

# **Annual Report**

## **2022-23**

**Editors**

**Dr. Sk. Mashudur Rahman**

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**Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development**  
**Kotbari, Cumilla**

# ***Annual Report*** **(2022-23)**

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## Foreword

The Annual Planning Conference (APC) has been a regular activity of the 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 to formulate 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 the right focus through the assimilation of views and needs of its diverse stakeholders and well-wishers. The APC also serves the important purpose of keeping itself updated with its stakeholders through publishing its annual performances and disseminating its learning research and action research of the previous year. BARD organized the 56<sup>th</sup> APC on 12-13 August 2023. Three independent comprehensive reports on action research, research, and training were presented in the presence of participants from different ministries and organ organization present report is a compilation of the three reports. It also includes a separate chapter on the Administration of BARD and Faculty activities of the last year. The administration report gives a pen picture of major accomplishments under Academy's administration during the last year. The Annual Report 2022-23 is thus an addition to the continuation of annual documentation of the Academy's overall activities. The suggestions of the participants, remarks, and instructions of the policy level persons, and the plans on action research, research, and training will be compiled in a separate publication under the title 'Annual Plan of BARD, 2023-24'. I thank from my heart the editors of this report, who also performed successfully the arduous task of organizing the APC. It was 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 the Training, Research, Project, Administration Divisions, and Faculty Council for contributing their respective chapters which, provide the substance of this report. My heartfelt compliments are due to Honourable Minister Mr. Md. Tazul Islam, MP, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Mr. Swapan Bhattacharjee, MP, Hon'ble State Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and respected Secretary Mosammat Hamida Begum, Rural Development & Co-operative Division, who were present in virtually the inaugural session of the Conference. I acknowledged their continued support, inspiration, and guidance. I hope concerned stakeholders associated with and interested in BARD will find this report useful.

Director General  
(Additional Secretary)

## **Editorial**

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) publishes its Annual Report as a sequel to its Annual Planning Conference (APC), which is usually held every year. In the APC, Academy's activities of the previous financial year are reviewed and action-plans are adopted relating to action research, research and training 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 five broad chapters on action research, research, training, administration and faculty council of BARD. In addition, it incorporates an introductory chapter highlighting Academy's mandate, activities and facilities. Three papers on Action Research, Research and Training were earlier presented in the APC which was held during 12-13 August 2023 at BARD. 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 action research, research, training 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 Action Research, Research, Training 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.

**Dr. Sk. Mashudur Rahman**  
**Farida Yeasmin**  
**Faruk Hossain**



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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 Centre
BRP	BARD Revenue Budget
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRI	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 Non-Revenue Budget
RD	Rural Development       viii
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 Development Foundation
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
UCCA	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

# WORKING PAPER ON ACTION RESEARCH

2022-23

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## Introduction

Envisaging the distinct role of a training institute, Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, the Founder-Director of this Academy, mentioned that BARD would be the living center of rural development; it would not only engage in collecting and disseminating knowledge, but it would also engage in fresh & critical thinking and analyzing ideas and schemes through testing. The Academy's action research program started when several new concepts were tested in its social laboratory area in the sixties. At the beginning of BARD functioning, the experts of Michigan State University placed importance on research and application of social science to administrative problems and methods. Subsequently, research and action research were incorporated into the Academy's functions to make BARD a unique institution in rural development. Clarifying the vision of action research, Dr. Khan said that action research aims to study the *in-depth* and, as a *continuous process*, some aspects of rural development to *discover effective methods, institutions, and models* (Khan, 1983). The Academy has been recognized for its outstanding contribution to transforming fresh thinking into reality by undertaking innovative and people-centric interventions. The mandated functions of the BARD Act 2017 allowed BARD to implement projects and action research. BARD has been performing its role by analyzing the village problem, undertaking new initiatives under the Action research banner, and conducting some projects funded under the Annual Development Program (ADP). This report describes a summary of activities of projects and action research undertaken by BARD during 2022-23 and a plan of Action Research during 2023-24 based on the write-up of PDs and Researchers.

## 2. Action Research of BARD: A Historical Perspective

BARD has a long history of doing action research and producing beneficial results. The Comilla Model of rural development emerged in the 1960s due to constant experimentation with the creation of institutional, physical, and administrative infrastructure. The four components of the Comilla Model are the Thana Training and Development Centre (TTDC), Rural Works Programme (RWP), Thana Irrigation Programme (TIP), and Two-Tier Cooperative Society. The concept of family planning was also experimented side by side. Besides, BARD also put much effort into developing an extension system for agriculture, developing industrial units, ensuring access to quality rural education, primary health care and nutrition, preparing thana plan books,

storing and processing, marketing agriproducts, etc. The experiences of these projects provided plentiful inputs to prepare the first five-year plan in Bangladesh. In such a way, the Academy supports policy formulation by sharing evidence-based experiences. However, BARD is very much aware that the need of rural people and the rural economy is not static. So catching the voice of rural people and testing some fresh ideas to share evidence-based examples with the policy planners are the routine works of BARD. In continuation of the investigation process, BARD realized in the mid-seventies that the rural economy of Bangladesh was facing two challenges: one is related to the multiplicity of village organizations and duplication of development works at the village level and poor access of landless laborers and small farmers to financial products of formal financial institutes. In that situation, BARD advocated a system for developing one organization in one village and access to credit from commercial banks without collateral under the Comprehensive Village Development Programme and Small Farmers Landless Labourer Development Programme, respectively. These two models were successfully handed over to the government for replication on a wider scale in different forms. The Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Upazila Complex, and Small Farmers Development Foundations (SFDF) are some of the visible institutions that emerged from the action research conducted by BARD. Despite its success, BARD believes there is no scope for complacent; rather, it continually respects and seeks to meet people's expectations. Under the government's policy guidelines, BARD has been working to address the changing demand of rural people and the rural economy, considering the need of different stakeholders. The action research activities of last year are the continuation of earlier efforts with a new dimension in a new context.

### 3. Nature of Projects and Action Research

BARD generally implements projects under the government's Annual Development Programme (ADP) and Action Research under the research grant of revenue budget and support from different national and international development partners. The ADP project needs to follow the procedure for getting approval from the Ministry of Planning through the Rural Development Cooperative Division M/O, LGRD&C. BARD needs permission from ERD to get support from foreign development partners. In the case of Action research conducted from research allocation,

the Director General approves proposals considering recommendations from APC and respective committees formed by all senior officials of BARD.

#### 4. Performance of Projects and Action Research during 2022-23

BARD conducted two projects under ADP and 19 action research under the research allocation of the BARD budget. A total of Tk. 2802 lakh was allocated, and an amount of Tk. 2458.32 lakh was spent, constituting financial progress of 87 % and Physical progress of almost 90%.

**Table 01: Performance of Projects and Action Research conducted by BARD 2022-23**

Nature of Programme	Number of Projects /AR	Allocation Amount ( In lakh Tk)	Amount ( In Tk)	Physical Achievement
ADP supported project				
BARD Modernisation	1	1187.75	857.42	75%
CVDP (BARD Part)	1	1429.25	1415.89	95%
Action Research supported by Research Grant	18	185.00	185.00	100%
Total	20	2802	2458.32	90

BARD Modernization Project and Comprehensive Village Development Programme are the projects under ADP. The action research conducted by BARD is categorized under three broad categories. BARD demonstration and extension covers four action research. Seven research are under the category of the developing institutional mechanism, while 05 others are investigating new methods for increasing agricultural productivity. Besides two other action research, BARD Germplasm Center (Plant Museum) and Year-Round Organi Vegetable Production in BARD were conducted the preceding year, and the Garden section of BARD will look after the activities from this year. The list of the project and action research conducted by BARD during 2022-23 can be seen in Annexure -19. A detailed description of each project and action research are mentioned below:



## **4.1. Projects Under Annual Development Programme (ADP)**

### ***4.1.1 Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development Modernization Project***

Most of the physical facilities at BARD are very old; since they were constructed in the sixties. However, the demand for physical facilities has been increasing steadily due to the increased demand for training. In such a case, the project was undertaken to modernize the physical facilities of BARD and beautify the BARD campus. The major components can be broadly divided into landscaping and the master plan of BARD, extending the sports facilities, developing roads and drainage systems, increasing the facilities of the BARD cafeteria, residential facilities of participants, and beautifying the campus by spouting fountains and walking paths. During the reporting year, a master plan of BARD is completed, and other than the indoor sports complex, the progress of different components is almost finished. The total allocation was 1400.00 lakh, of which Tk. 1187.75 Lakh was released, and 857.42 lakh was spent (72.05%). The physical progress of the project is about 75%. The plan for this financial year is to complete the tender process and construction of the indoor sports complex, along with the completion of rest works of lawn tennis courts, hostel reception room, modern kitchen, wash zone, and the pond retaining wall. Additional responsibilities for most of the staff are challenging for the project's smooth operation. Details of the Project have been annexed in **Annexure-01**.

