,600	22,00,000 (210)
	a) Own capital (person)	22,00,000 (210)	19,69,000(90%) (115)	1,87,15,600	22,00,000 (210)
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	13,76,000 (131)	-
6.	Credit realization /Amount/ Person	22,00,000 (210)	19,02,100 (86%) (188)	19,86,0275 (2755)	22,00,000 (210)
	a) Own capital	22,00,000 (210)	19,02,100 (86%) (188)	1,84,84,275 (2624)	22,00,000 (210)

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2018 - June 2019		Cumulative Progress July1993 – June 2019	plan for July 2019- June 2020
		Target	Achievement (%)		
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	13,76,000 (131)	-
C	Human Resource Development				
7.	Training				
	a) Regular training: Nos./ Participants	24 (1,152)	24 (100%) (1,090)	777 (19,292)	24 (1,152)
	b) Special training Refreshers: Nos./ Participants	04 (120)	04 (100%) (102)	73 (919)	04 (120)
	c) Workshop/Seminar on observation of national & international days Nos./ Participants	04 (300)	04 (100%) (246)	77 (2,926)	04 (300)
D	Education & co- curricular Activities				
8.	a) Signature Campaign & folk show, competition Nos./ Participants	28 (1,600)	28 (1,394)	231 (8,474)	28 (1,600)
	b) motivational programme on formal & non formal education for Children Nos./ Participants	130	132 (102%)	2,485	140
	c) Learning through weekly & Special meeting. Nos./ Participants	1,290	1,170 (91%)	20,735	1,290
E	Health & Reproductive Rights				
9.	Primary reproductive health care services	1,100	1,100 (100%)	7,455	1,100
10	Tube well /Supply water (Both)	210	215(102%)	3,467	215
	- Organization level (Tube well)	80	78 (98%)	1,277	85
	- Village level (Tube well)	140	138 (98%)	2,190	140
11.	Sanitary latrine (Both)	200	192(96%)	6,489	200
	- Organization level	100	96 (96%)	1,341	100
	Village level	100	100 (100%)	5,148	100
F	Environment Development:				
	a) Fruit, wood bearing and herbal trees plantation(Nos)	9,900	9,860 (99%)	19,955	10,000
	b) Vegetable production (HHs Nos.)	700	672(96%)	8,495	700
	c) Nursery & seed shed	06	06(100%)	47	06
12.	Nutrition garden (demonstration plot)	04	04(100%)	44	04
13	Waste management campaign	01	01(100%)	41	01
G	Rights and Laws				

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2018 - June 2019		Cumulative Progress July1993 – June 2019	plan for July 2019- June 2020
		Target	Achievement (%)		
14.	Utahan Boithook & joint meeting	20	19(95%)	202	20
15.	Workshop on conflict management	03	03 (100%)	51	03
16.	Preparation & distribution of IEC and BCC material (posters and leaflet)	450	500 (111%)	3,871	450
H	Planning, Dissemination and Documentation				
17.	Annual planning conference (APC) related workshop:Nos./ Participants	01 (250)	01(100%)/(250)(100%)	20 (4,280)	01(250)
18.	Research evaluation Work, Monitoring & WID Reports	52	52(100%)	365	52
19.	Rally and demonstration	03	2(67%)	36	03
20.	Annual General Meeting (AGM): Nos./ Participants	08(600)	08 (100%) (487)	116 (7,128)	08(600)

Lessons Learnt from the Project

1. Females groups accumulate micro savings which create the opportunity for micro credit with low repayment rate. Women are now using large amount of Credit successfully
2. Using own Capital as Credit with reasonable duration and flexibility increased economic empowerment of women.
3. Imparting skill training to the females along with credit and technical support increased option of choice in production side and their bargaining power in selling goods.
4. Demonstration of females own produced goods promote their economic role and Increased the capabilities to access in the market channel.
5. More Technical and ICT training with motivation for computer use increase women's capacity.
6. Protection to women against violence with Legal support and advocacy campaign in presence at village level has positive reduce gender violence.
7. Health nutrition environment education impact on reducing of women could be promoted by study visits and horizontal learning Process
8. Human resource development through regular training (fortnightly) as well as special training related with different trades and IGAs);
9. Village based special and jointly meeting, utahan boithak, conducting Annual Planning Conference (APC) with rally and demonstration and study tour campaign with village executive committee workers and members so one;
10. From capital, provide credit to generate IGAs and institutional support for investing capital in entrepreneurship development.
11. Conducting workshop/seminar on observation of important national and international days, AGM, preparation of IEC and BCC materials etc.

1.6. Problems felt by the project team

1. Inadequate resource, budget and logistics supports.
2. Less of monitoring and follow up activities due to other academic responsibility.
3. Inadequate Training, Materials and Local Resources etc.

Title of the Project: Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based organizations and Union Parishad

*Abdullah Al Mamun
Afrin Khan
Junayed Rahim
Azma Mahmuda*

1. Introduction of the Project:

The livelihood pattern of rural people is being changed. Earlier people of rural areas were thinking different ways rather than the modern thinking in now- a- days. But the ultimate goal of development thinking by the government and public initiatives is the livelihood improvement of the people. The rural people have their own creativity but they need some supports from the local government and village level institutions. Therefore, this project aims to strengthen the capacity of local government and village organizations to provide support services from the government and other sources according to the need of rural people. Developing database and village information book by ensuring participation of community people at the union level and using the information of database for preparing plan of local government at the grassroots level and its implementation in participatory way is one of the main strategies of this project. Earlier in 2012, a project was implemented in South Khosbash Union under Barura Upazia of Comilla district. Based on this concept and the donors are highly satisfied with the result. But the project duration was only 18 months. Through this project a total of 13 village organizations were formed in this Union but the follow up activities were not done smoothly even the Union Parishad itself has been monitoring the activities. Therefore, this project aims to follow up of its activities of village based organization and develop a triangular model with government institutions, Union Parishad and village based organizations.

2. Objectives of the Project:

2.a Broad Objective:

The broad objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the local government and village level organization for livelihood improvement of rural people.

2.b Specific Objectives:

The specific objectives of the project are:

- (1) To organize monthly meeting with the respective personnel of village based organizations and Union Parishad representatives for planning and monitoring of livelihood improvement activities.
- (2) To prepare the village profile by the local enumerators incorporating all relevant information for preparing Ward Plan Book (WPB).
- (3) To provide training to the local people to become entrepreneur to involve themselves in income generating activities.
- (4) To involve the local government (*Union Parishad*) for monitoring activities of village organizations for livelihood improvement.
- (5) To organize the cross visit in different places of Bangladesh for success case replication by the people of *Union Parishad* and village based organizations.

3. Justification of the Project:

Rural people have the potential resources but they are not fully aware of utilizing the available local resources for their livelihood improvement. Therefore, the project aims to build capacities to utilize their potential resources or assets available in local areas especially in the *Union Parishad* and village based organizations. The livelihood assets or resources are mainly human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital.

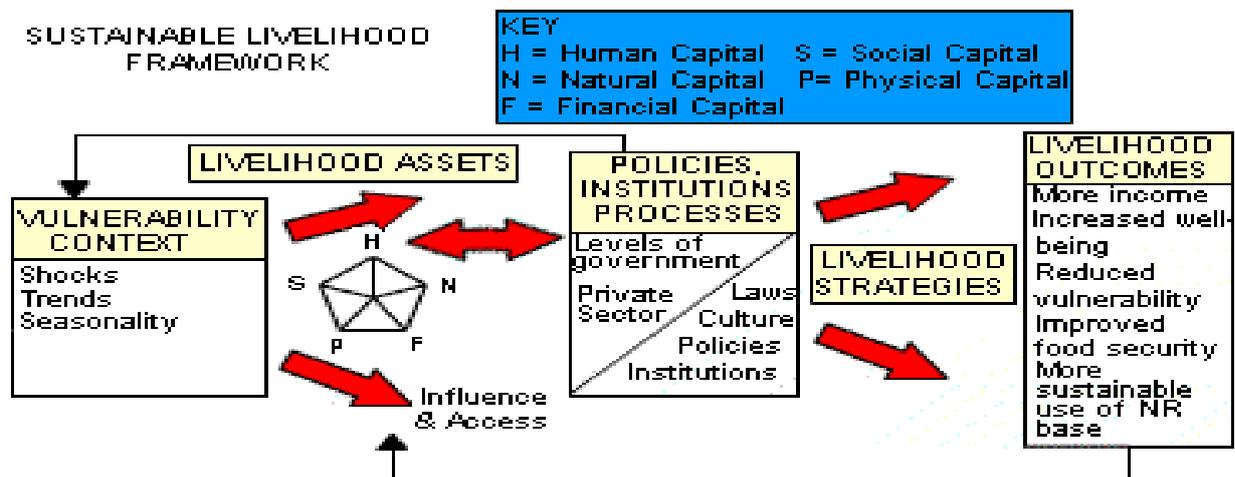


Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Human capital of the rural people of Bangladesh includes skills, knowledge, good health, ability to work, motivation and spiritual strength and the ability to adapt and react. Natural capital of the rural people of Bangladesh contains access to land, access to water, access to forests and other vegetation, access to common property resources (land, lakes, roads, etc.), wildlife and nature and environmental resources. Social capital includes being part of networks, relations of trust, reciprocity and exchange, being member of informal and formal groups, access to institutions specially the *Union Parishad* and, knowing powerful people. Physical capital consists of shelter, transport facilities, access to water (drinking, irrigation etc.), access to energy and telecommunication facilities, access to production storage

facilities, market places. The financial capital includes possessions like cash, savings, bank deposits, assets (livestock, gold, jewelry ...), resources on credit like loans and mortgages, regular flows like wages, allowances, remittances, pensions, access to insurance schemes.

The livelihood improvements are based on three basic indicators which are access to assets, capabilities to effectively use these assets and activities using the capabilities and assets as a means of living. Even the people of rural areas have all those livelihood assets but they do not have the capabilities to effectively use of these assets. These capabilities are mainly, having the required knowledge, having the required skills, having the required confidence, being able to fulfill one's own potential, being able to function well physically, socially and culturally, and being able to achieve self-respect and respect of others. The activities using the capabilities and assets as a means of living are based on capabilities and assets; the household performs activities to obtain a means of living (production, labour, trade, selling a service, begging etc.) and social interactions to improve access to assets and capabilities. Therefore, the project will create a triangular relationship among the *Union Parishad*; Village based organization and government for the livelihood improvement of the rural people.

4. Major Activities/Component of the Project:

The following major components of the project will be implemented:

- a. **Quarterly Meeting with Leaders of Village Organizations and PIC:** Each three-month a meeting is being organized with the village leaders (Chairman and Secretary or their authorized person) from 13 village societies under *Khosbash (South) Union Parishad*. The meetings are being arranged by the field officers of this project and BARD officials attend the meeting to monitor its activities specially the financial and economic activities. A report is being prepared by the project officials to submit into the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting which is being held in every month.
- b. **Village Profile:** Household census will be conducted for the preparation of village level profile. For data collection there would be two members of Group (one male and one female) in each Ward under the leadership of Ward Member and field supervisor. The field supervisor will be selected and appointed for the project period as temporary basis from south Khosbash Union. Some previous experience will be taken under consideration for this appointment. The field investigators will be selected from the Union Parishad and specifically from the village level organizational members also. The Investigators will be responsible for data collection. The data will be validated by the leadership of women member of the Ward. On the basis of data collected through household census, nine ward information books will be prepared by the local government functionaries with the technical support of BARD.

- c. **Village Status Report:** The report will analyze the poverty and development status of the villages and provide the required information to the policy planners specially the *Union Parishad* functionaries. Especially the organizational report will be articulated in this report. This report will be monitored by the *Union Parishad* in every three months in the Union Parishad meeting.
 - d. **Training:** The need based training /workshops are being organized on Income Generating Activities (IGAs) especially for the women entrepreneurs' from the thirteen village organizations under south *Khosbash Union Parishad* for their livelihood improvement.
 - e. **Cross visit:** For smooth implementation of the project the success cases of rural livelihood development in Bangladesh will be demonstrated to the selected villagers and representatives of Union Parishad to replicate the cases in the project areas based on their sustainability. Therefore, some cross visits will be organized on behalf of the project.
5. **Coverage:** South *Khosbash* Union of Barura Upazila under Comilla district was selected for experimentation of the project.

6. **Progress During 2018-2019**

- a) Four quarterly meetings were held with the project officials, representatives of Union Parishad and members of 13 village organizations.
- b) Two training courses on Basic Computer Application and ICT were held under this project where 33 female and 27 male youths attended in these training courses.
- c) Thirteen Annual General Meetings (AGMs) were held in 13 villages under this project where the activities of the previous were evaluated and plan for the next years were formulated. In addition, the profits of the previous year were also disbursed among the beneficiaries of the project.
- d) In 2018-19, 729 members in 13 organizations accumulated a total of Tk. 58,72,657 as savings and provided Tk. 40,92,999 as micro-credit from its own capital for different types of income generating activities.

E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas

PD : Fauzia Nasreen Sultana

APD : Kazi Foyez Ahmed

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is predominantly a rural country and 70 per cent of its population lives in rural areas. Unfortunately rural areas are underdeveloped than the urban areas. Therefore, rural development has become an important concern for Government and the development professionals. Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RD) of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives has the particular responsibility to develop the rural areas through providing supports to improve the livelihoods of rural people, such as institutional development for service delivery, human resource development and skill training for IGAs, awareness raising, organizing the village community for their own development. Local governance is one of the strategic goals mentioned in the PRS of Bangladesh. It is widely recognized that information and communication technologies (ICTs) become the inseparable for meeting the development need of the present century. ICTs are playing the leading role for developing the livelihood of the population (by connecting them) in most of the countries. Bangladesh has much potential to use this ICT based opportunity to bring changes in livelihood and standard of living in rural areas. Promoting e-governance both at national and local level is one of the priority issues of the government. Therefore, application of information technology in the operation of local government is very essential for improving governance as well as service delivery.

In this regard BARD initiated to implement an action research in one union for experimentation. The learning and experiences of this research will be implemented in large scale.

1.2 Objectives of the Project

The main objective of the project is to provide necessary services to the rural population at their door steps for rural development and to improve their standard of living through promoting ICT based Platform at Local Level.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- i. Promoting ICT based platform at village and union level to support the general mass to get necessary services at their door steps;
- ii. Introducing a ICT based coordinated and efficient service delivery system to the villages from the Upazila through union parishad;

- iii. Developing a computerized rural development and service delivery related database for union parishad; and
- iv. Supporting rural people with development knowledge to change their livelihood.

1.3 Duration, Coverage, Cost and Sources of Fund:

Duration of the project was started from January 2010 by revenue fund of BARD. The duration of the project has been extended up to June 2018 with a cost of Tk. 3.00 lakh for 2017-2018. The project has covered one Union Parishad named Jorkanon (East) of Sadar South Upazila of Cumilla district.

1.4 Components of the Project:

The projects activities will mainly concentrate on database management of upazila resources and re-engineering the service delivery system through e-governance in union and upazila. The project will be implemented in three phases as: First Phase: Developing Union E-governance Centre; Second Phase: Establishing Upazila E-governance Centre and Third Phase: Activate ICT based Interaction and Process Automation. In the first phase union parishad (UP) will be developed as union e-governance center (Governance system facilitated by computer and internet technology). In the second phase the existing upazila center will be redesigned as upazila e-governance center. In the third phase automation, digitization, standardization etc will be done between UP e-governance center and Upazila e-governance center.

1.5 Progress of the Project during 2018-19

- After doing communication with the National Institute of Local Government (NILG) and A2i project of Prime Minister's office it is found that no organizations are implementing this type of Projects. For the extension of the project Bijoypur Union Parishad was visited by the Project Director as a part of feasibility study.
- An awareness training programme was organized for the union parishad chairman and secretary of 20 different unions under Sitakunda, Begumgong, Cumilla South Sadar, Laksam and B-barria sadar upazila.