### ***4.1.2 Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) – 3rd Phase (1st revised)***

To address the challenges of the multiplicity of organizations and overlapping services at the village level following research findings, BARD undertook an action research, namely Total Village Development (TVDP), in the mid-seventies. The main philosophy of this project was to develop one organization in one village to strengthen the capacity of village organizations to pool more resources to undertake big initiatives. Irrespective of age, sex, and socioeconomic status, all people were brought under the umbrella of village organization. The program was renamed "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" (CVDP) in the early eighties. Until 1988, BARD implemented the program, which was included in ADP in 1989. From 1991–92, RDA Bogra was also involved in experimenting with this with BARD; each experimented with 40 villages. The project continued up until 2004. The pilot phase started in 2005 and continued until

2015 in 21 Upazilas in 19 districts. After completing different phases by BARD, RDA, BRDB, and the Cooperative Department under the leadership of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division of the Ministry of LGRD&C at present, the BARD part covers more than 2000 CVDCs in 35 upazila of Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, Barishal, and Khulna Divisions of Bangladesh.

.The Project provides technical Training on Tailoring & Garments, Dress Making & Tailoring, Block-Batik & Screen Printing, Electrical House Wiring, Plumbing & Pipe Fittings, Welding & Fabrication, Motor Driving, Electrical Installation & Maintenance, and Graphic Design Trades with the help of technical training center following the guidelines of NSDA. Income-generating activities (IGA) of different trades for a duration of Sixty days were carried out at the Technical Training Center (TTC), Cumilla, Gopalganj, Sylhet, Chittagong, the Trust Technical Training Institute (TTTI), Savar, and Uccp. A total of 2,330 participants completed their training by participating in 118 courses. Village-wise baseline surveys have been conducted in 19 upazilas. Budget allocation for the 2022–23 fiscal year was BDT 1429.25 lakhs, and total expenditure up to the reporting period was BDT 1415.89 lakhs. CVDCS at the village level acts as a workable platform for delivering services by different nation-building departments and NGOs. The plan includes 2023–24, preparing a village information book for all villages, and imparting skill training following the NNSDI standard. The details of the project activities can be seen in **Annexure---2**

## 4.2 Action Research Under Research Grant of BARD

### 4.2.1 . *Demonstration and Extension*

Management and Extension of Dairy, Poultry, and Goat Demonstration Farm, Production of Tricho Compost Research and Develop Business Methods at BARD Campus, Fish Farm Demonstration at BARD campus, Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre were implemented preceding year. Action research related to Demonstration and extension is being conducted to increase the effectiveness of training for grassroots-level beneficiaries organized by BARD through giving practical exposure to new technology and supplying quality input to the farmers.

**Tricho CompostBusiness Method** is trying to motivate agricultural entrepreneurs to establish compost enterprises through training and using the compost for organic vegetable farming at the BARD campus. This year the unit will expand these technologies outside the BARD campus. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-03**.

**Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre** produce white wester, mushroom production & and sales and training. Some farmers are getting mushroomspawn from the center. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-04. Fish Farm Demonstration research introduced** a Biofloc unit, Aquaponics unit, carp fingerling production, high-valued fish cultivation etc. The experimentation provides first-hand knowledge on assessing the usability of new technologies in our environment. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-05. The Dairy, Poultry, and Goat Demonstration Farm** has three units, i.e., cattle rearing, goat rearing, and poultry or duck rearing. The Farm has successfully introduced integrated fodder production, milk production, and setting up a biogas plant. The experimentation of duck rearing in the hilly region by constructing small waterbodies is very successful. The unit has adopted the latest technologies related to Biogas plants, sprinkler irrigation, body weight measurement through a digital weighing scale, use of the milking machine for milking, grass chopper machine for fodder cutting and silage making etc. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-06.**

### 4.3 . Developing Institutional Mechanism

Seven action researches, namely Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad, Market Expansion and Capacity Development of Handwoven Khadi Industry, Comilla." SDG Localization Model through Increasing Public Participation, E-Parishad: to provide better services in rural areas, Vocational and Skill Development Training, and Job Creation" to students of Qawmi Madrasa, Accelerating Support to Elderly and Differently Able People through Community Participation in Rural Areas, Rural Women's Sustainable Education and Entrepreneurship Development for Empowerment are conducted under this cluster. A summary of each research is given below :

#### ***4.3.1 Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village-Based Organizations and Union Parishad***

This initiative intends to increase interaction between local government at the grassroots level village organizations for preparing the Union Parishad's need-based plan. The research is trying to facilitate the Union Parishad to prepare a village information book, organize ward

meetings systematically and prepare local government plans. Besides, the Village organizations are motivated to accumulate capital through shares, saving, and providing loans for income-generating activities. The action research also tries to extend new technology in Farm and nonfarm sectors through village organizations. A total of 14 village organizations were formed in the South Khosbash Union of Barura Upazila under Cumilla District as a result of this initiative, and the Union Parishad successfully carried out the follow-up activities. On June 23, 1088 members of 21 groups saved a total of BDT, 35,34046 and provided loan a total of Tk 24,19076. Details of the reserach have been annexed in **Annexure-07**

#### ***4.3.2 Rural Women's Sustainable Education and Entrepreneurship Development for Empowerment (RWSEEDE)***

The research seeks to empower rural women through active engagement in social and economic development initiatives. Encouraging entrepreneurialism growth through networking, access to low-interest loans, finding investment opportunities, and market linkage, while leadership training and organizational skills empower rural women and adolescents through increased income and better decision-making is the main objective of the research. The research aims to facilitate women entrepreneurs in food processing, garment making, tailoring, agriculture, and ICT by providing training, credit, and advisory support. The research emphasizes reproductive health and advanced legal education rights as a right-based campaign. The other areas of intervention are environmental protection, skill development, and the formation of own capital by the organization. The action research covers 1116 members from 936 families under 34 organizations. Own capital in the form of shares and savings accumulated Tk 10 lakh in 2022–2023, and cumulated capital accumulation is Tk 1.35 crore. These organizations distributed Tk 20.06 lakh to 110 members in 2022–2023. In 2023- 24 the action research plans to organize more training on organizational management and trade-based training on skill formation., own capital formation. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-08**

### ***4.3.3. SDG Localization through Increasing Public Participation***

Leaving no one behind is the main theme of the SDGs. The United Nations member states agreed to achieve 17 goals and 169 targets by 2030. Considering the needs, priorities, and resource constraints, the government of Bangladesh has identified 39+1 indicators. However, the situation and needs of one area differ from those of others. Hence, it is essential to capture the voices of local people about their needs aligned with the SDGs and develop an institutional framework for reflecting those in the local government plan. From that perspective, creating awareness among local government functionaries and people about the goals, determining the areas based on SDG priority indicators, and encouraging the local government to undertake programs related to the prioritized areas of SDGs may help localize SDGs. In that background, the initiative tries to develop a framework by involving people and local government functionaries at the grassroots level. Emphasizing goals related to Goal 02: Eradication of Hunger, Goal 03: Good health and well-being, Goal 04: Quality education, Goal 08: Decent work and economic growth, and Goal 12: Moderate consumption and production the initiative is trying to capture the needs of rural areas by organizing ward meetings and motivating the union Parishad functionaries to address those issues during project planning. The main activities are keeping records of various ward meetings, training, creating public awareness, and engaging in project preparation. In 2022–23, a ward meeting was organized, and a training course was organized for the elected representatives of UPs. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-09**.

#### ***4.3.4 Market Expansion and Capacity Development of Handwoven Khadi Industry***

Cumilla's *Khadi* has a historical and cultural heritage, and this is a district brand product of Cumilla. However, *Khadi's* origin lies in Mahatma Gandhi's movement for being self-reliant and resistant to British rule. After the partition of British India, the artisan of East Bengal faced problems with their existence. Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan organized the Khadi owners under an association, and *khadi* production got momentum in Cumilla. But now a day, the Khadi industry is suffering due to the unavailability of quality yarn, a lack of diversified products according to customer choices, and a lack of artisan capacity to compete with the industrial product of *khadi*. BARD is experimenting with reviving the original *Khadi* by integrating the original cotton supply chain, initiatives of women spinners, artisan, and designers. The research is going on at Borokamta and adjacent villages under Debidar Upazila. In the meantime, the 27 types of newly designed products are in the production process. BARD plans to organize a fair in Dhaka and introduce a digitized marketing platform for marketing. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-10**.

#### ***4.3.5 E-Parishad: to provide better services in rural areas***

The project aims to introduce G2G connectivity for data sharing and electronic exchanges between governmental actors. It also aims to introduce G2C connectivity to make it easier for citizens and consumers of public services to interact with the government. This experimental project seeks to provide a paradigm for e-governance and automating service delivery processes at the union parishad level. The research collected household information from the project areas using the tab and has a plan to facilitate the UP by providing information. In 2022-23, the research upgraded the Union Parishad Management Software (UPMS) and started freelancing courses for the youths of these research areas. For the 2020–2021 fiscal year, E-parishad started a software-based home profile system to automate the union parishad service delivery system. In 2023-24, the research plans to introduce the UMS software in another Union Parishad and organize a long course on freelancing for the youth to facilitate being entrepreneurs. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-11**.

#### ***4.3.6 Vocational and Skill Development Training and Job Creation" to students of Qawmi Madrasa***

There were 19,199 Qawmi madrasas, having 1.7 million–2 million students in 2022 in Bangladesh. These madrasas excessively serve children of low-income households, particularly orphans and vulnerable youth. Although the government equates the highest degree awarded by Qawmi madrasas with a master's in Arabic or Islamic studies, fewer than 10% get opportunities at that level. Qawmi madrasa students face challenges in entering the labor market by using their educational certificates and are bound to maintain their livelihood conventionally, following the social practices that evolved over the years. The research project was undertaken to change their attitude toward performing a broader societal role and integrate them into the labor market through vocational education and skills development.

The project aimed to organize a vehicle driving course for the graduates and dropouts of Madrasa in 2022–2023. But the requirements of completing the class VIII certificate for getting a driving license limit the initiative to organize driving training. Then 27 dropout students were selected for two months of long air conditioning and refrigeration training in TTC. Following the National Skills Development Authority (NSDA) standard, the course was organized, and the participants were evaluated. Seventy-eight percent of the students passed successfully on the first attempt. Most of the trained participants could engage in the local labor market successfully. This experience has given confidence to the research team and encouraged them to organize more trade-based Training and ICT training this year. Besides, policy advocacy will also be done through the research project to ensure equal access to skill development facilities according to their choices for achieving the philosophical vision of SDGs, i.e., no one left behind. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-12**.

#### ***4.3.7 Accelerating Support to Elderly and Differently Able People through Community Participation in Rural Areas***

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has been implementing several social safety net programs for older people and people with special needs. Nevertheless, besides the monetary support, these people deserve special attention from family and society. Sometimes knowingly or unknowingly, expectations from their family and community are bypassed. Moreover, their health problem and mental agony make their life more distressed. In such a situation, socio-psychological

support and fulfilling economic needs are essential. For developing an empathetic attitude towards the older and people with special needs, the research tries to capture their condition and ways of serving them better by using existing institutional frameworks i.e., family, community, and public and private service providers, especially health and civic service providers. The research's general objective is to provide socio-psychological support to rural aged and differently-abled people to promote a fair, equitable, and sustainable social setting with the active participation of family and community members. Three villages, namely Ujirpur, Dhanuaish, and Dighalgaon, in Comilla Sadar, and one village organization has been formed in Kalakchua in Burichang. The members of the organizations are provided with health cards, and doctors give prescriptions at the doorsteps by checking their health conditions and ensuring health, along with ambulance services at a discount rate from some private hospitals located at Cumilla. Besides, a commonplace was identified in the villages for gathering and sharing their thoughts. Each organization has one wheelchair, a first aid box, and a medical instrument for measuring blood pressure and diabetes. One Care Giver training for the beneficiaries' household members was organized to ensure proper care for these people. The research also helped to get support for getting the blood for Thelasamia patients from a social organization. This year, a motivational campaign will be done to keep special arrangements for getting services from the Union Parishad, Bank, and other service providers. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-13**.

## **4.4. Introducing Methods of Increasing Agricultural Productivity**

### ***4.4.1 Floodplain Aquaculture and Safe Food Production through Community Enterprise***

Floodplain waterbodies are one of Bangladesh's major common-pool resources, constituting more than 55% of the land. Due to its natural setting, increasing cropping intensity on this type of land is very difficult. Natural fish production during the monsoon season is a common property resource in Bangladesh. However, the production is 12 tons per hectare per year. Monoharganj and Laksam Upazila has 6,875 hac and 3,234 hac of floodplain areas, respectively, remain inundated seasonally. In some areas of Bangladesh, common pool resource management for floodplain aquaculture started in the early 1990s, especially in Daudkandi, under the initiative of Shishuk. But due to a lack of knowledge and initiative, the planned cultivation of floodplain fishery was not practiced in the study area. In this situation, 345 acres of land under Laksam and



Monoharganj were pooled together for fish cultivation by organizing three community enterprises. In collaboration with *Shishuk* an NGO, three enterprises were formed: *Ichapura Plabonbhumi Matsyachash Community Enterprise*, *Atakora-Mijiapara Ekota Matsyacash Community Enterprise*, and *Gobindopur-Atakora Adarsha Matsyacash Community Enterprise*. The land areas under these three enterprises are 49, 31, and 18 percent, respectively. In 2022–23, they made a profit of 34 lakh taka with a share of 55, 35, and 8 percent, respectively. The productivity increased from 150 kg per hectare to 884 kilograms. Besides, some of the benefits were in the form of safe food production, decreased production costs for rice production, and an indigenous variety of fish found in this research. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-14**.

#### ***4.4.2 Agricultural Mechanization and Collective Farming through Community Enterprise***

Increasing farmers' production and profitability are essential for the national interest and keeping farmers interested in agriculture. However, technology adaptation is vital to reducing the cost of production and increasing production. Both mechanical and biological technologies must be adapted to meet the agricultural sector's needs. Moreover, some areas' lack of agricultural labor justifies introducing mechanical cultivation. But small plots of land and the lack of individual farmers willing to invest in agricultural machinery make it difficult for mechanization.