Title of the Project: BARD Dairy, Poultry and Goat Demonstration Farm

DR. Bimal Chandra Karmakar

Background

The project is being implemented by BARD since 2015, though initially it was established by the financial support of KOICA Bangladesh and BARD. The main objective of the farm establishment is to demonstrate the modern technology based dairy rearing system. Training on Dairy production, Beef fattening, Poultry rearing, Goat farming were regularly arranged for rural farmers. Researchers, university scholars, project personnel and participants of BARD training programme are the clientele. . In 2018-19 financial year about 1500 farmers received practical training on Dairy, Poultry and goat farm Management. Moreover, students from different universities, beneficiaries from different projects, national and international delegates visited the farm. Recently a poultry and a goat unit has been installed at the premise.

Objectives of the Project

The General Objective of the Project is to demonstrate the ideal method of technology based dairy farming so that the rural farmers can be motivated and get skills for maintaining and initiating new projects on dairy and Poultry farming.

The Specific objectives are:

- I. to demonstrate the scientific method and basic way of dairy and poultry farming to the farmers, students and so on;
- II. to extend the horizon of research, training and project works of BARD on different aspects of dairy, poultry and goat Development; and
- III. to adopt different technology in dairy and poultry farming.

Achievements against Target in 2018-2019

Sl. No.	Target (2018-2019)	Achievements	Comments
1	Extension of farm size	Two dairy cow with two calves were purchased from local market	One bull has been sold

2	Starting of poultry farm	An unit for poultry has been established and poultry rearing is now a continuous process	Chicks of Sonali and Fayumi breed have been supplied by Lalmai-Manamati project
3	Installing goat demonstration unit	A shed for goat rearing was prepared and 8 black Bengal goats were brought from Goat Development farm, Tilagarh, Sylhet.	Directorate of Livestock played helpful role in this regard
4	Production and cultivation Napier and Pukchong grass	To supply adequate grass Napier and Pukchong grass plot are created, cultivation and production is in process.	Grass land area will be extended

Lesson learned from the project

- Rural Dairy farmers do not follow basic biosecurity practices in their farm. For that reason the animals become infected with different infectious diseases specially mastitis and FMD. Following the rules of biosecurity practices Dairy demonstration farm of BARD is solving the problems.
- **Problems encountered during project implementation**
There are only 12 cows in the farm and two workers are involved in managing the 6 cows. So the cost of workers become high compare to the number of cow. So the animal number needs to be increased to make balance between cost and return.
- The poultry shed could not provide comfortable environment during summer season. There should have vast modification of the poultry shed.

Plan for FY-2019-2020

BARD will also take following initiatives to increase the horizon of the project:

- Steps will be taken to increase the number of dairy cow.
- More Training courses for the dairy and goat farmers will be arranged.
- Black Bengal Goat unit can be extended by making another shed and increasing the goat number.
- A new goats shed will be installed to accomodate more animals.

মাশরুম উন্নয়ন ও চাষ কেন্দ্র

শুরুর সময়কালঃ অক্টোবর ২০১৮

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্পের বাজেটঃ ১,৬৯,৮০০/- (অক্টোবর ২০১৮ থেকে জুন ২০১৯ সময় পর্যন্ত)

উদ্দেশ্যঃ

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাটির মূল উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে মাশরুম চাষের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই ও উপযুক্ত জাত সনাক্ত করে গ্রামের কৃষক পর্যায়ে মাশরুম চাষ প্রচলনের মাধ্যমে তাদের আয়, পুষ্টি ও জীবনযাত্রার মান বৃদ্ধি করা। তাছাড়া এই প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যগুলো হল;

- ১) টিস্যু কালচার পদ্ধতিতে মাশরুমের বীজ (পিউর কালচার) উৎপাদন ও সংরক্ষণ;
- ২) পিউর কালচার থেকে মাদার কালচার তৈরি করা;
- ৩) মাদার কালচার থেকে বাণিজ্যিক স্পন তৈরি করা;
- ৪) বাণিজ্যিক স্পন থেকে মাশরুম উৎপাদন করা;
- ৫) চাষী পর্যায়ে মাশরুম উৎপাদন ও চাষ বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা; এবং
- ৬) উৎপাদিত মাশরুম এর সঠিক ও লাভজনক বিপণন নিশ্চিত করা।

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা শুরুর থেকে অদ্যাবধি ফলাফল ও অগ্রগতিঃ

মাশরুম চাষের সম্ভাব্যতা ও বার্ড ক্যাম্পাসে একটি মাশরুম উন্নয়ন ও চাষ কেন্দ্র স্থাপন করা হয়েছে যেখানে অত্যন্ত সফলভাবে মাশরুম ও মাশরুম স্পন উৎপাদন করা হচ্ছে। উক্ত কেন্দ্রে ১২ টি মাচায় প্রায় ৪,০০০ টি মাশরুম স্পন চাষ করা সম্ভব। তাছাড়াও মাশরুম চাষ ও এর স্পন (মাদার ও বাণিজ্যিক) উৎপাদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় যন্ত্রপাতি ও মালামাল ক্রয় করা হয়েছে। তাছাড়া “মাশরুম উন্নয়ন ও চাষ কেন্দ্র” শীর্ষক প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা কার্যক্রমের সুনির্দিষ্ট অগ্রগতি নিম্নরূপ;

১। দুই টি ভিন্ন জাতের (হোয়াইট ওয়েস্টার ও পিঙ্ক ওয়েস্টার) মাশরুম সফল ভাবে চাষ করা হয়েছে।

প্রায় ১১,০০০ টি মাশরুমের বাণিজ্যিক স্পন উৎপাদন করা হয়েছে।

২। ১০০ টি মাশরুমের মাদার স্পন উৎপাদন করা হয়েছে।

৩। প্রায় ৫০ কেজি মাশরুম উৎপাদন করা হয়েছে।

৪। লালমাই-ময়নামতি প্রকল্পের ২৭০ জন উপকারভোগীকে মাশরুম চাষ বিষয়ক ব্যবহারিক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা হয়েছে।

৫। প্রায় ১০,০০০ টি মাশরুম এর বাণিজ্যিক স্পন লালমাই-ময়নামতি প্রকল্পের উপকারভোগী কৃষকদের মাঝে বিতরণ করা হয়েছে।

BARD Demonstration Fish Farm Project

Anas Al Islam
Assistant Director

Background of the Project:

Bangladesh is one of the world's leading fish producing countries with a total production of 41.34 lakh MT, where aquaculture contributes 56.44 percent to total production. In Bangladesh, fish plays a central role in dietary patterns, livelihoods and culture. Almost all the SDGs, and many associated targets are relevant to aquaculture development. As well, Bangladesh government has multiple initiatives to boost up the aquaculture growth of the country.

Presence of large number of ponds, canals, floodplains and also the vicinity of the area to Gomoti and Titas River estuary ensures the significance of the district in total fish production of the country. Around 2.5 % of the total aquaculture production of Bangladesh comes from Cumilla district which underscore fish farming one of the major source of income for local people.

BARD has been recognized as a fostering ground of green revolution in Bangladesh for its activities in the early 70's. As an academy, BARD always comes out with new models and technologies for rural development, provides training on the agriculture technologies along with real life demonstration. Consequently, establishment of a demonstration fish farm at BARD campus through this project has intended to facilitate the scientific fish farming for the rural people in Cumilla.

This project will not only solve the repugnancy between emerging popularity of pond aquaculture and over growing demand of quality fish seed, but also this unit will be used as a demonstration unit for standard fish farming . Rural youth can easily adopt this model to make a way out of the curse of unemployment.

Objectives of the project:

The general objective of the project was to demonstrate an ideal demonstration fish farm for producing quality fish seed and providing better understanding about fish culture management in training sessions.

Specific objectives of the project are-

- i) to demonstrate a model nursery pond unit for quality fish fingerling production;
- ii) to meet up the demand of quality fish seed in surrounding areas of BARD campus;
and
- iii) to conduct practical sessions of different training courses on scientific fish culture.

Achievements against Target in 2018-19:

Sl. No.	Targets (2018-19)	Achievements	Comments
1	Site Selection, Pond Construction, Fencing and Land Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three ponds have constructed in an unused fallow land of BARD campus. • Fencing and necessary land development has been done before stocking of fish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unused fallow land of BARD Campus is transformed into a productive land/farm.
2	Stocking of fish fry and rearing upto fingerling stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 1,30,000 carp (rohu, mrigel) fry has been stocked in three ponds and feeding has been continued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that, there will be a production of 400 kg fingerlings in this season (August 2019).
3	Conduct practical session of training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 430 participants from 14 different fish culture training courses visited the fish farm and received hands on training on fish culture management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International delegates and other visitors also visited BARD Demonstration Fish Farm during this period.

Lesson Learnt from the Project:

- i. Fish nursery is very simple and low investment business with a higher profit margin;
- ii. Availability of natural food in the culture ponds reduce the supplementary feed cost and also increase the growth of species cultuyred;
- iii. Proper liming and periodic water supply to the ponds reduce the disease occurrence of fish; and
- iv. It can be a successful example for rural entrepreneurs as a start-up business model to fight against unemployment problem.

Plan for FY 2019-20:

An aquaponics unit will be added to the project as a component in the next fiscal year. Along with the nursery pond unit, a nursery shed will build to provide conditioning and packaging facilities of the fingerlings being produced.

Annexure 10

- 1.0 প্রকল্পের শিরোনাম : টেকসই কৃষির জন্য প্রতিবেশ উপযোগী খামারকরণ প্রকল্প
 2.1 উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ : স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
 পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ।
 2.2 বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা (সংস্থাসমূহ) : বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমী (বার্ড), কুমিল্লা।
 2.3 পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগ : কৃষি, পানিসম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ

- 3.0 প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য ও লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (সুবিধাভোগীসহ) : প্রকল্পের সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্য হলো- প্রতিবেশ সম্মত খামার প্রযুক্তির সম্প্রসারণ এবং নির্মল পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি ও টেকসই কৃষি উন্নয়নের জন্য এ সকল প্রযুক্তির বিস্তার প্রাতিষ্ঠানিকরণে উপযুক্ত কৌশল গ্রহণ।

প্রকল্পের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্য সমূহ নিম্নরূপঃ

- (১) প্রতিবেশ/পরিবেশ বান্ধব প্রযুক্তি গ্রহণ ও সম্প্রসারণের মাধ্যমে জৈব ফসলের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা
- (২) জৈব সার ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে মাটির গুণাগুণ বৃদ্ধি করা
- (৩) ভূ-গর্ভস্থ ও ভূ-উপরিস্থ পানির ব্যবহার উন্নত করা
- (৪) উন্নত চাষাবাদ পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে আয় বৃদ্ধি করা
- (৫) কৃষি পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ নেটওয়ার্ক উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে খামারের আয় বাড়ানো।

- 4.0 প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল :
 ক) শুরুর তারিখ : জুলাই ২০১৯
 খ) সমাপ্তির তারিখ : জুন ২০২২

- 5.1 প্রকল্পের প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় (লক্ষ টাকায়) :
 মোট : ৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ
 জিওবি : ৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ
 নিজস্ব অর্থ : --
 অন্যান্য : --

- 5.2 বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বিনিময় হার (তারিখসহ) : প্রযোজ্য নহে
 (উৎস: বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক)

- 6.0 অর্থায়নের ধরণ :
 6.1 অর্থায়নের ধরণ ও উৎস :

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

উৎস	জিওবি (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা)	নিজস্ব অর্থায়ন (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা)	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করতে হবে)
ধরন	1	2	3
ঋণ	--	--	--
অনুদান	৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ (-)	--	--
ইকুইটি	--	--	--
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করতে হবে)	--	--	--

মোট	৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ (-)	--	--
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6.2 বছরভিত্তিক প্রাক্কালিত ব্যয় :

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থবছর	জিওবি (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা)	সংস্থার নিজস্ব অর্থ (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা)	অন্যান্য	মোট (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা)
1	2	3	4	5
২০১৯-২০	১,১১১.২৭ (-)	--	--	১,১১১.২৭ (-)
২০২০-২১	১,৭১৭.০৯ (-)	--	--	১,৭১৭.০৯ (-)
২০২১-২২	৯৯১.৬৫ (-)	--	--	৯৯১.৬৫ (-)
মোট	৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ (-)	--	--	৩,৮২০.০০ লক্ষ (-)

7.0 প্রকল্প এলাকা : (প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে মানচিত্র সংযুক্ত করতে হবে)

বিভাগ	জেলা	উপজেলা/থানা/সিটি কর্পোরেশন/পৌরসভা
2	3	4
চট্টগ্রাম	কুমিল্লা	লালমাই, নাঙ্গলকোট, লাকসাম, মনোহরগঞ্জ, চান্দিনা, বার্ড ক্যাম্পাস
	নোয়াখালী	নোয়াখালী সদর, সুবর্ণচর, কবির হাট, সেনবাগ
বরিশাল	বরিশাল	গৌরনদী, বাবুগঞ্জ, বাকেরগঞ্জ, আগৈলঝাড়া
	পটুয়াখালী	পটুয়াখালী সদর, মির্জাগঞ্জ, কলাপাড়া, দুমকি
	শরিয়তপুর	ভেদরগঞ্জ, সখিপুর
সিলেট	সুনামগঞ্জ	তাহেরপুর, বিশ্বম্ভরপুর, শাল্লা, দিরাই
	হবিগঞ্জ	মাধবপুর, চুনাকুমাট, আজমিরিগঞ্জ, বাহুবল
খুলনা	যশোর	মনিরামপুর, ঝিকরগাছা

Title of the Project: **Livelihood Development through Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprise**

Proposed by: Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam
Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha
Mr. Md. Tanvir Ahmed

Background

Micro enterprise (ME) a small business endeavor by comparatively low educated and unskilled or semi-skilled people contributing a good portion to the non-farm economy in Bangladesh. MEs constitute 90 percent of total enterprises in Bangladesh and employ three fourths total labour force of all enterprises. Ninety five percent of the enterprises in rural areas are small one. But the contribution of small and MEs to the national GDP is only 5 percent. As a result, the value addition in terms of gainful employment creation both for the entrepreneurs and employees and product or service diversification is very small. A major part of the MEs are livelihood oriented i.e. concentrate on earning income for maintaining livelihood of entrepreneurs while a small portion is growth oriented that emphasize on employment generation by expanding their business. Most of the Micro entrepreneurs materialize their ideas by investing from their own or borrowing from the informal source of financial market. Lack of access to formal financial system, low management capacity, poor marketing linkage, little idea about technological advancement and poor networking capacity of ME's entrepreneurs are found as hindering factors for the livelihood oriented micro enterprises to be transformed into growth oriented micro enterprises. As a result, the growth of the micro enterprises becomes slow and micro enterprises failed to play its potential role in employment generation and enhancing income of Micro Entrepreneurs.

Lot of NGOs is working in the field of Micro Enterprise development by offering financial services to the Micro Entrepreneurs. These organizations provide loan to their graduate members as well as the non members. Moreover they concentrate on the trade sectors rather than the Manufacturing and Service Sector. There are very scanty programme to support the graduate member of poverty alleviation programme sponsored by government organisations. ADB (1997) suggested including one or more non financial service such as market information and development, marketing assistance, product development, technology up gradation and dissemination, technical and business training and assistance to securing access to raw materials according to the need of the subsectors. Non-crop agriculture, agro and food processing, manufacturing, trading, transportation, and services are identified as potential sectors of micro enterprises. In that perspective the project was designed to develop a system for supporting ME's of manufacturing, service and trade sector with a package of development supports for sustaining its growth and thereby ensures potential role of the MEs to the entrepreneur's household.

Enterprises having at least one to 10 full time employees including entrepreneur and fixed capital less than Tk.50 lakh other than land and building will be identified as Micro Enterprise. The graduated members of government sponsored poverty alleviation prgormme along with the micro entrepreneurs have no access to any development organization will be the target group of this project.

Objectives of the Project

The specific objectives of the project are to

- i. upgrade the technical know-how of key technical person of 5600 MEs;
- ii. strengthen managerial and marketing capacity of 5600 ME's Entrepreneurs ;
- iii. develop strong networks among the entrepreneurs of related business;
- iv. increase access to information related to market demand and their competitors ;
- v. develop a system for taking loan in an affordable rate of interest from formal financial institutions;
- vi. develop a system of insurance to cover the risk of idiosyncratic shocks i.e. illness, loss of job, death or several other micro level shocks that adversely affect the consumption of household level or losses in business .

The major activities of the project are as follows:

i. **Group Formation:** Ten to fifteen persons irrespective of sex between 18-35 years age having visible micro enterprise will form a group at village/ward level. In each upazila total number of beneficiaries will be 350 to 400. At least one group will be formed for women and another one for the producers of specialized goods in the Upazila. If the number of female or entrepreneurs related to specialized products are smaller at village or ward level Union or Upazila based organisation will be organised for them.

ii. **Contributory Savings:** Each entrepreneur will be advised to save at least Tk. 400 each month. Following the innovation of micro saving introduced in the Ekti Bari EktiKhamar Project each beneficiary will be provided maximum Tk. 400 each month for four years. If any beneficiary wants to leave the organization they will get back their deposit with the bank interest.

iii. **Insurance Fund:** An insurance fund will be developed ensuring the participation of the beneficiary and project. Each beneficiary will deposit Tk. 50 each month and project will provide the double for four years and keep it with the separate group account with the Bank. If any member incurs any loss due to personal or covariate risk they would be able to take loan from this fund with 4 percent annual interest and with flexible repayment schedule set by the managing committee of the group.

iv. **Grant:** The group will be provided an amount of grant on half yearly basis to generate capital for providing loan from the society. The yearly grant for per member will be Tk. 5000. The project will provide the grant for three years. After one year the beneficiary will be entitled to use the grant along with fund deposited as contributory saving for taking

credit. An MoU will be signed between a commercial Bank and Project to provide 150% credit against the group account.

v. Training of Trainers: Four training course will be organised for the Upazila level Officials to develop their capacity to organise management and marketing related training course for the beneficiaries at the grassroots level. At the initial stage of the project two ToT will be organised for transferring the knowledge of management and accounting related training course and other two courses will be organised at the third year for transferring the knowledge of marketing related training course.

vi. Training Course on Management and Accounts Keeping: A total of 104 training course having participation of 30 persons in each course will be organised at the Upazila level. The participants will be trained to prepare business plan and keep accounts in a standard way.

vii. Training Course on Marketing Management: Thirty percent of total beneficiaries with special emphasis on entrepreneurs of production and service sector will be provided training on improved marketing strategy of their products and services.

viii. Skill Training: Entrepreneurs of production and service sector will be provided skill training for upgrading their skills according to demand of market. The training course will be residential and necessary arrangement will be made to contact technical training institution or to organise the training at BARD by hiring professionals in the respective field. A total of 40 training course having participation of 25 entrepreneurs in each batch will be organised. Training need of the entrepreneurs on different trade will be identified before organising the training course.

ix. Exposure Visit: A total of 20 exposure visit will be organised having participation of 40 beneficiaries in each visit at the successful enterprise located in different districts of Bangladesh. Trade specific exposure visit will be organized for developing network among the entrepreneurs of Comilla district.

x. Access to Information: A digital information centre at each Upazila will be developed and a web page incorporating the basic information of each micro enterprise will be hosted. The information centre will develop a system for sharing the information related to each business with the Business Group and send information according to the need of respective enterprises.

Duration of the Project: July 2019- June 2022

Total Project Cost: Tk. 4045.74 Lakh

Project Area: 14 Upazilas of Comilla and Brammanbaria District

Livelihoods Improvement of Coastal People through Climate Change Resilient Agricultural Practices

The general objective of this action research project is to improve the coping strategies of climate change effects of the char land people through various interventions in the field of agriculture and renewable natural resources. The specific objectives of the action research are as follows:

- b) Raise awareness regarding climate change effects and disaster management;
- c) Improve the livelihoods of coastal communities through climate change resilient cultivation practices;
- d) Uplift the socio-economic condition of the coastal communities by providing skill development training and necessary materials assistance to the project beneficiaries;
- e) Document the project success and lessons learned.

The major components of the project are:

- Introduction of salt/drought tolerant rice, HYV vegetables,
- Promotion of HYV fruit and medicinal plant varieties,
- Introduction of wind break and wood yielding timber trees,
- Supply of baby duck and black-bengal goats,
- Supply of fish species for farming,
- Training on climate smart agricultural practices,
- Special grant for poor families for income generating activities (IGAs) for its target group.

The expected socio-economic benefits of the project are:

- Knowledge about climate change resilient agricultural practices improved.
- Renewable resources like wind break, timber, fruits, medicinal plant varieties developed.
- Household assets like (duck, black bengal goat, etc.) developed.
- Household income and consumption pattern developed.
- Generation of fish resources improved.
- Management of natural resource developed.

- ১। প্রকল্পের নাম : নারী শিক্ষা এবং উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে ক্ষমতায়ন প্রকল্প-এর সংক্ষিপ্ত সার
- Women Empowerment through Education and Entrepreneurship Development (WEED)**
- ২। ক) উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয় : পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ, স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
- খ) বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা : বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমী, কোটবাড়ী, কুমিল্লা।
- গ) প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ : জুলাই, ২০১৯- জুন, ২০২১
- ঘ) অনুমোদনের পর্যায় : মহাপরিচালক, বার্ড কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত
- ঙ) প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নাম : নাছিমা আক্তার, যুগ্ম-পরিচালক (পল্লী সমাজতত্ত্ব)
ফরিদা ইয়াসমিন, সহকারী পরিচালক (পল্লী সমাজতত্ত্ব)

৩। প্রকল্পের মূল উদ্দেশ্য ও সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনাঃ

ক) প্রকল্পের মূল উদ্দেশ্য :

গ্রামীণ নারীদের বিশেষতঃ সুবিধা বঞ্চিত ও দারিদ্রপীড়িত পরিবারের নারীর সামাজিক, অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন কর্মকাণ্ডের মূল-স্রোতধারায় অন্তর্ভুক্তি ও সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি এবং নারী শিক্ষা ও দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নপূর্বক দারিদ্র্য নিরসনের লক্ষ্যে আয়, উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির পাশাপাশি সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ ও অধিকার সুপ্রতিষ্ঠায় আইনগত সুরক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও পুষ্টি উন্নয়নসহ মৌলিক ও মানবিক অধিকারসমূহ সমন্বিতভাবে বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে তাদের জীবনের সার্বিক মানোন্নয়ন ও ক্ষমতায়ন।

প্রকল্পের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যগুলো নিম্নরূপঃ

(খ) সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যাবলী

এই প্রকল্পের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্য হলোঃ

- (ক) এস.ডি.জি (SDG) এর অষ্টম লক্ষ্য অর্জনে গ্রামীণ নারী ও তরুণীদের দলীয় সক্ষমতা ও নেতৃত্বের উন্নয়ন সাধনে সাংগঠনিক ব্যবস্থাপনাগত দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি এবং উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নপূর্বক দারিদ্র্য হ্রাসে কার্যকর প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদানের মাধ্যমে নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন;
- (খ) নারী ও তরুণীদের সৃজনশীল ক্ষমতার বিকাশ ও উদ্যোক্তা হিসেবে গড়ে তোলা এবং আত্মনির্ভরশীলতা অর্জনে পুঁজি গঠন, সহজসরতে ঋণ প্রদান, কম রেটে ঋণ আদায় এবং লভ্যাংশ বন্টনের ব্যবস্থা করা;
- (গ) নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের আয়-উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিতে দৃশ্যমান রিসোর্স সেন্টার ও প্রদর্শনী কেন্দ্র গঠন এবং পণ্যের বাজার-বিপণনে সংযোগ স্থাপনে সহায়তা প্রদান করা;
- (ঘ) ব্যক্তি, পরিবার এবং কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে শিক্ষা, সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ ও অধিকার সুপ্রতিষ্ঠা, জেন্ডার বৈষম্য ও নির্ধাতন প্রতিরোধ, নিরাপদ মাতৃত্ব, স্বাস্থ্যপুষ্টি ও পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন ইত্যাদি বিষয়ক অংশগ্রহণধর্মী পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করা; এবং
- (ঙ) সকল সরকারী ও বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থা থেকে লাগসই প্রযুক্তি ও উপকরণ সামগ্রী ইত্যাদির ব্যবস্থা করা এবং পরিষেবা প্রাপ্তিতে তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার, তথ্যায়ন ও কার্যকর নেটওয়ার্ক স্থাপন।

৪। প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ, এলাকা এবং বাজেট বরাদ্দ

বার্ডের রাজস্বভুক্ত মহিলা শিক্ষা, আয় ও পুষ্টি উন্নয়ন (মশিআপুউ) প্রকল্পটি পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে জুলাই ২০১৮- জুন ২০১৯ মেয়াদে মোট ৫.০০লক্ষ টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ দিয়ে পরিচালনা করার কাজ সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। প্রকল্পটি ২০১৯-২০২০ পর্যন্ত বর্তমানে চলমান কুমিল্লা জেলার কুমিল্লা সদর, সদর দক্ষিণ, বুড়িচং ও বরুড়া উপজেলায় ১৩টি ইউনিয়নের ২৪টি গ্রামের চলমান কার্যক্রমের অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে এগুলোর মধ্যে ১২টি (৫০%) গ্রামের সংগঠনের পরিবর্তে লাকসাম ও লালমাই উপজেলার নতুন ১২টি সংগঠন অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে নতুন আঙ্গিকে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা হবে। সচলতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে ২৪টি গ্রামে পূর্ববর্তী প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম পরিমার্জিত আকারে সম্প্রসারণ এবং আরও বেগবান করার কাজ চলমান থাকবে। প্রকল্পটি অন্যান্য এলাকায় বর্ধিত পরিসরে ডিপিপি প্রণয়ন করে বাস্তবায়নের প্রচেষ্টা নেয়া হবে।

৫। প্রকল্পের যৌক্তিকতা

বাংলাদেশের অধিকাংশ মানুষ পল্লী এলাকায় বাস করে এবং তারা দারিদ্র্যের শিকার। বাংলাদেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার অর্ধেক নারী ও এক পঞ্চমাংশ কিশোর-কিশোরী। এরা আবার মোট জনসংখ্যার এক পঞ্চমাংশ। আমাদের দেশের দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যেও নারীরা আলাদাভাবে বিশেষ মাত্রায় দারিদ্র্যের শিকার। আয়- দারিদ্র ও পুষ্টিগত অবস্থার ক্ষেত্রে জেডার বৈষম্য বিদ্যমান। চরম দারিদ্র্যের হার নারী-প্রধানবিশিষ্ট, নারী-পরিচালিত এবং নারী-পোষিত খানাগুলোতে তুলনামূলকভাবে বেশী। পুরুষ শ্রমিকদের তুলনায় নারী শ্রমিকদের আয় অনেক কম। নারী ও তরুণীদের গড় ভোগ যে কম তা তাদের চরম অপুষ্টি, মৃত্যুহার এবং রুগ্নতার তীব্রতা থেকে প্রতীয়মান হয়। আয়-দরিদ্র, মানবদরিদ্র হ্রাসে ও শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে কিছুটা উন্নতি পরিলক্ষিত হলেও সমস্যা এখনও বিদ্যমান। মানব দারিদ্র্যকে তিনটি প্রধান মাত্রায় বিবেচনা করা যায়ঃ (ক) স্বাস্থ্যগত বঞ্চনা (খ)মানসম্মত ও টেকসই শিক্ষাগত বঞ্চনা এবং (গ) পুষ্টিগত বঞ্চনা (খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা/হীনতাসহ)। তাছাড়া এ সকল ক্ষেত্রে জেডার বৈষম্য বিদ্যমান রয়েছে। অনুর্ধ্ব পাঁচ বছর বয়সী মেয়ে শিশুদের মৃত্যুহার তুলনামূলকভাবে বেশী। মৃত্যুহারের ক্ষেত্রে সামাজিক-অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবধানও বিদ্যমান। (National Policy for women's Advancement-NSAPR-2009-11,:24)। আন্তর্জাতিক সিডোও সনদে স্বাক্ষরকারী দেশ হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ সরকার এবং সংবিধানের বিভিন্ন অধ্যায় ও অনুচ্ছেদে নারীর মৌলিক ও মানবিক অধিকার রক্ষা, নারীর আইনের অধিকার ইত্যাদি সকল বিষয়ে কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ। তাছাড়া রূপকল্প ২০২১ এবং এস.ডি.জি'র(SDGs) লক্ষ্যমাত্রায় বিভিন্ন ধরনের উৎপাদনমুখী ও অর্থনৈতিক এবং শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রমে তাদের সম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে ক্ষমতায়িত করা অন্যতম লক্ষ্য। উন্নয়নের মূল ধারায় নারীকে সম্পৃক্তরণের বিষয়টি National Policy for women's Advancement-এ স্পষ্ট ভাবে প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে (Seventh Five Year Plan, 2015, Part-2)।

গ্রামীণ নারী, কিশোর-কিশোরী এবং শিশুদের সমস্যা বহুমুখী। ফলে তাদের সার্বিক উন্নয়নের জন্য দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ, আয় উৎপাদন ও কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টির পাশাপাশি স্বাস্থ্য, খাদ্য ও পুষ্টি উন্নয়নের জন্য একটি পরীক্ষামূলক কর্মসূচী অতীব প্রয়োজন। এছাড়াও গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক প্রণীত National Action Plan for Women's Advancement: Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA) এবং মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনার নির্দেশনায় পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগের আওতাধীন প্রতিষ্ঠানকে কিছু সংখ্যক সুনির্দিষ্ট দায়িত্ব প্রদান করা হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হলোঃ

- কার্যক্রম-০১: মহিলা বিশেষত্ব দৃষ্টিতে দরিদ্র পরিবারের নারীদের স্বার্থ ও চাহিদা বিবেচনায় পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ ও জেডার পলিসি অনুসরণ।
- কার্যক্রম-০৭: রাজস্ব ও উন্নয়নে উভয় বাজেটে মহিলাদের জন্য বরাদ্দ আলাদাভাবে প্রদর্শন।
- কার্যক্রম-১২: গ্রামের সংগঠনভুক্ত ও নির্বাচিত সুবিধাভোগীদের জন্য নেতৃত্ব বিকাশ ও ব্যবস্থাপনাগত প্রশিক্ষণ আয়োজন।
- কার্যক্রম-১৪: সুবিধাভোগী দলগুলোর মধ্যে সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ ও জেডার উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক সচেতনতা সৃষ্টিকরণ।
- কার্যক্রম-১৫: উৎপাদন দক্ষতা ও উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নে মহিলা সুবিধাভোগীদের জোড়ালো প্রশিক্ষণ ও যথোপযুক্ত প্রযুক্তি প্রদান।
- কার্যক্রম-২২/২৪: মহিলা সুবিধাভোগী ও কণ্যাসন্তানদের নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতকরণে উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ (Initiatives)।
- কার্যক্রম-২৪: বিভিন্ন সংস্থা ও সংগঠনসমূহের সাথে সহযোগিতামূলক কর্মসূচি এবং সংযোগ স্থাপন।
- কার্যক্রম-২৫: জেডার সংক্রান্ত নির্দিষ্ট চাহিদা ও স্বার্থসমূহকে তুলে ধরা এবং পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ।

দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন ও গ্রাম শহরের ব্যবধান হ্রাসের লক্ষ্যে গ্রামকে সকল উন্নয়নের কেন্দ্রবিন্দু হিসেবে গড়ে তোলাতে গ্রামে আধুনিক নাগরিক সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য উপযুক্ত প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা। তাছাড়া গ্রামের দরিদ্র মহিলা বিশেষত্ব দৃষ্টিতে সুবিধা বঞ্চিত নারীদের জন্য নেতৃত্ব বিকাশ, সংগঠন ব্যবস্থাপনা, উৎপাদন দক্ষতা উন্নয়নমূলক জোড়ালো প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান এবং সামাজিক ও জেডার উন্নয়ন সংক্রান্ত ব্যাপারে সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি করা। বর্তমান প্রকল্পটিতে এ সকল দায়িত্বসমূহের সফল বাস্তবায়নের সুনির্দিষ্ট কাঠামো রয়েছে। (মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক ১৭ জুলাই ২০১৪ তারিখে স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয় পরিদর্শনকালে মতবিনিময় সভার কার্যবিবরণী)।