Action research was undertaken to consolidate land by lifting the boundary of cultivated land (aihel) and bringing the land owner under community enterprise. The action research is going on in Changao village in Laksham and Raicho village under Cumilla Sadar Upazila. In Laksham Upazila, 41 acres of land of 68 farmers were divided into 08 blocks as a land consolidation process. In Raicho village total of 28 acres of land for 70 farmers were brought under mechanized cultivation. Land consolidation in Laksam was done by lifting the boundary of land; however, in Raichow, only 4 acres of land were consolidated. Digital mapping was done with the help of land offices and private farms to protect land ownership. Besides introducing new methods of assistance in preparing the land, plastic trays for making seed beds, two rice transplanters for planting rice seedlings, and one combine harvester for harvesting and crushing have been provided. The action is successful in reducing costs and increasing production. However, the role of community enterprises needs to be accelerated following some principles of equity in benefit sharing. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-15**.

#### ***4.4.3 Improving the Quality of Life of the People of The Char in Coastal Areas of Noakhali***

Bangladesh loses 32 sq km of land annually due to sea and river erosion. However, 52 sq. km. of fresh land emerged from the water. Bangladesh has reclaimed 1,000 sq km of land lost to river erosion over the previous 100 years. 93% of this area lies on the seashore, with numerous rivers comprising the remaining 7% (Azad, A. 2021). Placing sedimentation in a specific place leads to new land development, including coastal Char land. Compared to earlier lands, the newly low-lying areas are extremely salinated and unsuitable for agricultural use. Comanyganj is one of the nine upazilas of Noakhali upazila. About 40% of the regional GDP comes from the agriculture sector, and 80% of the people in the district are associated with this profession. Agriculture involves most people, mainly in fisheries and fishing. In the winter season, various crops are cultivated all over the district, especially in the vast pastures of the south. In addition, cattle, buffalo, goats, and sheep farming have become widespread in islands. But being a rural area, the people of this region are plagued by poverty in many ways. They face the adverse effects of waterlogging on agricultural activities due to salt water and soil. In that background, BARD has initiated organizing the char dwellers and expanding agricultural technology in crops, livestock, and fisheries. The main objectives are to promote good farming practices and introduce climate-resilient technology in the pastures. Enhancing the capacity of farmers and integrated farms through the initiatives of some entrepreneurs. In the meantime, BARD has been providing advisory support to an entrepreneur for developing an integrated farm. Moreover, climate resilience vegetable seeds and promoting duck rearing in these areas. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-16**.

#### ***4.4.4 Sustainable Economic Development of the People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hilly Areas through Increasing Sustainability of Village Development Organizations and Modern Agricultural Activities :***

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) implemented a project, Improving Livelihoods of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming. The project was implemented as a part of the *Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project from 2017–June 2021* in 68 villages of Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South, and Burichang Upazilas of Cumilla District. Village Development organizations were formed following the Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project guidelines. However, compared to the main project, some innovative actions were experimented with by complying with the demand of the hilly areas'

economies. The most impressive activities are vermicomposting production, introducing HYV rice and vegetables according to the soil condition, horticulture production, supporting nursery units, solar-powered irrigation on a cost-sharing basis, mushroom production, inputs for producing quality poultry, duck, and fish, and an interest-free loan for vulnerable people.

Along with supplying agricultural inputs, some training was organized for disseminating the technology in the Farm and nonfarm sectors. On June 30, 2021, at the end of this project, all the activities were transferred to the 'Palli Sanchay Bank'. In such a case, an MoU is signed between Palli Sanchay Bank and BARD to continue the activities of the BARD-part project up to June 2024. The main thrust of this MoU is to ensure the sustainability of other activities undertaken by BARD, along with the formation of organizations and operating credit. BARD is supporting its research grant to meticulously investigate the appropriateness of the activities undertaken in the project areas for hilly areas. Besides, a credit fund is also provided to experiment with entrepreneurs in hilly regions to lower the cost of credit. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-17**

#### ***4.4.5 Livelihood Improvement of Char Lands' People Through Adaptation Practices***

Changes in the intensity and timing of precipitation and temperature variations are visible now due to the impact of climate change. Agriculture on char land can be characterized as dependent on nature for crop production, lacking adequate soil health, and relying on traditional know-how. As a result, agricultural production has much impact due to changes in rainfall or temperature. Moreover, vulnerability due to hazardous events like floods, cyclones, and river erosion bound them to choose limited livelihood options. In such conditions, introducing climate-resilient varieties into the agriculture of char areas and capacity building for alternate livelihood opportunities are essential for ensuring the stable livelihood of char dwellers. BARD has been experimenting with a small action research project on climate change-adaptive agriculture, identification of indigenous skills and advancing the skill level according to the demand of the market, making linkages with the market, and adopting some context-specific agricultural technologies, i.e., Floating Cage Fish Farming, the Sarjon System (Integrated Farming through vegetables, fish, +cow+goat), and floating beds for vegetable cultivation. For diversification of

agriculture in rural areas, farmers are being motivated to produce oil seeds such as mustard, sesame, maize, etc.

Farmers' organizations have been formed for capital accumulation from their initiatives and distributing credit for income-generating activities in the Farm and nonfarm sectors. To facilitate the marketing of products of Char Land, online marketing through a Facebook page is also introduced. The cultivated land under char areas is threatened to have reduced fertility reduced by depositing floating polythene. The people are being made aware to collect polythene and other heavy materials from the land and send those to the waste management plant in Pourasava. Details of the research have been annexed in **Annexure-18**.

## 5. New Proposals 2023-24

SI No	Title of the Project/Action Research	Source of Fund	Responsible Person(s)
A	<b>Projects Under Process of Different Stages of Approval</b>		
01	পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রামের পল্লী অঞ্চলের কৃষি পণ্যের সাপ্লাই চেইন ব্যবস্থার আধুনিকায়ন	ADP	Ms. Fouzia NasreenSultana, Azma Mahmuda
02	Ecological Farming through Village-Based Organisation	ADP	Shishir Kumar Munshi Kamrul Hasan Anas Al Islam
03	Micro Enterprise Development for Livelihood Development	ADP	Irin Parveen Saifun NaharRakhi Nandi
B	<b>Action Research</b>		
1	Livelihood Development through Community Engagement in Rural Tourism	Research Fund	Mr. Junaed Rahim Abdullah Al Mamun, AD
2	Promoting the Nutritional Situation of Adolescents Girls through School-Based Education	Research Allocation, BARD	Dr. Sk Mashudur Rahman Sharmin Shahria Rakhi Nandi Md. Royal Khan

The details of the new proposal are annexed in Annexure 20

## 6. Actions Taken Responding to the Suggestion of APC 2022-23

Suggestions of the House	Action has been taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BARD could form a committee to persuade RDCD to approve the ADB-funded project.</li> </ul>	Faculty members of the Project division and the faculty members involved in project preparation are working together under the leadership of DG BARD in this regard.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since the approval process for the ADB-funded project is lengthy, BARD could also explore funding opportunities from development partners.</li> </ul>	BARD has already sent two concept papers to JICA this year. Besides, BARD has applied for JOCV and KOICA Volunteers in JICA and KOICA office.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additionally, BARD could take the initiatives to publicize various action research findings through social media.</li> </ul>	Action research events are regularly publicized through Facebook, along with organizing dissemination workshops.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BARD can facilitate Ph.D. students to conduct research on CVDP and other successful action research projects undertaken by BARD</li> </ul>	BARD is ready to support the Ph.D. fellow if any request comes from any University.

## Conclusion

Conducting action research and implementing projects are very much complementary works. Action research creates scope for testing new ideas in practical fields of operation and developing standard modus operandi for implementation on a wider scale. The faculty members are coming forward with new ideas every year, which is a positive sign for the Academy. The discussion in the APC helps us to clarify the concept in a better way. Recently, the Director General of BARD has approved a Standard Operating Procedure for conducting action research on BARD. Following the guideline, the action research that has been operated for many years will be evaluated, and the researchers will be motivated to prepare DPP for incorporating those in the ADP-funded project. In such a way, BARD could accommodate more ideas for action research and new projects implemented on a wider scale.