পল্লী অঞ্চলে বাল্যবিবাহ, বহুবিবাহ, যৌতুকপ্রথা, প্রতিবন্ধিতা, প্রতারণা ও অনৈতিক সম্পর্ক, গর্ভকালীন নির্যাতন, আত্মহত্যা ও শিশু হত্যা মাদকাসক্তি ইত্যাদি সংশ্লিষ্ট নির্যাতনের ঘটনা পরিলক্ষিত হয়। গ্রামে ধনী পরিবার গুলোতে ও যৌতুক লেনদেন নির্যাতনের চর্চা রয়েছে। এই গ্রামের দরিদ্র পরিবারের সদস্যরা অনিচ্ছাকৃতভাবে যৌতুকের শিকার। তাছাড়া এগুলোতে নারী ও শিশু নিপিড়নের ঘটনা বিদ্যমান। তাই পল্লী অঞ্চলে জেডার অধিকার চর্চা, সমাজে নির্যাতনের শূন্য সহনীয় অবস্থানের পরিবেশ তৈরীর জন্য প্রয়োজন নারী-পুরুষ নির্বিশেষে সকলের সচেতনতা জীবনমুখী টেকসই ও অগ্রসর আইনী শিক্ষা। এ প্রেক্ষিতে বর্তমান প্রকল্পটির মাধ্যমে

নারীদের সার্বিক জীবনমান উন্নয়নের জন্য সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি এবং আইন সহায়তাকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহের সাথে সংযোগ সাধন ও অগ্রসর আইনী শিক্ষা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে জেডার বৈষম্য কমিয়ে আনা ও নির্যাতন রোধ ও অধিকার সুপ্রতিষ্ঠা করা সম্ভব হবে।

৬। প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়িতব্য কার্যক্রম

- ❖ প্রকল্প এলাকা নির্ধারণ ও গ্রাম অন্তর্ভুক্তি;
- ❖ নারী ও তরুণীদের সংগঠিত করে দল গঠন ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি;
- ❖ মহিলা সংগঠনের প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক কাঠামো নির্ণয়, কার্যকারী কমিটি ও উপকমিটি গঠন;
- ❖ জেডার সমতা, নারী ও শিশু অধিকার কর্মী(GCRA) তৈরী;
- ❖ নারীর সৃজনশীল ক্ষমতা ও নেতৃত্বের বিকাশ এবং সাংগঠনিক ব্যবস্থাপনাগত উন্নয়ন;
- ❖ নারী সংগঠনের মাধ্যমে সঞ্চয় ও পুঁজি গঠন;
- ❖ সাপ্তাহিক সভায় শেয়ার, সঞ্চয় ও কর্তৃ জমাদান;
- ❖ জেডার সমতা, টেকসই শিক্ষা ও সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ ইত্যাদি উন্নয়নে পাক্ষিক প্রশিক্ষণ;
- ❖ জীবন জীবিকা উপযোগী বিষয়ভিত্তিক বিশেষ প্রশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন ও নারী উদ্যোক্তা তৈরী;
- ❖ শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য পুষ্টি ও পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি;
- ❖ সাপ্তাহিক সভা, উঠান বৈঠক ও অ্যাডভোকেসি ক্যাম্পেইন;
- ❖ ঋণ পরিকল্পনা প্রকল্প কর্মকর্তার নিকট জমাদান;
- ❖ ঋণ পরিকল্পনা পর্যালোচনা ও সহজ শর্তে ঋণ প্রদান ও লভ্যাংশ বন্টন;
- ❖ আত্ম কর্মসংস্থান ও আয়-উৎপাদন ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডে অংশগ্রহণ;
- ❖ নারী উদ্যোক্তা দলের আয় উৎপাদন সংশ্লিষ্ট রিসোর্স সেন্টার গঠন;
- ❖ উৎপাদিত পণ্যের বিপণনে বাজার সংযোগ স্থাপন;
- ❖ দাই কর্মীদের প্রশিক্ষিত করে গ্রামে প্রজনন স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন;
- ❖ নিরাপদ মাতৃত্ব বিষয়ক প্রতিকারমূলক ও রেফারেল সার্ভিসের ব্যবস্থা করা;
- ❖ গ্রাম কর্মীদের দিয়ে সেবা প্রদান কার্যক্রমে তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করা;
- ❖ গ্রাম কর্মীদের দিয়ে প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ও টেকসই উন্নত পরিবেশ গঠন ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন;
- ❖ সামাজিক কর্মশালা এবং আইন অধিকার ও নির্যাতন প্রতিরোধে সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি;
- ❖ পণ্য প্রদর্শনী, বিক্রয় ও সমবায় মেলায় অংশগ্রহণের ব্যবস্থা করা ;
- ❖ প্রকল্পভুক্ত গ্রামে সোলার সার্ভিস প্রোভাইডার কর্মী তৈরী করা;
- ❖ নারীর ক্ষমতায়নের পরিধিভুক্ত বস্ত্রগত সম্পদ ও সেবাসমূহের প্রাপ্তি ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ প্রতিষ্ঠা;
- ❖ নারীর ক্ষমতায়নে বুদ্ধিভিত্তিক ও আদর্শিক ক্ষেত্রে সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি;
- ❖ সমাজে অধিকার সুরক্ষা ও উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রমে নারীদের সামর্থ ও সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ ক্ষমতা;
- ❖ বিভিন্ন জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিবস বিষয়ক কর্মশালা আয়োজন;
- ❖ গ্রাম পর্যায়ে নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের জন্য পুরস্কার ও স্বীকৃতি প্রদান করা;

৮। অন্যান্য বিশেষ কোন প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য থাকলেঃ

প্রকল্পটি বার্ড পরিচালিত মহিলা, শিক্ষা, আয় ও পুষ্টি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প এবং জেডার রাইটস অপারেশন এন্ড ভায়োলেন্স এলিমিনেশন (GROVE) প্রকল্পের অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে কার্যক্রম পরিমার্জন এবং ইতোমধ্যে নতুন উপজেলা ও ইউনিয়ন অন্তর্ভুক্তিসহ ২০-২৪টি গ্রামে নতুনভাবে পরিচালনা করা হবে। বর্তমান সরকারের উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রায় ২০২১ সালের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশকে একটি মধ্যম আয়ের দেশে এবং ২০৪১ সালের মধ্যে একটি উন্নত দেশে পরিণত করার লক্ষ্যে বর্তমান প্রকল্পটি তৃণমূল নারীদের উন্নয়নের মূলশ্রোতে এনে সংগঠিত করার মাধ্যমে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করতে সহায়ক হবে। এছাড়া প্রকল্পটি আরো বৃহৎ পরিসরে বাস্তবায়নের বিষয়টি প্রক্রিয়াধীন রয়েছে। বর্তমান প্রকল্পটির আওতায় নারী উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন, নেতৃত্বের দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন ও ক্ষমতায়ন বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণসহ আইন, অধিকার রক্ষা, নিরাপদ মাতৃত্ব লাভ, পুষ্টিহীনতা রোধ ও স্বাস্থ্য পুষ্টি উন্নয়নে বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষা করে তৃণমূল

পর্যায়ের মৌলিক সেবা প্রদানের উপযোগী একটি স্থিতিশীল প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক কাঠামোর বিকাশই মূল লক্ষ্য, যা নির্বাচনী ইস্তেহার ২০১৮, টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (SDGs), ভিশন ২০২১, রূপকল্প ২০৪১, পল্লী উন্নয়ন সংক্রান্ত মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর নির্দেশনা, NSAPR, NAPWA-IPFA, ৬ষ্ঠ ও সপ্তম পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনার মূল প্রতিপাদ্য এবং নারী উন্নয়ন নীতি ২০১১, জেন্ডার পলিসি ২০১৯ এর সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ। বাংলাদেশ বর্তমানে 'ডেমোগ্রাফিক ডিভিডেন্ট' অবস্থার মধ্য দিয়ে অতিবাহিত হচ্ছে। যে কারণে উন্নয়নের সুবর্ণ সুযোগ হাতছানি দিয়ে ডাকছে। উল্লেখ্য, একটি দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার দুই-তৃতীয়াংশের বয়স যখন ১৫ থেকে ৫৯ বছরের মধ্যে থাকে তখন সেই অবস্থাকে 'ডেমোগ্রাফিক ডিভিডেন্ট' অবস্থা বলা হয়। একটি জাতির জীবনে এই অবস্থা একবারই আসে। যারা এই অবস্থার সুযোগ লাগাতে পারে তারাই অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে সাফল্য অর্জন করতে পারে। (এলডিসি থেকে উত্তরণ উপলক্ষে অয়োজিত সেমিনার, উন্নয়নের গতিধারায় বাংলাদেশঃ প্রত্যাশা, প্রাপ্তি ও সম্ভাবনা: ২৪ মার্চ ২০১৮)। এই ধারণা থেকে বর্তমান প্রকল্পটি নারী জনগোষ্ঠী ও তাদের পরিবারের শিশুদের উন্নয়নে যথেষ্ট ভূমিকা রাখতে সহায়ক হবে।

1. Name of the Project

Creating Employment Opportunities and Entrepreneurship for Orphan and Vulnerable Qawmi Madrasa Students at Home and Abroad through Vocational and Skills Development Training

(কওমি মাদ্রাসার এতিম ও অসহায় শিক্ষার্থীদের বৃত্তিমূলক ও দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদানপূর্বক কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি ও উৎপাদনমুখী কর্মকাণ্ডে নিয়োজিত করা)

Abdullah Al Hussain

Deputy Director, BARD

2. Background/Context

Qawmi madrasas was evolved in the Indian subcontinent more than 150 years ago by the conservative part of the Muslim community as a rejection to the British education policy. Instead of taking funding from the state, these madrasas took community support as their basis for survival. Keeping the curricula almost unchanged, these madrasas have been providing fundamental Islamic religious education since that time. Even after more than 70 years of the end of the colonial rule and many subsequent historical upheavals, the madrasas have still been maintaining almost the same conservativeness with the government. Even today the madrasas solely rely on people's donation. Studies say that there are at least 1.4 million children in about 15,000 qawmi madrasas in Bangladesh. Studies also say that the madrasas have a concentration of children from very poor households, including orphans and vulnerable children, who cannot afford education in the mainstream secular institutes. Although the children in qawmi madrasas are the most deserving children, historically they have remained excluded from almost all state provided facilities meant for children. For instance, almost all the child focused social protection schemes exclude children in qawmi madrasas by design. Most of them, e.g., school education stipends, target children through institutional arrangements. Registration of the institute with any government department and an approved curriculum are essential criteria for inclusion in such programmes. Since the qawmi madrasas are not registered with any such authorities, the government department providing supports to children (e.g., Department of Social Services, Department of Primary/Secondary Education), cannot include them under their programmes. Madrasas also appear to be conservative about receiving anything from the government. They think receiving anything from the government will bring them under unwanted control/influence which will hamper their main objective of Islamic religious education.

The curricula in the qawmi madrasas are not approved by the government and hence their diplomas/certificates are not recognized elsewhere in the country, except in the qawmi madrasas themselves. However, very recently, the government of Bangladesh has

agreed to recognize the highest degree of qawmi madrasas as equivalent to masters in Arabic or Islamic Studies from a university (The Daily Star 2018a)³. Although qawmi madrasas are very rigid about modification/updating of curricula, most madrasas are including general subjects such as Bengali and English language and literature, general mathematics etc. in their curricula.

In addition to education, qawmi Madrasa provides same food and similar accommodation to all the students and teachers. The orphan and vulnerable children get these free of cost. Books and treatment are also provided based on their needs. Sometimes they also get clothing free of cost.

Qawmi madrasas in Bangladesh have been playing a vital role in providing basic necessities to a large number of children, especially the poor and vulnerable children such as the orphans. Therefore, in Bangladesh qawmi madrasas are almost synonymous to orphanages. There is no scope of undermining this community support for the children. However, the future of the children in qawmi madrasas should also be a concern of the state. Since qawmi madrasa students have knowledge exclusively in one area (religion), job market for qawmi madrasa students/graduates is very limited. They are not likely to get job in the government or any formal sector. They need to choose a career within the same arena. The most common jobs for qawmi madrasa students are teaching in qawmi madrasa, Imam (who leads the prayers) or muezzin (who summons the prayer calling five times) in mosques etc. Most of the available jobs for them are very low paid. The graduates again need to rely on the community, and it is hard for them to break this cycle of dependency and poverty.

In 2017 the government published gazette recognizing the highest degree of qawmi madrasas (Takmil or Dawra-e-Hadith) equivalent to master's degrees obtained from any public university in Bangladesh on Arabic or Islamic Studies (The Daily Star 2018a). The most recent development on this issue is that on 4 November 2018. The honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina attended a *Shukrana Mahfil* (gathering to show gratitude on achieving the recognition) organized by the organization of qawmi madrasas as the chief guest. In that gathering, she was given the title of qawmi Mother (The Daily Star 2018b)⁴. In the words of one of the top leaders of the organization, *"You are playing the role of a*

³ The Daily Star (2018a) Master's Status for Top Qawmi Degree: Towards legal recognition. Accessed 11 November 2018 <<https://www.thedailystar.net/news/country/bangladesh-cabinet-approves-bill-recognising-qawmi-madrasahs-dawrae-hadith-1620178>>.

⁴ The Daily Star (2018b) Shun path of hatred. [online] The Daily Star. Accessed 11 November 2018, <<https://www.thedailystar.net/politics/shokrana-mahfil-hefajat-e-islam-activists-gather-at-dhaka-suhrawardy-udyan-recognition-qawmi-madrasa-degree-1655989>>.

mother for 14 lakh students. From this qawmi sea, I want to announce today that I give you the title of qawmi Mother” (The Daily Star 2018b)⁵.

Following the recognition of the highest degree of qawmi madrasas, it is now a very relevant debate whether the other degrees, for instance, primary, secondary and tertiary, of qawmi madrasas will remain unrecognized. Recognition of the highest degree without any reform in the curricula logically recognizes the previous degrees. If so, then for the sake of debate the qawmi madrasa education, as it today, is part of the education policy. Therefore, special initiative should be taken for the qawmi madrasas, particularly for the orphan and vulnerable children studying in qawmi madrasas. The poor children in qawmi madrasas should be given state benefits without any condition. If they are included under the umbrella of the state in any form, a feeling of belongingness could be created among them. This sense of belongingness may decrease their conservativeness towards the state. At the same time, this huge unproductive population can be turned into productive assets.

The qawmi madrasas have aspiration about vocational/skills training although they cannot afford them within their limited resources. State can intervene here through vocational and skills development training. The growth of madrasas cannot be stopped, nor the state can prevent the families and their children from going to madrasas. Therefore, it will be wise to try to make this population skilled and productive. In the given context, there is scope for supporting the children with/without any change and modification of the curricula. If skills development trainings are provided to qawmi madrasa students/graduates, they can be engaged in productive activities and become good entrepreneurs. Another advantage with the qawmi madrasa students is their Arabic language proficiency. If we can provide them some vocational/skills development training in some basic trades, they have a huge potential market in the Arabic speaking countries (Middle East) as skilled and semi-skilled manpower.

3. Objectives

The objective of the project is to create employment opportunities and entrepreneurs for orphan and vulnerable qawmi madrasa students/graduates/dropouts through providing vocational and skills development training.

4. Project Area

The experimental project will be implemented selecting orphan and vulnerable students/graduates/dropouts from participating qawmi madrasas in Adarsha Sadar and Sadar South Upazila of Comilla District.

⁵ The Daily Star (2018b) Shun path of hatred. [online] The Daily Star. Accessed 11 November 2018, <<https://www.thedailystar.net/politics/shokrana-mahfil-hefajat-e-islam-activists-gather-at-dhaka-suhrawardy-udyan-recognition-qawmi-madrasa-degree-1655989>>.

5. Implementation Strategy/Plan

- a) **Discussion/negotiation with Qawmi Madrasas:** At the very outset of the project, discussion will take place with qawmi madrasa authority about the objective of the project and its intended benefits for the orphan and vulnerable students in qawmi madrasas. The madrasas will thus be motivated and convinced about the project.
- b) **Discussion with Training Providing Authority:** Parallely with Madrasas, discussion will also take place with the available authorities that can provide vocational and skills development training to qawmi madrasa students (e.g., public TTCs/private institutes/personnel) on scope of training for such as group at their institutes.
- c) **Training of qawmi madrasa students:** Once the madrasas and the TTCs/private institutes/personnel are convinced and modality agreed on, selected orphan and vulnerable qawmi madrasa students will be provided 3-6 months training on trades such as: Electrical, Electronics (including Mobile phone servicing), AC/Fridge mechanics, Auto mechanics (including driving); Potable Water treatment and supply, Masonry, Tiles fixture, Shuttering, Steel binding and Fabrication, Rod binding, Sewing Machine Operator, Certificate in Garments Manufacturing etc. Selection of students will be done in consultation with the madrasas and the training providing institutes/personnel. **The project will bear all associated costs with selection of students and their training.**
- d) **Establishing a Service Providing Platform (SPP):** Once the students are trained on the trades, a service providing platform (SPP) will be established with project support in Cumilla City Corporation area that will provide home service on the above sectors by the trained qawmi madrasa students (using cell phone/App). Organizations, households, persons in need of such services will contact the SPP using cell phone app/social media/cell phone number. Concern team of the SPP will provide the service using bicycle/bike. There will also be a servicing section at the SPP if customers need any further service. Office space, equipment for services, cell phone app, contact platform, and bicycle/bike will be provided by the project.
- e) **Employment modality:** The trained qawmi madrasa students will work as service providers under the SPP of the project in their relevant field. They will receive the service charges paid by the service recipients for their services. The project's SPP will work as their agency as a formal entity. Project will not charge anything from the madrasa students.
- f) **Employment in abroad:** Selected students will receive advanced training through Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) Under NTVQF of Bangladesh Technical Education Board. They will also receive loan from the project for employment in abroad.

6. Duration of the Project: 3 Years (01/07/2019-30/06/2022)

7. Basic Components

- a) Providing Vocational/Skills Development Training to selected orphan and vulnerable qawmi madrasa students
- b) Establishment of a Service Providing Platform (SPP) for providing home services to Organizations, households, persons on selected trades (e.g. AC/Fridge repair/servicing, electrical service, electronics service (including mobile phone), bicycle, motorcycle/car repair servicing, supply of safe potable jar water, etc
- c) Employment of trained qawmi madrasa students in the SPP
- d) Proving Services to organizations, households, persons by the skilled personnel who were orphan and vulnerable students at qawmi madrasas
- e) Providing advanced TVET training to selected students through Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) Under the National Training and Vocational Qualifications Framework (NTVQF).

8. Tentative Budget: 10,00,00,000.00 Taka (Ten Crore Taka) only.

Prepared by:

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**Sustainable Improvement of Aquaculture Production, Marketing and Post-Harvest Loss
Management in Floodplains through Community Enterprise**

Abdullah Al Mamun, JD

Anas Al Islam, AD

Sponsoring Agency: Revenue budget of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development

Date of Commencement & Completion: July 2019 to June 2022

Relevance of the Project:

Floodplain water-bodies are one of the major common-pool resources of Bangladesh. It constitute more than 55% of the land, and on annual basis from 26,000 km² to 82,000 km² of them get inundated in the monsoon and remain so for the next few months. Laksam and Monoharganj upazila are located in the south-western part of Comilla district. Dakatia river, a tributary of the river Meghna is the source of water for seasonal inundation of around 6,875 ha and 3,234 ha floodplain areas under Monoharganj and Laksam upazila respectively. Agricultural activities are limited with only one crop per year and average floodplain fish production in this region is nearly 0.12 ton/ha. But, in Daudkandi (another upazila of Comilla) under floodplain aquaculture around 7,500 tons/ha of fish are now produced from an area that traditionally produced around 750 tons/ha through conventional capture fisheries. Though, this common pool resource management of floodplain aquaculture had started in early 90s, but due to lack of demonstration rural people of Laksam and Monoharganj upazila don't get the benefits of this community enterprise approach.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) introduced very successful models for rural development in the journey of last sixty years. BARD-experimented activities like bottom-up community development initiatives, collateral free micro-credit operation, comprehensive village development initiatives etc. spread quickly throughout the country with patronage of the government during the sixties and the seventies.

The concept of community enterprise approach intertwines various aspects of resource management within the community for sustainable community development. The people within social and cultural linkage and common economic interests regardless of classes, religion, profession and gender form the society or community of such approach.

Marketing and post-harvest loss management are key factors for sustainability of this approach. In Bangladesh, present post-harvest loss is presumed to be devastating, about 20 to 30% in different fish and fishery products due to improper marketing system and lack of post-harvest management. So, beside production interventions appropriate strategies need to be taken to develop the marketing system and to mitigate the post-harvest loss of harvested fish.

Specific objective(s) of the Project:

Specific objectives of the project are:

- (i) To identify potential floodplain areas through baseline survey for replication of community enterprise approach;
- (ii) To demonstrate floodplain aquaculture project on 100 acre floodplains (covering 300 households) adapting community enterprise approach for expediting replication;
- (iii) To develop a sustainable marketing channel and post-harvest loss mitigation protocol for the stock being cultured; and
- (iv) To foster the lesson learnt from the action research amongst communities and development partners in order to generate necessary policy initiatives for wider replication.

Justification of the Project:

The present government vows their mandate “My village my town” to realize the declaration of article 16 of the Bangladesh Constitution, transform the rural economy and bring all the urban facilities to every villages. Community enterprise approach is a development action (community initiative for social business) and implies efforts for mobilization and utilization of local resources through active participation of total community.

Bangladesh is now the third largest inland fish producer in the world (FAO, 2018). About 6.7 million people receive direct benefits to their food security and livelihoods from the floodplains in Bangladesh, of which 2.7 million are classified as poor and extremely poor categories (DoF, 2013). The fisheries sector has acquired a unique status in Bangladesh economy contributing to the socio-cultural setting, rural employment and food and nutritional security. Present fish production of the country is 4.13 million MT and Bangladesh has set a target of producing 4.5 million MT of fish by 2019.

Besides, contributing significantly to national fisheries production, floodplain fisheries can play important role in poverty reduction and attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) due to the vast scale of the areas involved with strong multiplier effects through creation of backwards and forwards linkages among the rural community.

Location of the Project:

The project will be implemented in different floodplains of Monoharganj and Laksam Upazila of Cumilla district. Through the baseline survey and feasibility study the best potential sites will be identified for community mobilization and capacity building and then demonstration project will be undertaken in one or two areas covering 100 acres of floodplain and 300 households.

Period and Cost:

It is to mention that these interventions need at least three years to attain sustainable result. First year is needed for preparatory activities like community mobilization, capital accumulation, formation of organization, infrastructure development.

Second year is needed to tuning the management of the production (species selection, nursery management, stocking density, feeding, disease management etc.), market system development and post-harvest loss management of the harvest.

And finally third year is for stabilization and consolidation for sustainability

Total cost of the project will be **30, 20,000.00** BDT in three years of period.

Major Components of the Project:

- i. Site selection and baseline survey;
- ii. Community mobilization for action research;
- iii. Motivational and skill development training or exposure visit of the community people;
- iv. Marketing channel development; and
- v. Post-harvest loss mitigation of fishes.

Estimated amount and cost: (for 3 years)

Items of expenditure	Unit	Unit Cost (BDT)	Total Cost (in BDT)
Baseline Survey	500 HHs	100	50,000.00
Meeting at village level	10 events	5000.00	50,000.00
Exposure Visit	10 batch (15 person each)	30,000/ batch	3,00,000.00
Skill Development Training	10 batch	75,000/ batch	7,50,000.00
Landing Station Development	1	200,000	200,000.00
Post-Harvest Equipment	50 pcs	1000/pc	50,000.00
Marketing Facilitatory Meeting	5 events	10,000.00/event	50,000.00
National Level Seminar	3 events	2,00,000/event	6,00,000.00
Vehicle Hiring			2,50,000.00
Stationary			30,000.00
Documentation and Publication			1,50,000.00
Salary of Field Assistant (1 person)	36 months	15,000 per month	5,40,000.00
Total			30,20,000.00

In words: Thirty lac twenty thousand taka only.

“বার্ড জার্মপ্লাজম সেন্টার” প্রকল্প

কামরুল হাসান, সহকারী পরিচালক

১। প্রেক্ষাপটঃ

ফল আমাদের চিরায়ত ঐতিহ্যের অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ প্রতিরোধ, খাদ্য চাহিদা পূরণ, পুষ্টি সরবরাহ, মেধার বিকাশ ও রোগ প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিসহ বহুমাত্রিক অবদানে ফলজ বৃক্ষের প্রয়োজনীয়তা অপরিসীম। ফল দেহে আনে বল, মনে আনে প্রশান্তি; ভিটামিন ও মিনারেলসের অন্যতম উৎস। প্রতিদিন একজন লোকের ১৫০-২০০ গ্রাম ফল খাওয়া দরকার। আমাদের দেশে বর্তমানে মাথাপিছু ফলের উৎপাদন প্রায় ৭০-৭৫ গ্রাম যা চাহিদার তুলনায় অত্যন্ত অপ্রতুল, সেখানে ভারতে উৎপাদন ১১১ গ্রাম, ফিলিপাইনে উৎপাদন হয় ১২৩ গ্রাম, থাইল্যান্ডে উৎপাদন হয় ২৮৭ গ্রাম। বাংলাদেশ একটি আর্দ্র ও উষ্ণমণ্ডলীয় দেশ হওয়ায় এখানে শতাধিক প্রজাতির ফল জন্মে। অর্থনৈতিক দিক, কর্মসংস্থান ও পুষ্টি বিবেচনায় এসব ফল চাষের গুরুত্ব অপরিসীম। ফল চাষ ও পুষ্টি সম্পর্কে দিন দিন জনসচেতনতা বাড়ছে। জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির সাথে সাথে নতুন ঘর বাড়ি তৈরির প্রয়োজনে একদিকে পারিবারিক ফল বাগানের সংখ্যা যেমন কমে যাচ্ছে, তেমনি গ্রামীণ বনভূমি উজাড় হওয়ার ফলে স্বল্প প্রচলিত ফলের অনেক প্রজাতিও বিলুপ্ত হচ্ছে। তাই এসব প্রজাতির সংরক্ষণ ও দেশীয় ফল গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে পুষ্টি উন্নয়নে বসতবাড়ির বাগান গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে। বসতবাড়ি কিংবা বাণিজ্যিক বাগান সৃজনে কৃষকদেরকে উৎসাহী করা গেলে একদিকে যেমন তাদের পারিবারিক পুষ্টির চাহিদা মিটিবে পাশাপাশি মানসম্পন্ন তাজা ফলের যোগানও বৃদ্ধি পাবে। এ ছাড়াও খাদ্যে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণতা অর্জনের সাথে সাথে পুষ্টি নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে ফল বাগান সৃজনের গুরুত্ব অনস্বীকার্য।

২। প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যঃ

প্রকল্পের মূল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ হল-

- ক) উন্নত মানের ফলের জাত সংরক্ষণ করা;
- খ) মাতৃবাগান সৃজনের মাধ্যমে উন্নত জাতের গুণগত মান সম্পন্ন চারা উতপাদন করা
- গ) উতপাদিত চারা সুলভ মূল্যে কৃষকদের কে সরবরাহ করা এবং
- ঘ) ফল চাষ বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্সের প্রশিক্ষণার্থীদের ব্যবহারিক পাঠদান করা।

৩। প্রকল্প গ্রহণের যৌক্তিকতাঃ

যা স্বল্পমূল্যে কৃষকদেরকে সরবরাহ করা যাবে। বার্ড কর্তৃক গৃহীত গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের সাথে সম্পর্কিত বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগের মধ্যে গ্রামীণ উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন অন্যতম এবং এর আওতায় ফল চাষে গ্রামের মানুষদের কে উদ্বুদ্ধ করার পাশাপাশি হাতে কলমে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করার কার্যক্রম ও চলমান রয়েছে। এই বাস্তবতায় বার্ডে যদি একটি জার্মপ্লাজম সেন্টার স্থাপন করা হয় তাহলে গ্রামের কৃষকদেরকে যথাযথভাবে হাতে কলমে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা যাবে। নতুন ফল বাগান সৃজনে উন্নত জাতের মানসম্পন্ন চারার ব্যাপক চাহিদা রয়েছে। কিন্তু চারার স্বল্পতা এবং দামের কারণে অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রেই তা কৃষকদের জন্য কঠিন হয়ে পরে, ফলে অনেকেই বাগান সৃজনে আগ্রহ হারিয়ে ফেলে। প্রস্তাবিত মাতৃবাগান টি সৃজন হলে এর মাধ্যমে গুণগত মান সম্পন্ন চারা উৎপাদন করা যাবে।

Year-Round Vegetable Production at BARD Campus

Md. Babu Hossain
Assistant Director

1. Relevance of the Project:

The cultivation of vegetables in our country is increasing day by day. In Bangladesh vegetables are grown in 2.63 percent of cultivable land. Vegetable gives much more benefit to the farmers than the other crops. Vegetables can play a vital role in elevating the nutritional status of the Bangladeshi people who suffer from severe malnutrition. Vegetables are rich sources of essential vitamins such as A, C, niacin, riboflavin and thiamin and minerals such as calcium and iron. They contribute to the intake of essential nutrients from other foods by making them more palatable. They provide dietary fiber necessary for digestion and health and are essential for maintaining health curing nutritional disorders. There is a little chance for malnutrition to occur where the people take enough vegetables. In Bangladesh, the average per capita daily vegetable intake is 56g per day, whereas the recommended intake is 250g/day. Vegetables not only minimize the malnutrition but also maximize the financial returns. Vegetable generate cash to the growers. It helps to reduce dependence on rice. According to modern science, eating excess rice, which we do in general, is not good from the health point of view. Thus, to fulfill farmers economic demand they are getting more involved in vegetable cultivation along with rice cultivation.

For Bangladesh, identifying the constraints on vegetables production is important to expand it, since the supply of vegetables is quite irregular in most Asian countries, including Bangladesh. Only a small proportion of total cropped areas of Bangladesh are under vegetables production. Most of the agricultural production in Bangladesh is strenuous in rice, occupying about 75 percent of total cropped areas, whereas only 7 percent of the total cropped land is used for horticultural crops, including root and tuber crops. The area under vegetable cultivation accounts for only 2.56 percent of the total cropped areas. From this small proportion of the cultivable land area, Bangladesh produces about 1.76 lac metric tons of vegetables annually, of which about 65 percent are produced in 2 winter and the rest in summer. Therefore, production is not well distributed throughout the year and produce for domestic use is relatively scarce in the off-season. Marketing channel is predominantly controlled by the middlemen and post-harvest management is extremely poor. Farmers produce vegetable crops, which is particularly perishable in nature. It is estimated that a loss of about 25-40% of the vegetables occur due to rough prepackaging and improper handling,

transportation and storage practices and the variation often depends on the type of vegetables.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been conducting action research project for evolving effective and suitable models of rural development since from establishment year in 1959. BARD has been recognized as a fostering ground of green revolution in Bangladesh for its activities in the early 70`s. As an academy, BARD always comes out with new models and technologies for rural development, provides training on the agriculture technologies along with real life demonstration. Consequently, development of vegetables production at BARD campus through this project is intended to facilitate the safety vegetable production for the local people in Cumilla. Vegetable demonstration farm area administrated at BARD campus on regular basis after it situated in 1959. The demonstration farm of vegetables in the recent past has consented to of new construction in hostel. The present project has proposed has to administration in poultry farm area of BARD.