## References

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- Khan, A. H. (1983). A Review of the Activities of the Academy. In BARD, *The Works of Ahter Hameed Khan*. Cumilla: BAR

**A. ADB Funded Projects:**

**1. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development Modernization Project**

PD: Dr. Abdul Karim DPD:

Mr. Md. Abu Taleb APD:

Engr. Nazmul Kabir

**Background:**

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) is one of the pioneering institutes delivering a wide range of training services to a variety of clientele groups who are attending from home and abroad. Since its inception in 1959, a huge number of local and foreign participants have been utilizing its facilities for multiple purposes, such as short and long-term training, seminars, workshops, etc. Many international organizations such as JICA, KOICA, DFID, Commonwealth Secretariat, World Bank, FAO, Asia Foundation, WFP, and UNDP have received support in many ways. To fulfill the expected demands of different stakeholders as well as to improve its existing facilities, BARD has undertaken government-funded a new development project namely the 'Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Modernization Project'. The main purpose of the project is to improve existing infrastructure and to add some new facilities to BARD in order to its increase capacity and facilities. In 2022-23, the total allocation was 1400.00 lakh of which Tk. 1187.75 Lakh was released and 857.42 Lakh was spent.. The physical progress of the project is about 75%.

The specific objectives of the projects are to:

1. increase and modernize physical facilities of BARD for the fulfillment of demand of local and international trainees and professionals;
2. improve the support service of training, research and action research; and
3. modernize the residential facilities of trainees and staff of BARD.

**Major Components of the Project**

- ✓ Landscaping and master plan of BARD
- ✓ Construction of Indoor sports complex
- ✓ Construction of Lawn tennis court
- ✓ Construction of modern washroom for BARD Cafeteria
- ✓ Construction of reception of BARD hostel
- ✓ Construction of modern kitchen for BARD Cafeteria
- ✓ Modernization of Office and residential building
- ✓ Excavating of existing ponds and construction of the permanent embankment.
- ✓ Modernization of BARD Hostel
- ✓ Construction of circular road and approach road
- ✓ Reconstruction of boundary wall
- ✓ Repair/Improvement of BARD drainage system

- ✓ Construction of spouting fountain

**Project Period:** July 2019 to June 2022 (Extended up to June 2024)

### **Financial and Physical progress (2021-2022)**

The construction of the water treatment plant modernization of BARD hostel; construction of circular road and approach road; construction of walkway; reconstruction of boundary walls; modernization of office and residential building; drainage system, and spouting fountain have been completed. Construction of lawn tennis court, hostel reception room, modern kitchen, wash zone, retaining wall of pond are going on properly and the physical progress of these components is more than 90 percent. Master plan of BARD has been completed by the appointed consulting firm. In 2022-23, the total allocation was 1400.00 lakh of which Tk. 1187.75 Lakh was released and 857.42 Lakh was spent (72.05%). The physical progress of the project is about 75%.

### **Challenges**

- Shortage of adequate technical persons for supervising the project activities.
- No full-time personnel is assigned for the project. Additional charge is given to all the concerned persons.



## 2. Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) -3<sup>rd</sup> Phase (1<sup>st</sup> revised)

DPD: Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed

### Project Background

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla in the mid'70s took an endeavor to develop the socio-economic conditions of different professions, age, sex and economic standing-based rural population who earlier remained left out. With a view to developing a package programme for an integrated and total development of the villages by bringing all classes of people within one institutional framework, a new programme called the "Total Village Development Programme" (TVDP) was introduced by BARD in the mid nineteen seventies. It was renamed as "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" (CVDP) in the early nineteen eighties remained only as effort by BARD itself till 1988. In 1989 the project was included in the Annual Development Plan of the Government of Bangladesh and the Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra was chosen as a partner of BARD, Cumilla to implement the project in 40 villages each in 1991-92.

Later on 40 Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Societies (CVDCS) were formed in 1992-93 by BARD, Cumilla in four Upazilas of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet divisions. The demonstrative phase (July 1999 – June 2004) of the project completed in June 2004.

At the experimental phase CVDP was able to create some positive impact for the betterment of the rural people under the project. With the intention of extending its results throughout the country a series of discussions and seminars on the results, problems and potentials of CVDP were held in the Ministry of LGRD and Co-operatives and Planning Commission. Finally, the government was convinced to adopt CVDP as a model concept for rural development. Hence, it was decided for further implementation in 21 Upazilas of 19 districts for more four years on pilot basis before wider replication throughout the country.

The pilot phase of the project was started in July 2005 and supposed to close by June 2008. It is, indeed, extended up to June 2009. After completion, the government approved its 2<sup>nd</sup> phase with duration of six years including two years' extension between July 2009 and December 2015. The project was sponsored by the Rural Development and co-operative Division of the Ministry of LGRD & Co-operatives. BARD, RDA, BRDB and Co-operative Department are working as implementing agencies in a total of 66 Upazilas of 64 districts. BARD covers 1020 Villages of 16 Upazilas under Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka, Barishal and Khulna divisions. Accordingly, there is a Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society in each village. These organizations are characterized by self-motivated, self-managed and self-financed. Since October 2018, CVDP-3<sup>rd</sup> phase extended 162 Upazila of Bangladesh and CVDP-3<sup>rd</sup> Phase, BARD part is being the project in 35 upazila of Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, Barishal and Khulna Divisions of Bangladesh. More than 2000 Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Societies has been formed. Technical training Programme for income generating in respect of Tailoring & Garments, Dress Making & Tailoring, Block- Batik & Screen Printing, Electrical house wiring, Plumbing & Pipe Fittings, Welding & Fabrication, Motor Driving, Electrical Installation & Maintenance, Graphic Design trades organised by the project where participants took part in different Govt. and Non govt. Technical Training Centres. Besides monthly joint meeting has been organised in regular basis by the project personnel.

## Objectives of CVDP 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 the total development of each village;
- Creating share and savings fund for each co-operative society.
- 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;
- Creating skill manpower by providing different trade base intensive (two months) residential training;
- Creating village information book by baseline survey for each village;
- Developing village worker who will act as an agent of development from different nation building departments at upazila level;
- Improve standard of living and reduce poverty of the villagers through comprehensive development.

### List of Upazila of CVDP-3<sup>rd</sup> Phase (BARD part)

Sl. No.	Division	District	Name of Upazila	Number of Villages
1	Dhaka	Narayangonj	Sonargaoun	75
2		Munshigonj	Gozaria	60
3			Sirajdikahn	60
4		Gopalganj	Tungipara	60
5			Kotalipara	60
6			Moksudpur	60
7		Rajbari	Pangsha	60
8	Barishal	Barishal	Agailzara	60
9			Hizla	60
10			Uzirpur	60
11	Chittagaram	Cumilla	Cumilla Adarsha Sadar	75
12			Burichang	75
13			Cumilla Sadar Dakhin	60
14			Chouddagram	60
15			Homna	60
16		Chandpur	Saharashti	60
17			Matlab uttar	60
18			Hiemchar	60
19		Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	60

Sl. No.	Division	District	Name of Upazila	Number of Villages
20			Bancharampur	60
21		Nohakhali	Begumgonj	60
22			Shbarnachar	60
23		Laksmipur	Ramgoti	60
24		Feni	Chagnaiya	60
25			Sonagazi	60
26		Chattagram	Anowara	60
27		Cox’s Bazar	Chokoria	60
28			Ukhia	60
29		Khagrachari	Matiranga	60
30	Khulna	Narail	Lohagarha	60
31	Sylhet	Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar	75
32			Dhakhin (South) Surma	60
33		Moulibazar	Komolgonj	60
34		Hobigonj	Madabpur	60
35			Chunarughat	60
Total=				2160 Villages

### Progress of the Project of CVDP 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase, BARD part (July 2022 to June 2023)

- A total of 2065 cooperative societies (included during 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> phase) from 35 Upazilas were carried out their monthly meetings.
- Among 19 new Upazilas included in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, village-wise baseline surveys have completed in 19 upazilas.
- Training on income generating activities (IGA) of three different trades for a duration of Sixty days were carried out at Technical Training Center (TTC), Cumilla, Gopalganj, Sylhet, Chittagong, Trust Technical Training Institute (TTTI), Savar, Uccp. Already 2330 participants have completed their training under 118 courses.
- Monthly joint meeting has been organised in regular basis by the project personnel.
- Budget allocation for 2022-23 fiscal year is BDT. 1429.25 lakhs and total expenditure up to reporting period is estimated BDT 1415.89 lakhs.