2. Objectives of the project:

Specific objectives of the project are-

- iv) to demonstrate model of vegetable production plots for year-round vegetable production; s
- v) to meet up the demand of safe vegetables at BARD Campus; and
- vi) to train the beneficiaries of different training courses about vegetables cultivation.

3. Justification of the project:

Vegetables play an important role in the human diet. The vegetables are rich sources of protein, minerals, Phosphorus, Iron, Iodine, Vitamins like Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, and Vitamin K. Vegetables are highly beneficial food for the maintenance of health and prevention of diseases. They contain valuable food ingredients which can be successfully utilized to build up and repair the body. Vegetables have great export potential and a source of foreign exchange. In human diet, vegetables have been strongly associated with improvement of gastrointestinal health, good vision, and reduced risk of heart disease, stroke, chronic diseases such as diabetes, and some forms of cancer. Some photochemical of vegetables are strong antioxidants and are thought to reduce the risk of chronic disease by protecting against free radical damage, by modifying metabolic activation and detoxification of carcinogens, or even by influencing processes that alter the course of tumor cells. All the vegetables may offer protection to humans against chronic diseases.

4. Location & Size of the Plots:

Location of the two vegetable production plots will be in the south of BARD Campus & west side of BARD Dairy Demonstration Farm. The size of the plot will be 170×65 feet & 40×35 feet.

5. Vegetable Production Schedule

Name of Vegetables		Mid Jan.	Mid Feb.	Mid Mar.	Mid Apr.	Mid May	Mid Jun.	Mid Jul.	Mid Aug.	Mid Sep.	Mid Oct.	Mid Nov.	Mid Dec.
English	Bengali												
Stem Amaranth	ডাটাশাক												
Jute Leaves	পাটশাক												
Sweet Gourd	মিষ্টি কুমড়া												
Brinjal	বেগুন												
Gima	গিমা কলমি												
Sponge Gourd	খুন্দুল												
Wax Gourd	চালকুমড়া												
Red Amaranth	লালশাক												
Cucumber	শশা												
Teasle Gourd	কাকরোল												
Hyacinth Bean	শিম												
Pointed Gourd	পটল												
Bitter Gourd	উচ্ছে/করলা												
Drum Stick	সাজিনা												
Indian Spinach	পুঁইশাক												
Asparagus Bean	বরবটি												
Tomato	টমেটো												
Potato	আলু												
Bottle Gourd	লাউ												
Lady's Finger	টেঁড়শ												
Cauliflower	ফুলকপি												
Cabbage	বাম্বাকপি												
Radish	মুলা												
Carrot	গাজর												
Papaya	পেঁপেঁ												
Snake Gourd	চিচিংগা												
Coriander	ধনিয়া পাতা												
Spinach	পালংশাক												
Sponge Gourd	ঝিঞ্জা												

6. Major Components of this project:

- i) Cleaning equipment (Spade, wider, shears etc)
- ii) Fertilizer (Fertilizer (Urea, TSP, MoP, Cowdung, Vermicompost)
- iii) Seed of different year-round Vegetables
- iv) Insecticide, Pesticide
- v) Harvesting and Marketing
- vi) Miscellaneous

7. Estimated amount and cost:

SL. No.	Items of expenditure	Total Cost (in BDT)
01.	Cleaning Weed, Grass & other jungle	10,000
02.	Uplifted of trees roots	4,000
03.	Tillage, Levelling	10,000
04.	Fertilizer (Urea, TSP, MoP, Cowdung, Vermicompost)	10,000
05.	Seed of different year-round Vegetables	12,000
06.	Insecticide, Pesticide	4,000
07.	Different Tools	6,000
08.	Fencing & Gate	40,000
09.	Signboard, Tagging Plate & Stand	7,000
10.	Irrigation	4,000
11.	Electric Equipment's	5,000
12.	Miscellaneous	8,000
	Total	1,20,000

In words: One Lac Twenty Thousand Taka Only

8. **Date of Commencement & Completion:** 1 July 2019-30 June 2020.

9. **Cost of Project:** The cost of project will be setup from revenue budget of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) (FY 2019-2020).

Integrated livestock farming and production of value added livestock products

DR. Bimal Chandra Karmakar, AD

Md. Anwar Hossain, AD

Statement of the Issue

The economy of Bangladesh is primarily based on agriculture, and livestock is an essential component of the rural economy and the livelihood of the subsistence farmers. About 20% of Bangladesh's population is directly or indirectly engaged in the livestock sector. Cattle population in Bangladesh is about 26 million. Although, dairying is the most ancient occupation established in the rural setting of Bangladesh, its development is not satisfactory enough due to a number of problems. These concern information, breeding, feeding, management, diseases and marketing. Maximum cattle of our country are non-descriptive type and their performance in terms of milk and meat production is very low. These animals are kept mainly in the stall with limited grazing on the roadside, embankment slope; fallow land and paddy straw are their staple food. Husbandry practices and health care of these animals are poor. The average milk production of local cows is very low and it varies between 300 to 400 liters per lactation period of 180 to 240 days. Such low productivity of indigenous cows is an important constraint for future development of the livestock sector. High productive exotic breeds and their crosses normally do not have adequate resistance against the prevalent diseases. They do not thrive well in our environment. In spite of all these problems, some people have shown interest for development of small dairy farms. Generally crossbred cows under village condition yields 600 to 800 liters of milk per lactation of 210 to 240 days. The domestic demand for milk has been rising faster than the domestic production of milk. Hence Bangladesh Government has given the priority on the development of dairying at farmer's level to increase the supply of milk from small dairy farms.

Goat has been considered as a poor man's cow because of its contribution to the poor in their economic development. It supplies nutritious and easily digestible milk and also adds income to poor and landless or marginal farmers. As goat is small-sized animals, it can easily be handled by women and children. It requires less capital investment and feeding costs compare to other large ruminants. Women plays an important role in rearing goat in the rural families of Bangladesh and goat is one of the most important livestock components through which women contribute economically for their family members. There is a positive linear relationship between the status of women and the socioeconomic development of any country. Improvement of the status of women is a precondition to ensure a balanced development of any country. Increased participation of women in development activities

may accelerate socio-economic development of the country and goat rearing can be a good approach in this regard.

The poultry sub-sector is an important avenue in fostering agricultural growth and reduce malnutrition for the people in Bangladesh. It is an integral part of farming system in Bangladesh and has created direct, indirect employment opportunity for the poor marginal and landless farmers. This sub-sector has contributed much in the entire economy of Bangladesh. The sector accounts for 14% of the total value of livestock output and is growing rapidly. It is found that poultry meat alone contributes 37% of the total meat production in Bangladesh. Poultry contributes about 22-27% of the total animal protein supply in the country. Development of poultry has generated considerable employment through the production and marketing of poultry and poultry products in Bangladesh.

Performance of non-descriptive deshi cattle in terms of milk and meat production is very low. Cross breeding may enhance their productive performance. Artificial Insemination and Open Nucleus Breeding System may be potential ways to improve their genetic potentiality, milk and meat production will also be increased.

Although the demand of raw milk is very high, the farmers are not getting fair price of milk due to unstructured marketing channel. Along with establishment of effective marketing channel and production of various value added dairy products may augment their income. Product diversification may improve business strategy and this will increase profitability, reduce risk, increase competition, higher growth and more efficient resource allocation.

Objectives

The General objective of the action research will be to improve livelihood of the rural livestock farmer through adoption of new technology and value addition in dairy and poultry products and their by-products.

Specific Objectives

The project would be taken into consideration to fulfill the following specific objectives:

- 1) to orient the Livestock and poultry farmers about improved breeds of cattle, poultry and modern technology;
- 2) to increase the income of the farm families by involving them in livestock rearing and value addition in livestock products and by-products;
- 3) to develop local dairy breed through artificial insemination;
- 4) to make the livestock and poultry rearing profitable so that they become encouraged to do so;
- 5) to improve the socio-economic condition and for overall livelihood development of the selected families.
- 6) to enhance BARD's physical capacity by establishing different unit of dairy farm, poultry farm, bull station with AI facilities and milk processing plant.

Project area

Five villages under 05 upazila of Comilla district will be selected for this project. BARD will be the center where demonstration units will be established to facilitate training. Moreover, products will be displayed in a stall of BARD so that trainees and visitors would get the opportunity to purchase.

Components of the project

I. Dairy farming

Farmers will be trained on dairy production and beef fattening. Linkage will be made between farmers and the small and medium entrepreneurs of livestock so that farmers can get suitable milk price. Some motivated farmers will be trained on milk processing and production of value added products to make entrepreneurs in livestock sector. .

II. Milk marketing, processing and preparing value added products

The dairy farmers sometimes poured on milk at the street and show their aggression because they do not get the proper milk price. If value can be added in milk products, farmers can be benefitted. For that purpose a small milk processing unit with the facilities of producing skim milk, butter, cheese, and yogurt will be established at BARD campus for demonstration.

III. Goat rearing

Black Bengal goat is a very useful small livestock in Bangladesh. It is also a great source of income for the poor people of this country. Goat farming has a very important role in reducing unemployment and poverty, increasing meat or milk production and earning currency from foreign country. There are about 25 millions of goats in Bangladesh. Most of those goats are "Black Bengal goat". This goat breed is very suitable for meat, milk and skin production. The milk and meat of this goat is very tasty and nutritious than any other goat breeds. And its meat and milk has a great demand throughout the world. The problem is high mortality percentage. Through this project farmers will be trained on how to make goat shed, and rearing rear system. They would be given goat breed on private public partnership system. By this way the poor and ultra-poor who cannot afford to buy cow can easily reduce their poverty by rearing goat.

IV. Poultry rearing

Rural farmers will be trained on modern poultry rearing. From the project high yielding variety of chicken, duck, quail and other species will be given to potential project beneficiaries. Village women will be given preference for this component.

V. Artificial Insemination

Up to a certain level milk production has been increased through artificial insemination. The cross breed cattle have also become heavier through this technology. Although DLS and different private company are involved in this service, BARD wants to intervene on it in the project areas. There will be a demonstration unit at BARD where frozen semen will be produced and supplied to the farmers. Some project beneficiaries will be trained on AI so that they can be involved in income generating activities.

কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা

ড. কামরুল আহসান, পরিচালক
মো: জামিল উদ্দিন, সহকারী পরিচালক

প্রকল্পের নামঃ কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা

প্রকল্প এলাকাঃ লাকসাম উপজেলা, কুমিল্লা

প্রকল্পের মেয়াদঃ জুলাই ২০১৯-জুন ২০২০

পটভূমি

সুদীর্ঘকাল থেকেই কৃষি আমাদের অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়ে আসছে। মোট দেশজ উৎপাদন তথা জিডিপিতে কৃষি খাতের অবদান ১৪.২৩ শতাংশ। দেশের জনগোষ্ঠীর সিংহভাগই গ্রামে বসবাস করেন, যার অধিকাংশই কৃষির সাথে সম্পৃক্ত। তাই কৃষির টেকসই উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ জনগোষ্ঠীর জীবনমান তথা সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতির ইতিবাচক পরিবর্তন ঘটানো সম্ভব। গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী জননেত্রী শেখ হাসিনার সরকার এবিষয়ে সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বারোপ করেছে। বর্তমান কৃষিবান্ধব সরকার কর্তৃক গৃহীত সমন্বিত যৌথযোগী পরিকল্পনাসমূহ সঠিক বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে ক্ষুধা ও দারিদ্র্যমুক্ত বাংলাদেশ গড়তে কৃষিতে যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও আধুনিক চাষ পদ্ধতি অতিব প্রয়োজন।

বাংলাদেশের জনসংখ্যা বর্তমানে ১৬.৬৭ কোটি এবং প্রতি বছর ২০ লাখ হারে তা বাড়ছে। অথচ ফসলি জমি প্রতি বছর ১% হারে হ্রাস পাচ্ছে। এ পরিস্থিতি দেশের বিদ্যমান কৃষি জমিতে অতিরিক্ত ফসল উৎপাদনের চাহিদা সৃষ্টি করেছে। সুতরাং ক্রমহ্রাসমান জমি থেকে অধিক ফসল প্রাপ্তির লক্ষ্যে সময়মত চাষ, উপকরণের যথাযথ ব্যবহার ও নূন্যতম অপচয়ে শস্য আহোরণ এখন জরুরি হয়ে পড়েছে। এ ক্ষেত্রে প্রতি শতাংশ জমিতে যান্ত্রিক শক্তির ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করা অপরিহার্য। উপরন্তু কৃষি শ্রমিকের বড় একটি অংশ শিল্প ও পরিবহন খাতে স্থানান্তরিত হওয়ায় দিন দিন শ্রমিকের অভাব প্রকট হচ্ছে। এ প্রেক্ষাপটে বিশাল জনগোষ্ঠীর খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে দেশের চিরাচরিত কৃষি ব্যবস্থাকে আধুনিক যান্ত্রিক কৃষি ব্যবস্থায় রূপান্তর করার কোন বিকল্প নেই।

কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণের বর্তমান অবস্থা

যন্ত্র শক্তির মাধ্যমে সময়মত ফসল চাষ, রোপণ ও কর্তন করা গেলে একদিকে যেমন অধিক ফসল উৎপাদন সম্ভব হবে অন্যদিকে ফসল উৎপাদনের নিবিড়তা বৃদ্ধি পাবে যা এদেশের খাদ্য ও কৃষি পণ্যের ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদা পূরনে উল্লেখযোগ্য ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে। বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশের কৃষকরা তাদের জমিচাষে সন্তোষজনক হারে পাওয়ার টিলার ও ট্রাক্টর ব্যবহার করলেও ফসল রোপণ ও কর্তন কাজে বহুলাংশে কৃষি শ্রমিকের উপর নির্ভরশীল। ভরা মৌসুমে শ্রমিকের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি ও অপ্রতুলতার কারণে কৃষকেরা ফসল রোপণ ও কর্তনের সময়ে এক অর্থে অসহায় হয়ে পড়েন।

নানা সমস্যা ও সীমাবদ্ধতা থাকা সত্ত্বেও কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণের ফলে দেশের শস্য উৎপাদন বিগত ২৫ বছরে প্রায় দ্বিগুণেরও বেশি অর্জন সম্ভব হয়েছে। সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক গৃহীত বিভিন্ন কৃষক ও কৃষি বান্ধব কর্মসূচি ও বিভিন্ন বেসরকারি উন্নয়ন সংস্থার উদ্যোগের ফলে কৃষি ক্ষেত্রে যন্ত্রের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। তবে তা এখনো যথেষ্ট নয়। বর্তমানে এ দেশে যে সকল কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি ব্যবহার হচ্ছে সেগুলোর মধ্যে রয়েছে পাওয়ার টিলার, ট্র্যাক্টর, রিপার, পাওয়ার থ্রেসার, রাইস প্লান্টার, সিডার, কন্বাইড হারভেস্টার, লো লিফট পাম্প, শ্যালও পাম্প, ডিপ টিউবেল ইত্যাদি।

কৃষি কাজের প্রতিটি স্তরে স্তরে কৃষি যন্ত্র ব্যবহার নিশ্চিতকরণ করা হলে বছরে আরো ৭০ মিলিয়ন খাদ্যশস্য উৎপাদন বেশি হতো। কারিগরি দক্ষতাসম্পন্ন ব্যাপক কৃষি কর্মকাণ্ডের মাধ্যমে দানা শস্যের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির যথেষ্ট সুযোগ রয়েছে। বিশেষজ্ঞগণ মনে করেন যে, উন্নত কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ প্রযুক্তি প্রয়োগে শস্য উৎপাদনের কারিগরি দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি ও প্রাপ্ত সম্পদের সুষ্ঠু ব্যবহার ও ফসল কর্তনোত্তর ক্ষতি কমানোর মাধ্যমে দেশের খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করা সম্ভব।

প্রস্তাবিত প্রয়োগিক গবেষনার মূল কম্পোনেন্টসমূহ

১। কমিউনিটি মবিলাইজেশনঃ

“কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক চাষ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ” মডেল এর সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাজ হলো কমিউনিটি মবিলাইজেশন। এই ধাপে বিভিন্ন প্রকার সার্ভের মাধ্যমে কমপক্ষে ৫০ একর বা তদুর্ধো পরিমান জমির একটি মাঠ নির্বাচন করতে হবে এবং ওই মাঠের জমির মালিকদের সাথে মতবিনিময় ও আলোচনার মাধ্যমে উল্লেখিত মডেলটি বাস্তবায়নের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করতে হবে। কমিউনিটির আগ্রহ ও সম্মতি ছাড়া এই কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন সম্ভব নয়। নির্বাচিত মাঠের সকল জমির মালিকগনের ঐকমতের ভিত্তিতেই কেবলমাত্র এই মডেলটি বাস্তবায়ন সম্ভব।

২। এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনাঃ

নির্বাচিত মাঠের ফসলচাষ ব্যবস্থাকে বাণিজ্যিক আকারে পরিচালনার উদ্দেশ্যে একটি নির্বাচিত কমিটি গঠন করা হবে। সকল জমির মালিকদের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে এই এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি নির্বাচন করা হবে। এই কমিটি উক্ত মাঠে বছরব্যাপী বাণিজ্যিকভাবে ফসল চাষের যাবতীয় দায়িত্ব পালন করবে। এই কমিটি সকল জমির মালিকদের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে মৌসুম ভিত্তিক ফসলের জাত নির্বাচন করবে এবং ফসল চাষ থেকে শুরু করে ফসল উত্তোলন ও বিপণনের কাজও করবে। জমির মালিকদেরকে আর আলাদাভাবে ফসল চাষ নিয়ে ভাবতে হবে না। তারা ওই সময় অন্য কাক বা ব্যবসা ইত্যাদি করতে পারে।

৩। খন্ড খন্ড জমি একত্রিতকরণঃ

ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র জমিতে সব ধরনের কৃষি যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করা সম্ভব হয় না। অনেকসময় খন্ড খন্ড জমির সকল অংশে ছোট আকারের কৃষি যন্ত্রেও ঠিকমত দক্ষতার সাথে ব্যবহার করা যায় না। তাই নির্বাচিত ওই মাঠে খন্ড খন্ড জমিগুলোর আইল তুলে একত্রিত করা হবে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে জমির মালিকগন যেন কোনোভাবে আতংকিত বা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত না হয় সে জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হবে। যেমন, ভূমি অফিস থেকে প্রত্যেকের জমির নকসা অনুযায়ী একটি ডিমার্কেশনের ব্যবস্থা থাকবে। প্রয়োজনে ডিজিটাল সার্ভের মাধ্যমে (জিপিএস ব্যবহার করে) প্রতিটি খন্ড জমির জিপিএস পজিশন (অক্ষাংশ-দ্রাঘিমাংশ) সংরক্ষণ করা হবে যা থেকে পরবর্তীতে খুব সহজেই প্রত্যেক জমি মালিক তার নিজস্ব জমির আইল চিহ্নিত করতে পারবেন। জমি একত্রিত করার ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত মাঠের পুরোজমিকে একটি প্লট না করে ভূমির গঠন ও লেভেল অনুযায়ী একাধিক জোন/প্লট করা যেতে পারে যা পরবর্তীতে সেচ, সার, মই দেওয়া, নিড়ানি ইত্যাদি কাজে সহায়ক হবে।

৪। শেয়ার বিতরণঃ

নির্বাচিত মাঠের জমির মালিকগনকে তাদের জমির পরিমানের উপর শেয়ার বিতরণ করা হবে। প্রতি শতাংশ জমির জন্য একটি করে শেয়ার দেওয়া হবে। এক্ষেত্রে ওই মাঠে যদি কারো ৫০ শতাংশ জমি থাকে তবে সে ৫০ টি শেয়ার পাবে। প্রতটি মৌসুম শেষে জমির মালিক তার শেয়ার অনুযায়ী লভ্যাংশ পাবে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখ্য যে শুধুমাত্র প্রকৃত জমির মালিকগনই শেয়ার পাবার যোগ্য বলে বিবেচিত হবেন। বর্গাচাষী বা লিজনেওয়া চাষী থাকলে তারা শেয়ার পাবেন না।

৫। মূলধন গঠনঃ

বিভিন্ন ধরনের কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয় ও ফসল চাষের জন্য যাবতীয় ব্যয় নির্বাহ করার জন্য মৌসুমের শুরুতেই প্রয়োজনীয় মূলধন জোগাড় করতে হবে। এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি সকল প্রকার ব্যয় হিসাব জমির মালিকগনকে তাদের শেয়ার অনুপাতে চাঁদা ধার্য করবে।

৬। সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠাঃ

কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক চাষ ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রতিটি ধাপে সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা করা একান্ত জরুরী। তানাহলে এই ধরনের কার্যক্রম সফলতার মুখ দেখবে না। তাই বার্ড কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত এই মডেলে প্রতিটি স্তরে সুশাসন এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য সব ধরনের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হবে। উল্লেখ্য নির্বাচিত মাঠের প্রত্যেক জমি মালিকের একটি করে ব্যাঙ্ক একাউন্ট থাকবে। এই একাউন্টের মাধ্যমেই তারা ফসল চাষের জন্য তাদের মূলধন প্রদান করবেন এবং শেয়ার অনুযায়ী তাদের লভ্যাংশ গ্রহণ করবেন। তাছাড়া এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সকল ধরনের ক্রয়কার্য মনিটরিং এর জন্য একটি আলাদা স্থায়ী ক্রয় কমিটি গঠন করা হবে যার

সদস্য হবে স্থানীয় জনপ্রতিনিধি ও জমির মালিকগণ। এছাড়াও সকল সদস্যদের নিয়ে বছরে কমপক্ষে তিনটি সাধারণ সভা করতে হবে যেখানে এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি তাদের সকল আয়-ব্যয়ের হিসাব প্রদান করবে।

৭। ফসল/মুনাফা বিতরণঃ

প্রতিটি মৌসুম শেষে নির্বাচিত মাঠের জমির মালিকদের তাদের শেয়ার-এর অনুপাতে ফসল/মুনাফা বিতরণ করা হবে। জমির মালিকদের চাহিদা অনুযায়ী ফসল অথবা ফসলের মূল্য উভয়টি প্রদানের ব্যবস্থা থাকবে। মৌসুম শেষে সাধারণ সভায় লভ্যাংশ ঘোষণা করা হবে।

৮। বর্গা চাষী/লিজী চাষী ও ভূমিহীনদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থানের ব্যবস্থাঃ

বাংলাদেশে সকল এলাকাতেই বর্গা চাষী বা লিজী চাষী পাওয়া যায় যারা অন্যের জমি বর্গা বা লিজ নিয়ে চাষ করে। “কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক চাষ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ” মডেলে যেহেতু শুধুমাত্র জমির প্রকৃত মালিকগণ সদস্য হতে পারবেন সেহেতু ওই মাঠে যারা বর্গা/লিজ নিয়ে জমি চাষ করত তাদেরকে বিকল্প কর্মক্ষেত্রের ব্যবস্থা করা হবে। এক্ষেত্রে এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি ওই মাঠের বর্গা/লিজী চাষী ও ওই কমিউনিটির ভূমিহীনদের একটা তালিকা প্রণয়ন করবে এবং তাদেরকে বিকল্প আয়বর্ধক মূলক কর্মকান্ডের ব্যবস্থা করবে। উল্লেখ্য কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক চাষ ব্যবস্থাপনাতেও বিভিন্ন কর্মকান্ড মনিটরিং এবং কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি পরিচালনা করতে শ্রমিক এর প্রয়োজন হবে। এক্ষেত্রে তালিকাকৃত ওইসকল বর্গা/লিজী চাষী ও ভূমিহীনদের উক্ত কার্যক্রমে সংযুক্ত করে তাদের জীবিকা নির্বাহের ব্যবস্থা করা হবে।

প্রকল্পের শরিকানা
কৃষি পণ্যের

: পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রামের অধিবাসীদের জীবনমান উন্নয়নের জন্য

সাপ্লাই চেইন ব্যবস্থার আধুনিকায়ন বিষয়ক প্রকল্প

- ১। ড. আব্দুল করিম, যুগ্ম-পরিচালক
- ২। ফৌজিয়া নাসরিন সুলতানা, উপ-পরিচালক
- ৩। তানভীর আহমেদ, উপ-পরিচালক
- ৪। কামরুল হাসান, সহকারি পরিচালক
- ৫। রাখি নন্দী, সহকারি পরিচালক

প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য ও লক্ষ্য মাত্রা (সুবিধাভোগীসহ) : প্রকল্পের সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্য হল কৃষিজ পণ্যের উৎপাদন ও গুণগতমান বৃদ্ধি এবং সাপ্লাই চেইন ব্যবস্থার আধুনিকায়নের মাধ্যমে প্রকল্প এলাকার সুফলভোগীদের জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন।

বিশিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ:

- ক) ২০০০জন কলা চাষীকে আধুনিক উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থায় আনয়ন;
- খ) ৩০০০ জন উপকারভোগীকে মাশরুম, পেঁপে ও ড্রাগন ফল চাষে উদ্ভুদ্ধ করণের মাধ্যমে প্রকল্প পার্বত্য এলাকায় ফসলের বৈচিত্র্যতা আনয়ন;
- গ) ৫০০ জন উপকারভোগীকে স্থানীয় জাতের মুরগী পালনে উদ্ভুদ্ধ করণ;
- ঘ) কলা, পেঁপে, মাশরুম, ড্রাগন ফল এবং দেশী জাতের মুরগীর উন্নত বিপণন ব্যবস্থা প্রবর্তন;
- ঙ) ৫০০ জন নতুন উদ্যোক্তা তৈরি। বিশেষতঃ কৃষি পণ্য সংগ্রহ, সংরক্ষণ, প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ও পরিবহন ব্যবস্থায় উদ্ভাবনী ব্যবসাকে উৎসাহিত করা হবে।
- চ) তথ্য প্রযুক্তির সংযোজনের মাধ্যমে সুবিধাভোগী কৃষক ও উদ্যোক্তাদের আধুনিক উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থা, ভোলু চেইন ও সাপ্লাই চেইন ব্যবস্থায় স্মার্ট পদ্ধতি প্রবর্তন ও আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনার আওতায় আনা

প্রকল্পের কম্পোনেন্টসমূহ:

- ১। কৃষিপণ্যের উৎপাদন ও বৈচিত্র্যতা বৃদ্ধি
- ২। কৃষি পণ্য সংগ্রহ, সংরক্ষণ প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ (প্যাকেজিংসহ) ও পরিবহন ব্যবস্থাসহ কৃষি পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ ব্যবস্থার আধুনিকায়ন ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রবর্তন।
- ৩। স্থানীয় ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন

প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম

১. আধুনিক চাষাবাদ বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান ম্যানুয়াল তৈরী
২. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন, কৃষি ও ভূমির ব্যবহার বিষয়ে প্রতি সুফলভোগীকে সচেতনামূলক প্রশিক্ষণ
৩. উপকারভোগী কৃষকদের সংগঠন প্রতিষ্ঠা
৪. আমার বাড়ী আমার খামার অনুসরণে কৃষকদের সঞ্চয় ও সহায়ক সঞ্চয় প্রদান
৫. দুই উপজেলায় ২টি কৃষি পণ্য সংগ্রহ, সংরক্ষণ, ও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ (প্যাকেজিংসহ) আধুনিক কেন্দ্র বা হাব তৈরী
৬. ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোক্তা দলগঠন
৭. GIS Tracking System প্রবর্তন
৮. জেলা পরিষদে উপকার ভোগীদের তথ্য ভান্ডার তৈরী

প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন পদ্ধতি

প্রকল্পটি বার্ড, কুমিল্লা খাগড়াছড়ি জেলা পরিষদের সাথে যৌথ উদ্যোগে বাস্তবায়ন করবে।

প্রকল্পের নাম: “Rural Urban Transformation through Youth Entrepreneurship” “আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা
সম্প্রসারণের লক্ষ্যে গ্রামে তরুণ উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন”

আইরীন পারভিন
যুগ্ম-পরিচালক

উদ্দেশ্য (Objective)

প্রকল্পের প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য হলো উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে তরুণদের অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়ন ও গ্রামকে শহরে উন্নীত করা।

সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ:

১. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তা সৃজনের জন্য একটি সমন্বিত স্মার্ট সল্যুশনভিত্তিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম বিকাশ করা।
২. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের তাদের নিজ নিজ ব্যবসায়িক ধারণা গুলোকে ব্যবসায়িক পরিকল্পনার রূপান্তর করা এবং দক্ষতা ও প্রযুক্তিগত জ্ঞান প্রদান করা।
৩. একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ ব্যবসা শুরু করার ক্ষেত্রে একজন তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাকে তার ব্যবসায়িক অর্থ সংস্থানের সুযোগ করে দেয়া।
৪. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের তাদের ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত বিভিন্ন মূল সহযোগী বা সেবাদানকারী সংস্থাসমূহের সাথে পার্টনারশীপ করে দেয়া।

প্রকল্পের কার্যাবলী:

১. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের থেকে তাদের নতুন ব্যবসায়িক আইডিয়া গ্রহণ করা।
২. তাদের প্রদত্ত ব্যবসায়িক আইডিয়া গুলোকে ব্যবসায় পরিকল্পনায় রূপান্তর করা।
৩. প্রত্যেক অংশগ্রহণকারীদের ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত বিভিন্ন প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা।
৪. তাদের পণ্য বা সেবার প্রোটোটাইপ করার ব্যবস্থা করা।
৫. উদ্যোক্তাদের তাদের নিজ নিজ এলাকার (যেই জায়গায় সে ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠা করবে) ব্যবসায়িক সংগঠন গুলোর মাঝে সম্পর্ক/নেটওয়ার্ক গড়ে দেয়া।
৬. ১২ মাস ব্যাপী ব্যবসায়িক পরামর্শ প্রদান।
৭. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের ব্যবসায় অর্থসংস্থানের ব্যবস্থা করা।
৮. তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের পণ্য বা সেবা গুলোকে বিভিন্ন বিপনন সংস্থার মাধ্যমে পরিচিতি করার ব্যবস্থা করা।

বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা: বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমী (বার্ড) এবং

বাংলাদেশ ইনস্টিটিউট অফ আইসিটি ইন ডেভেলপমেন্ট (BIID)

Chapter Five
Annual Report
on
Administration 2018-19

Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam

Irin Parvin

Sk. Mashudur Rahman

Kazi Sonia Rahman

Sharmin Shahria

Abdulla-Al-Mamun

5.1 Introduction

The Administration Division headed by Director (Administration) provides necessary supports and services for effective implementation of training, research and action research activities of BARD. The Division is responsible for internal discipline, welfare of employees, maintenance of office records and files, human resource management and management of physical and financial resources. The Director General of BARD acts as the Chief Executive of the organisation. Director General manages overall affairs of the Academy with the support of the Director (Administration) and nine Directors. Total provision of manpower of BARD is 365.

The construction of mural of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and beautification of the mural complex were completed in this period. E-filing was started in all divisions and sections to perform all types of official works. Through e-filing BARD is trying to transform all official activities into online-based services for better service delivery. Seven hostels and cafeterias were renamed after seven Bir Srestho and three language movement martyrs respectively. Auditoriums and guest houses were also renamed.

5.2. Faculty Strength under Administration Division

	As per Organogram	Present Strength (20 June 2019)
Director	01	01
Joint Director	02	02
Deputy Director	01	01
Assistant Director	03	03
Accounts Officer	01	-
Assistant Engineer	01	01
Medical Officer	01	01
Total =	10	09

5.3 Activities of Different Sections

There are 14 sections under the Administration Division. The activities of these sections are supervised by Assistant Director, Medical officer and section officers and coordinated and controlled by the Director (Administration). Activities accomplished by different sections of Administration Division as per plan for July 2018 – June 2019 are summarized below:

5.4 Establishment Section

(i) **Appointment:** Recruiting processes were going on to recruit 3 faculty members and 25 staffs.