### Lessons Learnt

- Different IGA Trainings in different trades is helping to create skill manpower at village level;
- 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 success of the theme of the project.

- The Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Societies at Cumilla and other Upazila demonstrates unique example of sustain the societies through strong 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 and NGOs.
- The progress of the project is hampered due to lack of field level organizers at Upazila level.
- The successful comprehensive cooperative societies with strong leadership and cohesive approach able to give some financial support to the cooperative members in their financial crisis during covid 19 pandemic.
- 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’.

## B. BARD Revenue Project

### Annexure-3

#### 1. বার্ড ক্যাম্পাসে ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন, গবেষণা এবং ব্যবসায়িক মডেল বিকাশ

ড. শিশির কুমার মুন্সী, পরিচালক

জনাব রহমত উল্লাহ, সহকারী পরিচালক

#### প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার পটভূমি :

উদ্ভিদ ও প্রাণিজ বিভিন্ন প্রকার জৈববস্তুকে ট্রাইকো-ডার্মা সাসপেনশনের সাহায্যে কম সময়ে জমিতে প্রয়োগের উপযোগী

উন্নত মানের জৈব সারে রূপান্তর করাকে ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট বলে। দেশের বিভিন্ন গবেষণা কেন্দ্র, বার্ড ও কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে গবেষণা চলছে। ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট মাটিতে ক্ষতিকারক ছত্রাকের বিরুদ্ধে প্রাকৃতিক অ্যান্টিফাঙ্গাল এজেন্ট হিসাবে কাজ করে। এছাড়া জৈব পদার্থ হলো মাটির প্রাণ বা হ্রদপিণ্ড। মাটির স্বাস্থ্য ভালো রাখার জন্য জৈব সারের প্রয়োজন। আমাদের দেশে প্রচলিত জৈব সারের চেয়ে অধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সার ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট। উদ্ভিদের বিশেষ ১৬টি খাদ্য উপাদানের মধ্যে ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট এ ১২-১৩টি উপাদান বিদ্যমান বিধায় এ ধরনের জৈব সার নিয়ে ব্যাপক গবেষণা ও প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রয়োজন।

#### প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার মূল উদ্দেশ্য:

- ১) বার্ড, ক্যাম্পাসে ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন, গবেষণা এবং বিভিন্ন সুফলভোগীদের নিয়ে ব্যবসায়িক মডেল বিকাশ;
- ২) ফলাফল প্রদর্শনের মাধ্যমে প্রচলিত এবং সুরক্ষিত কম্পোস্ট উভয়কে অন্যান্য কম্পোস্টের সাথে তুলনা করে ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্টের মান মূল্যায়ন করা।
- ৩) দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক গ্রামে প্রদর্শনী প্লট স্থাপন করার মাধ্যমে ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও বিকাশ

#### প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার মূল কম্পোনেন্টসমূহ:

১. গোবর ও জৈব আবর্জনা ব্যবহার করে ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদ
২. ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট ব্যবহার করে গবেষণা ও প্রদর্শনী প্লট তৈরী;
৩. ব্যবসায়িক মডেল উদ্ভাবন

#### প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার যৌক্তিকতা:

ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট সব প্রকার ফসলে যে কোন সময়ে ব্যবহার করা যায়। সবজি এবং কৃষি জমিতে ২-৩ মেট্রিক টন প্রতি হেক্টরে ও ফল গাছে গাছ প্রতি ৩-৭ কেজি হারে ব্যবহার করা হয়। ফুল বাগানের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহারের পরিমাণ ৪০০ থেকে ৬০০ কেজি এক হেক্টর জমিতে। মাঠ পর্যবেক্ষণে দেখা যায়, ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট সার ব্যবহারে মাঠে ফসলের ফলন ২০-২৫ ভাগ বৃদ্ধিসহ গুণগতমান ও স্বাদ বাড়ে। এমনকি ফল না ধরা অনেক পুরনো ফল গাছে নতুন করে ফল ধরাসহ ফলদ বৃক্ষে দুইগুণ অবধি ফসল বেড়েছে। জমির স্বাস্থ্য ও উর্বতা বজায় রাখার জন্য জৈব সার ব্যবহার প্রবণতা ক্রমশ বাড়ছে এবং মানুষ অনেক বেশি সচেতন এ ব্যাপারে। ট্রাইকো-কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও তার যথাযথ ব্যবহার গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতির উন্নয়নে ও জমির স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষায় এক মূল্যবান ভূমিকা পালন করবে।

#### ক) অর্থনৈতিক মূল্যায়ন :

গত ২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থবছরের আলোকে ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট প্রকল্পের অর্থনৈতিক মূল্যায়ন বিবেচনা করলে বুঝা যায় যে এটি একটি লাভজনক প্রকল্প হতে পারে। যেমন গত ২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থবছরে মোট গোবর ক্রয় ২৪,০০০ টাকা, সাসপেনশন ক্রয় ৮০০ টাকা। বিপরীতে, প্রায় ৫৯,০০০ হাজার টাকার সার বিক্রি করা হয়। ১০ মণ গোবর থেকে ৬ মণ সার পাওয়া যায়। আমরা জানি ৪০ কেজি = ১ মণ, ১ কেজি গোবর ক্রয়ে খরচ হয় প্রায় ৫ টাকা, সুতরাং  $৪০ \times ৫ = ২০০$  টাকা। বিপরীতে, ১ কেজি সার বিক্রি করা যায় ২০ টাকায়, ফলে  $৪০ \times ২০ = ৮০০$  টাকা। সুতরাং অর্থনৈতিকভাবে এর গুরুত্ব বিবেচিত হওয়া উচিত। উল্লেখ্য যে, ২০২২-২৩ অর্থ বছরে সংশোধিত বাজেট ছিল ৬,০০০০০.০০ (ছয় লক্ষ) টাকা। বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থ হতে উক্ত অর্থ বছরে ৩,১৩,৪৪৭.০০ (তিন লক্ষ তের হাজার চার শত সাত চল্লিশ টাকা) টাকা ব্যয় করা হয়েছে।

#### খ) জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ও ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্টের সম্পৃক্ততা :

ক্রমাগত জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ফলে বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়ন বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। ফলে পৃথিবীর উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ গোলার্ধের বরফ ক্রমাগত গলে গিয়ে সমুদ্রের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। সমুদ্রের পানি কৃষিজমিতে প্রবেশের ফলে কৃষি জমির উর্বরতা হ্রাস পাচ্ছে। এমতাবস্থায়, ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট সার ব্যবহার অতীব জরুরি বলে বিবেচিত হচ্ছে। কারণ মাটির জৈব পদার্থ এবং অণুজীবের সাথে লবণাক্ততার সম্পর্ক ঋণাত্মক। মাটিতে জৈব পদার্থের পরিমাণ বা অণুজীবের সংখ্যা বেশি থাকলে মাটির পানি ধারণক্ষমতা বাড়ে এবং কৈশিক প্রক্রিয়ায় লবণ মাটির উপরিস্তরে আসতে পারে না। তখন বীজের অঙ্কুরোদগম সহজ হয়। সহজে চারা গজানোর ফলে যে সকল জমি শুকনো মৌসুমে পতিত থাকতো তার অনেকাংশে আরেকটি ফসল উৎপাদন সম্ভব হয়। এজন্য মাটির স্বাস্থ্য সংরক্ষণ করে এই অঞ্চলের কৃষি উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থাকে টেকসই করতে ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি অতীব প্রয়োজন। যেমন, দক্ষিণাঞ্চলের কৃষির বর্তমান বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ হলো সাম্প্রতিককালে মাটির ও পানির লবণাক্ততা বৃদ্ধি। তাই ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট ব্যবহার করে কম খরচে পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য ঠিক রেখে এবং মাটির উৎপাদনশীলতা সংরক্ষণ করে ফসলের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হতে পারে। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের শিকার এ অঞ্চলের মানুষের জন্য এটি একটি আধুনিক টেকসই কৃষি প্রযুক্তি।