(i i) **Promotion:** In the year 2018 – 2019, a total of 19 (Nineteen) employees were promoted to different higher posts at the staff level as presented below:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)*
1.	Research Assistant	01	01	
2.	Section Officer (Training)	01	01	
3.	Head Master	01	01	
4.	Section Assistant	02	02	
5.	Project Supervisor	01	01	
6.	Research Supervisor	01	01	
7.	Resarch Tabelator	01	01	
8.	Stenographer	02	02	
9.	Stenotypist	02	02	
10.	Store-Keeper	01	01	
11.	Field Assistant	01	01	
12.	Investigator	02	02	
13.	Cash Sorker	01	01	
14.	Head Security Guard	01	01	
15.	Head Cleaner	01	01	
	Total	19	19	

*all these posts have been filled up

(ii) **Training/Workshop/Seminar:** A total of 10 Faculty Members attended different higher study courses, training courses, workshops and seminars in different countries while 98 faculty members and staff also attended various in-country training courses, workshops and seminars. Details of programmes attended by the Faculty Members in foreign countries are as follows:

Sl. No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration
						From	To	Year/ Month/ Days
01	Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman Director General, BARD	Professional Development Programme	Strengthening Government through Capacity Development of the BCS Cadre Officials (Phase-II)	USA	2019	04/03/2019	15/03/2019	15 days
		Exposure Visit, The College of National Resources, Royal University of Bhutan	BARD	Bhutan	2019	22/04/2019	27/04/2019	6 days
		34 th Technical Committee Meeting (TC-34)	CIRDAP	NIRD & PR in Hyderabad, India	2019	25/06/2019	28/06/2019	4 days
02	Abdul Mannan Deputy Director	APR Seminar on Youth Involvement	Aaron Wardle- International National Commissioner	Scouts Australia	2018	05.07.2018	12.07.2018	8 days
03	Fawzia Nasrin Sultana Deputy Director	International Conference on Population and Development of Asian Developing countries	Herself	Kunming City, China	2018	07.08.18	09.08.18	3 Days
04	Md. Mizanur Rahman Director	Workshop on Smart Agriculture Extension Models	APO	Sri Lanka	2018	17/09/2018	21/09/2018	5 days
		Saemaul Undong Workshop for Experts	Korea Saemaul Undong Center, Seoul, Korea	Seoul, Korea	2018	26/11/2018	02/12/2018	7 days
05	Dr. Masudul Hoque Chowdhury Director	Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Water Management	AARDO	AHK NCRD, Islamabad Pakistan	2018	10.10.18	17.10.18	8Days

Sl. No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration
						From	To	Year/ Month/ Days
06	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Director	Saemaul Undong Workshop	Korea Saemaul Undong Center, Seoul, Korea	Korea	2019	26/11/2018	30/11/2018	5 days
07	Mr. Anas Al Islam Assistant Director	Fisheries and Aquaculture	AARDO	CMFRI	2019	15/01/2019	28/01/2019	12 Days
08.	Mr. Abdullah Al- Mamun Joint Director	"Food Waste to Wealth: Post-Harvest to Market" Vietnam, during 01-10 March, 2019	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India	Vietnam	2019	01/03/2019	10/03/2019	10 days
09.	Sk Mashudur Rahman Joint Director	Exposure visit, The College of National Resources, Royal University of Bhutan	BARD	Bhutan	2019	22/04/2019	27/04/2019	6 days
10.	Salahuddin Ibne Syed Deputy Director	CDAIS Internation Forum	CDAIS International forum	Belgium	2019	13/05/2019	14/05/2019	2 Days

- (iii) **Transfer:** During the reporting period, 22 Faculty Members and 81 staffs were transferred in different divisions and sections from their earlier places of posting.
- (iv) **PRL/Pension:** PRL/Pension of 03 Faculty Member and 24 staff were granted during this period.
- (v) **Celebration of National and Important Days:** All national and important days including 99th Birth Anniversary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and National Children Day, The historic Mujibnagor Day, 44th Death Anniversary of Father of the Nation and National Mourning Day, 60th Founding Anniversary of the Academy, 104th Birth Day and 19th Death Anniversary of the Founder Director of BARD Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, Victory and Independence Day etc. were observed with due respect and importance.
- (vi) **Support from the Welfare Fund:** A total 17 staff were granted financial assistance amounting to Tk. 2,54,000/- in the year of 2018-19.
- (vii) **Warning:** As disciplinary measures, 07 employees of the Academy were served warning for different incidents during this period.

5.5 Target and Achievement in 2018-19 and Target for 2019-20

i) Establishment Section

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
A	BOG Meeting	02	01	02
B	Appointment in Vacant Posts			
a) Class – 1				
1	Director	01	-	01
2	Deputy Director	-	-	01
3	Assistant Director	04	04	02
4	Medical Officer	01	01	-
b) Class – 3				
1	UDA	02	02	-
2	Lady Health Visitor	01	01	-

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
3	Junior Artist	01	-	01
4	LDA	02	02	-
5	LDA-Cum-Computer Operator	06	06	03
6	Mechanic	-	-	01
7	Electrician	-	-	02
8	Assistant Cashier	01	-	01
9	Investigator	-	-	02
10	Meter Reader	-	-	01
11	Assistant Teacher	-	-	02
12	Sales Man	01	01	-
13	Driver	01	01	-
14	Pump Driver	01	01	01
15	Assistant Inspector (Lady)	04	04	01
c) Class – 4				
1	Weaving Master	01	01	-
2	Knitting Master	01	-	-
3	Doptory	01	01	-
5	Mason Assistant	01	01	-
6	Tri Wheeler driver	-	-	01
8	SMW	02	02	01
9	Plumbing Assistant	-	-	01
10	Assistant Carpenter	-	-	01
11	Peon/MLSS	03	03	01
12	Gardener	02	02	02
13	Attendant	01	01	01
14	Bus Helper	02	02	-

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
15	Organiser	01	01	-
16	Security Guard	02	02	02
C	Promotion			
	a) Class-02	01	01	01
	b) Class -03	15	15	10
	c) Class -04	03	03	-
D	Foreign Training/Workshop/ Seminar	25	14	As per need
E	Higher Scale	As per need	38	As per need
F	Local Training/Workshop/ Seminar	As per need	84	As per need
G	Transfer	As per requirement	103	As per requirement
H	PRL/Pension	As per rules	27	19
I	Celebration of National and Important Days	08	09	09
J	Support from the Welfare Fund	As per requirement	2,54,000/-	As per requirement
K	Warning/Penalty	As per requirement	07	As per requirement
L	Departmental Proceedings	As per requirement	-	As per requirement

Accounts Section :

Budget Allocation : Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Salary (Officer & Staff)	9,50,00,000/-	9,50,00,000/-	8,80,50,000/-
2.	Allowances	8,60,00,000/-	8,60,00,000/-	6,71,68,000/-
3.	Supply & Service	3,56,75,000/-	3,56,75,000/-	7,72,93,000/-
4.	Social benefit	--	--	--
5.	GPF	40,00,000/-	40,00,000/-	1,40,23,000/-
6.	Capital Expenditure	94,50,000/-	94,50,000/-	16,00,000/-
7.	Others. Expenditure	1,98,75,000/-	1,98,75,000/-	2,10,69,000/-
.	Total =	25,00,00,000/-	25,00,00,000/-	26,92,03,000/-
	Local Income =	1,60,00,000/-	1,60,00,000/-	1,80,00,000/-
,	Grand Total =	26,60,00,000/-	26,60,00,000/-	28,72,03,000/-

Audit & Pension Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Finalization of Pension case	14	13	11
2.	Reply of Audit Objection	As per required	As per required	As per required
3.	Settlement of Audit Objection	25	01	42

Maintenance Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
01.	Repair works in toilet/bathroom, kitchen at different official & residential building.	36	46	50
02.	Roof repair works in different building.	26	24	28
03.	False ceiling works done at conference hall, class room, library & different building	02	01	04
04.	Drain Repair	37	23	42
05.	Repair and painting works in different building	42	29	45
06.	Toilet & Bath room repair & modernization	52	40	68
07.	Brick Wall Construction & Repair	05	04	08
08.	Floor Repair at different building	12	16	25

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
	(Office & Residence)			
09.	Electric Underground Cable Line Repair at Office Area	As per Required	02	03
10.	PABX Repair	01	01	--
11.	Generator repair & servicing	01 job	01 job	--
12.	Rain Water Pipe Supply & Fitting at Different Building	16	13	23
13.	Repair, Renovation of Hostel Building, Guest House.	05	08	--
14.	Repair and Painting of Mosque	01	02	--
15.	Repair of Walk Way	As per required Area	--	300 sqm
16.	Thai Aluminum Sliding Door & Windows	56	38	25
17.	Cleaning and Repair of Canal & Drain in BARD Campus	06	36	06
18.	Steel furniture repair	28	34	25
19.	Wooden furniture repair	225	316	300
20.	Electronics Digital BARD Name Sign Board	--	02	01
21.	Flag Stand & structure	--	01	--
22.	Fountain	--	01	--
23.	Beatufication works at Lone	--	02	02
24.	Carpentry, Masonry, Electric, Plumbing, Sanitary & Sewarge Works and Service	7800	8130	8200
25.	Necessary Carpentry, Masonry, Electric, Sanitary Goods Purchasing	4 lots	4 lots	4 lots

Communication Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	P.A. System (Mike)	1250	1197	1250
2.	Cord less Mike	1200	710	1200
3.	Multimedia Projector	1250	1146	1250
4.	Laptop Computer	1150	1045	1200
5.	DVD	125	156	175
6.	Sound System	75	76	100
7.	Conference System	50	47	100
8.	TV	10	09	15
9.	Photocopies	4,00,000	2,71,376	4,00,000
10.	Copy Printer	7,00,000	3,94,354	6,00,000

Photograph :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Digital Photographs	7000 snaps	5930 snaps	8000 snaps
2.	Video Works	25 days	18 days	25 days
3.	Photo Print	5000 copies	1674 copies	4000 copies

Communication (Art Works) :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Banner Writing	100	75	100
2.	Display + Welcome	200	93	200
3.	Posters	100	35	100
4.	Certificate Writing	3000	5339	3000
5.	Wall Magazine	10	02	10
6.	Sticker	1000	285	1000
7.	Signboard + Name Plate	30	25	30
8.	Cultural Evening	40	12	40
9.	Chart	60	09	60
10.	Honor Board	10	04	10
11.	Miscellaneous Works	1000	600	1000

Library Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Gift:			
	English Book	120	47	125
	Bangla book	100	64	115
	Periodicals	50	18	50
2.	Local Purchase:			
	English Book	150	46	150
	Bangla book	170	212	200
	Periodicals	20	02	20
3.	Exchange:			
	Periodicals	10	03	10
4.	Foreign Purchase:			
	Periodicals	10	-	05
5.	BARD Publications:			
	English Book	60	55	65
	Bangla book	20	22	30
6.	Library readers:	4000	1309	3000
7.	Monthly Meeting	12	04	12

Documentation Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	The number of cuttings and Preservation of Bangla and English Articles	2000	1779	2000
2.	Preservation of Folder on different Subjects	42	42	42

Hostel Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Income from Accommodation Facilities	1,07,20,000/-	1,19,15,153/-	1,10,00,000/-
2.	Expenditure for Providing Services and Improvement of Hostel Facilities	1,03,35,000/-	84,09,444/-	1,00,00,000/-
3.	Net Income	3,85,000/-	35,05,709/-	10,00,000/-
4.	Fixed Deposit	5,00,000/-	-	5,00,000/-
5.	Purchase of Stationary Goods	3,50,000/-	2,33,000/-	3,50,000/-
6.	Plumbing Goods and Electric Purchase	4,00,000/-	1,54,917/-	4,00,000/-
7.	Purchase of TV	4,00,000/-	1,59,376/-	4,00,000/-

Development Communication Section:

Sl. No	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Computer Training support to the Courses (FTC, SFTC & Others) and related services	16 Courses	17 Courses	As per Demand
2.	Unicode Training (Typing Skill)	As per Demand	3 Group	As per Demand
3.	E-Nothi & Hardware Training	As per Demand	06 Courses	As per Demand
4.	Number of Laser Printer Purchase	10 pcs	09 pcs	15 pcs
5.	Number of Broadband Internet Connectivity and Wi-Fi	15	18	As per Demand
6.	Update of BARD Website	Redesigning the Website	Link with National Portal	Update will be continue
7.	Number of Replacement of Old Computers with LCD monitors (LAB/Others)	35 pcs	31 pcs	As per Demand

Sl. No	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
8.	Number of Laptop/Note Book	As per Demand	05 pcs	As per Demand
9.	Number of LAN connectivity for all Computers	all CPU	As per Demand	As per Demand
10.	Automation of Library	S t a r t e d	Ongoing	Completion
11.	Number of CC Camera Installation	20 pcs	7 pcs	15
12.	Creation of Face book Page for BARD	Update continue	Update continue	Update continue
13.	Face book Live	10	10	As per Demand
14.	Video Conferencing	As per Demand	8	As per Demand
15.	BARD ERP	Hostel	S t a r t e d	on Going
		Research, Project	Trial Basis	Trial on Going

Cafeteria Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Income from Cafeteria	Tk. 300 lac	Tk. 285 lac	Tk. 320 lac
2.	Expenditure of Cafeteria	Tk. 260 lac	Tk. 252 lac	Tk. 280 lac
3.	Net Income	Tk. 40 lac	Tk. 33 lac	Tk. 40 lac

Caretaking Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Transport Services to Different Training Courses	200	152	200
2.	Transport Services to Employees of BARD	1400	1330	1400
3.	Convert Vehicles to CNG	--	--	--
4.	Condemnation of Old Cars	--	--	--
5.	Purchase of New vehicle	01	--	01
6.	Servicing/Repair of Car and Add Necessary Tools	08	08	08
7.	Providing Security	BARD Campus	BARD Campus	BARD Campus
8.	Maintaining Cleanliness	Office areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference room	Office areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference room	Office areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference room

Store Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Distribution of Summer Dresses	141	141	155
2.	Distribution of Winter Dresses	77	77	155
3.	Distribution of Umbrellas	141	141	155
4.	Distribution of Shoes	141	141	155
5.	Supply of Stationery Goods	4,50,000/-	4,50,000/-	5,00,000/-

Medical Centre:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Patients Visited	1200-1300	2432	2400-2500
2.	Treatment was given to the Patients at Resident and Hospital	1200-1300	2432	2400-2500
3.	Patients at Referred to Different Hospital after Giving Preliminary Treatment	10-15	21	20-25
4.	Treatment And Service were provided to the Patients at the Observation Bed	25-30	18	25-30
5.	Children received vita: A Capsules & Polio vaccine	300-400	311	400-450
6.	Patients who blood Sugar Tested at	300-400	519	500-550
7.	Purchase of diabetics Test Stick	400-600	600	600-650

Pally Unnayan Academy Model School:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
1.	Monthly Exam	02	02	02
2.	Terminal Exam	02	02	02
3.	Annual Exam	01	01	01
4.	Annual Milad	01	01	01
5.	Annual Picnic	01	01	01
6.	Annual Sports	01	01	01
7.	Teachers and Guardians Meetings	02	02	03
8.	Annual Prize Giving and Cultural	01	01	01

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2018-2019)	Achievement (2018-2019)	Target (2019-2020)
	Ceremony			
9.	Bio Utshob	01	01	01
10.	Literary and Cultural Program	01	01	01
11.	National Day Celebration	all	all	all
12.	Study Tour (All Class)	01	01	01
13.	Making Annual Lesson Plan and Distribution (Kg to Class 5)	01	01	01

5.6 Conclusion:

Administration Division is one of the vital divisions of this Academy. Some remarkable works like e-filing; construction of mural of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman; renaming of hostels and cafeterias according to the names of the martyrs of glorious independence of the country and historic language movement took place during the said period. The Division is grateful to the Director General for his cordial support and guidance. The Division is also grateful to all employees of the Academy and seeks their continued support and cooperation in future.