#### কার্যক্রম :

১. গোবর ক্রয়
২. সাসপেনশন ক্রয়
৩. প্রশিক্ষণ
৪. শ্রমিক নিয়োগ

**ফলাফল :**

১. ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন
২. উদ্যোক্তা তৈরি
৩. দক্ষ জনবল তৈরি
৪. নিরাপদ সবজি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি

**২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থ বছরের অগ্রগতিঃ**

১. প্রায় ৭০,০০০০ টাকার গোবর বিক্রি করা হয়।
২. ৩০০ জন সুফল ভোগীকে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান।
৩. ৮০০ কেজি কম্পোস্ট সার তৈরি করা হয়েছে।

#### 4. মাশরুম উন্নয়ন ও চাষ কেন্দ্র শীর্ষক প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্প

প্রকল্প পরিচালক: ড. মোঃ আনোয়ার হোসেন ভূঞা

যুগ্ম-পরিচালক (কৃষি ও পরিবেশ)

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্পের বাজেটঃ ৪৪,১০/-/০০০, টাকা (জুলাই ২০২০-২০২১-২ সময় পর্যন্ত)

প্রকৃত ব্যয়ঃ- ৪৪,০০,০০০ টাকা (জুলাই ২০২০-২০২১-২ 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) মাদার কালচার থেকে বাণিজ্যিক স্পন তৈরি করা;
- ৩) বাণিজ্যিক স্পন থেকে মাশরুম উৎপাদন করা;
- ৪) চাষী পর্যায়ে উদ্যোক্তা তৈরির লক্ষ্যে মাশরুম উৎপাদন ও চাষ বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা; এবং
- ৫) উৎপাদিত মাশরুম এর সঠিক ও লাভজনক বিপণন নিশ্চিত করা।

##### জুলাই ২০২০-২০২১-২ সময়ে প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার ফলাফল ও অগ্রগতিঃ

মাশরুম চাষের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাইয়ের জন্য 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 ১০ টি মাশরুম স্পন চাষ করা ০০০,৪৮ হচ্ছে। বার্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়িত লালমাই ময়নামতি প্রকল্পের অর্থায়নে-কৃষি গবেষণা ও প্রদর্শনী কমপ্লেক্স এর অভ্যন্তরে ০৩ রুম বিশিষ্ট একটি মাশরুম চাষ কেন্দ্রের সেড নির্মিত হয়েছে যেখানে অর্থবছর ২০২১ থেকে কার্যক্রম শুরু হয়েছে। ২০২২ ২০২২-- অর্থবছরে ২০২৩ মাশরুম চাষ ও এর স্পন (মাদার ও বাণিজ্যিক) উৎপাদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ ও মালামাল ক্রয়ের মাধ্যমে মাশরুম উৎপাদনের কাজ অব্যাহত রয়েছে। এছাড়াও সেডটিকে ভালভাবে মাশরুম চাষ উপযোগীকরণের জন্য প্লাস্টিক বোর্ডের ফলস সিলিং নির্মাণ ও রংকরার কাজ করা হয়েছে। ইহা ছাড়াও মাশরুম উন্নয়ন ও চাষ “, শীর্ষক প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা কার্যক্রমের সুনির্দিষ্ট অগ্ ” কেন্দ্ররগতি নিম্নরূপ;



১. একটি জাতের ১ মাসরুম সফল ভাবে চাষ করা হয়েছে। প্রায় (হোয়াইট ওয়েস্টার) ০ ০০০টি মাসরুমের বাগিজিক স্পন উৎপাদন করা, হয়েছে।
২. মোট বোর্ডের অভ্যন্তরে ও বাহিরের বিক্রি করা হয়েছে এবং ,কেজি মাসরুম উৎপাদন করা হয়েছে এবং বোর্ড ক্যাফেটেরিয়া ২০৫ অতিথিদের মাঝে বিতরণ করা হয়েছে।
৩. বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে উচ্চমূল্যের ফসল উৎপাদন পদ্ধতি বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্সের জন ১৮০ উপকারভোগীকে মাসরুম চাষ বিষয়ক ব্যবহারিক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা হয়েছে।
৪. প্রকল্পের আওতায় বোর্ডের অন্যান্য প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার জন উপকারভোগীকে মাসরুম চাষ বিষয়ক ব্যবহারিক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা ৩০ হয়েছে।
৫. ১০০০টি মাসরুম এর বাগিজিক স্পন বিক্রি করা হয়েছে।

## 5. Fish Farm Demonstration at BARD Campus

Mr. Anas Al Islam,  
Assistant Director, BARD  
Mr. Faruk Hossain,  
Assistant Director, BARD

### Background

Bangladesh is one of the world's leading fish-producing countries with a total production of 4.62million MT, where aquaculture contributes 57% to total production. In Bangladesh, fish plays a central role in dietary patterns, livelihoods and culture. Hence, the Bangladesh government has multiple initiatives to boost the aquaculture growth of the country.

BARD has been recognized as a fostering ground of the green revolution in Bangladesh for its activities in the early 70s. As an academy, BARD always comes out with new models and technologies for rural development, providing training on agriculture technologies and real-life demonstrations. Consequently, establishing a demonstration fish farm at BARD campus through this project has intended to facilitate scientific fish farming for the rural people in Cumilla. This project will not only solve the repugnancy between the emerging popularity of pond aquaculture and the growing demand for quality fish seed, but also this unit will be used as a demonstration unit for scientific fish farming. Rural youth can easily adopt this model to make a way out of the curse of unemployment.

### Objectives of the Action Research:

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

Specific objectives of the project are-

- i) to demonstrate advanced technologies of aquaculture at the farm level;
- ii) to meet up the demand for quality fish seed/fingerlings in surrounding areas of the BARD campus; and
- iii) to conduct practical sessions of different training courses on scientific fish culture.

**Action Research Cost (2022-23):** BDT. 3.50 (lakhs)

**Action Research area:** BARD campus

### Achievements against Target in 2022-23:

Sl. No.	Targets (2022-23)	Achievements (2022-23)	Comments
1	Continuing the operation of Biofloc Production Unit	The culture of monosex Tilapia and Shing catfish is going on in biofloc unit. In 2022-23, around 118 kg Tilapia and 44 kg Shing catfish were produced in this unit.	The culture of fish in biofloc system is very intensive task. Tilapia showed better growth performance than Shing catfish.
2	Production of carp fingerlings	Around 316 kg of carp fingerlings were produced at a rate of 3.5 ton per hectre per year.	High productivity can be obtained due to the abundance of phytoplankton (periphyton) and zooplankton in the pond ecosystem.
3	Stocking of high valued fish fingerlings in the grow-out pond.	About 54 kg gulsha ( <i>Mystus bleekeri</i> ) and 15 kg tengra ( <i>Mystus vittatus</i> ) were produced in the grow-out pond.	Gulsha, tengra and Carp polyculture system were experimented in this component.
4	Aquaponics Production unit and other aquaculture technology	Aquaponics unit was established beside the biofloc unit in a polyhouse. Plants like mint, lettuce, hybrid tomato, cherry-tomatto and cucumber are growing there. Besides, advanced aquaculture technologies like aerator for oxygenation has also been continued to the farm site.	Aquaponics can be a profitable side business along with tank fish culture. It can contribute some extra money to the farmers by selling organic vegetables grown from the waste tank water.
5	Conduct practical session of training courses	Around 280 participants from 12 different training courses visited the fish farm and received hands on training on fish culture management.	High officials, delegates from different institutions and other visitors visited BARD Demonstration Fish Farm very often.

**Lessons Learnt from the Action Research:**

- i. Biofloc fish culture in Bangladesh is not well researched, and there are some scarcities of essential products in the market. However, it has great potential, still a long way to go with research and development to standardize the process for the farmers.
- ii. Fish nursery is a very simple and low investment business with a higher profit margin.
- iii. The availability of natural food in the culture ponds reduces the supplementary feed cost and increases the growth of cultured species.
- iv. Proper liming and periodic water supply to the ponds reduce the disease occurrence of fish in the pond system.
- v. Aquaponics could be the best example of integrated fish-plant culture in a closed environment and if planned properly, it will be profitable.

## **6. BARD Dairy, Poultry and Goat Demonstration Farm**

Md. Joynal abedin  
Assistant Director and  
Project Director

### **Background**

BARD is reputed for its traditional involvement in creating new ideas, thoughts and technologies in the field of rural development in Bangladesh. In case of livestock development in Bangladesh it played an important role for adopting new technologies since its inception in 1959. Beef fattening technology, crossbreeding technology, modern slaughterhouse practices, creamery set up for milk and milk product etc. were some of the important technologies of BARD during early 60's.

Since livestock supplies huge nutrients for the people and it is also a major source of income and employment generation, it has become an integral component of the complex farming system in Bangladesh. According to DLS 2020 the contribution of livestock sector to national GDP is 1.43% which is 46673 crore in BDT. This sector provides full time employment for 20% of the total population and part-time employment for another 35%. The poultry meat alone contributes a substantial 37% of the total meat production in Bangladesh whereas total 65% animal protein comes from livestock sector (DLS 2019). Livestock are also important sources of farmers' cash income, and in the national economy livestock bring a significant portion of foreign exchange earnings through the export of hides. Bangladesh has one of the highest densities of livestock in the world, 145 large ruminants/km<sup>2</sup> compared with 90 for India, 30 for Ethiopia and 20 for Brazil. Despite the highest density of cattle population in Bangladesh the productivity of all the species is far below the world average, Milk yield per head per lactation is 206kg against the Asia average of 1220kg, India-1014kg and Pakistan 1179kg. The livestock sector of Bangladesh has been facing several difficulties like, high price of dairy and poultry feed, non-availability of milk and egg marketing channel, low price of milk, and egg and most importantly less number veterinarian in the upazila to serve the animal (Islam, MS et al 2019).

Presently the production of animal protein has maintained an upward-trend where per capita availability of animal protein presently stands at around 126 gm meat/day, 175 ml milk/day and 103 eggs/year against

the recommended intakes of 120 gm meat/day, 250ml milk/day and 104 eggs/year (DLS 2019).

Realizing the importance of livestock sector for rural development some initiatives were taken for livestock development at BARD in recent year. A dairy demonstration farm was established in 2015 at BARD campus aiming to extend the livestock related activities of BARD. It was established by the joint venture sponsorship of KOICA Bangladesh and BARD. At present training for the rural farmers, entrepreneurs and project beneficiaries are arranged regularly through this demonstration farm.

## **Objectives of the Project**

The General objective of the Project is to demonstrate the ideal method of technology based dairy, poultry and goat farming and to disseminate the ideas among the rural farmers and beneficiaries of different projects.

### **The Specific objectives are**

- I. To demonstrate the scientific method and basic way of dairy, poultry and goat rearing system;
- II. To extend the horizon of research, training and project works of BARD on different aspects of dairy, poultry and goat rearing;
- III. To adopt and generate different new technologies.

## **Location of the Farm**

The farm is located at the area of BARD Agriculture Research and Demonstration Complex.

**Budget:** 24.34 lakh (2022-2023)

## **Major Activities**

The farm area was surrounded by two gardens of jackfruit tree and banyan tree. There was a storeroom that was established during the establishment of BARD. The wild grasses and old trees were cleaned to make the dairy farm. The farm was started by four milking cows with four calves. The cows were collected from Sahajadpur upazila of Sirajgonj district with the help of officials of local livestock office. After 3 years of establishment of dairy unit, a poultry unit and a goat rearing unit were established. Now it becomes a farm of three different units like, Dairy unit, Poultry Unit and Goat rearing unit. Moreover, different grasses of high yielding varieties are cultivated for supplying feed for dairy and goat rearing unit and for

demonstration.

## **A. Dairy Unit**

A total of twenty one cattle are present in the dairy farm including milking cow, pregnant cow, heifer and bull. The dairy unit comprises many small sub-units and activities like:

### **1. Shed management**

There are three sheds in the dairy unit. One shed for the milking and pregnant cow, one for heifer and one for the bull and calves. All the sheds are monitor type. The benefit of the shed is to provide low temperature for animal level. It keeps animal free from heat stress.

### **2. Biosecurity practices**

This farm follows all the steps of biosecurity practices of the dairy farm. There are boundary fence around the farm with an entrance. In the entrance there is a small pocket gate for the visitors, trainees and professionals. Besides, in the farm entrance there is a footbath for all the visitors. Generally disinfectants like potassium permanganate is mixed with water and placed in the foot bath. It is obligatory to use footbath before getting entry into the farm. In a certain interval some disinfectants are also used in the shed for protecting microbial entry.

### **3. Biogas plant bio-slurry and vermi-compost**

The farm has a biogas plant in its premises. It is run by the cow dung of the farm. Excess cow dung is also directly used to prepare vermicompost. Slurry of biogas plant, and sometimes cow dung is used as organic fertilizer in the fodder land and in fodder production.

### **4. Fodder production through Sprinkler irrigation**

Following establishment of the dairy farm, grass lands were irrigated by applying drain water irrigation system. As drain water system cause huge water loss, a technology based sprinkler irrigation system has been installed.

### **5. Silage making**

The farm practices silage making for demonstrating the trainees in a traditional way, keeping the grass underground for several days. This practice help farmer's make

silage when excess fodder is available to supply it when there is scarcity of fodder.

#### **6. Grazing land**

For easy exercise and for ensuring sunlight for the animal for vitamin-D production a grazing land was prepared for the animal. The animals are kept open to graze and move there regularly.

#### **7. Fodder production**

Five different types of fodder are cultivated in 5 different plots on the farm. Napier, Green Pakchong, Red Pakchong, Maize and German grass are cultivated regularly to fulfill the farm requirement. But, Maize is cultivated occasionally to get more and diversified fodder. Recently red Pakchong and Jara grass were brought and cultivated. Farmers often come for collecting the cutting of this high yielding variety grasses.

#### **B. Goat Farm Unit**

The farm has a total of 40 goats in its shed. Initially 4 doe and 2 buck of black Bengal goat were collected from the goat development farm of Sylhet. Goats are reared in a slat rearing system.

Regularly, the goats are vaccinated against PPR. It was observed that mortality of goats is very low if regular PPR vaccine is applied and goats are kept in a slat system.

#### **C. Poultry Unit**

For duck rearing a small water reservoir was made so that ducks can easily swim and exercise. It is observed that ducks are more suitable than chicken rearing in harsh condition in the farm premises. It was also found that a small reservoir is enough to rear ducks in a hilly area of Bangladesh if the ducks are reared in a semi-intensive rearing system.

#### **Technology adoption**

Biogas plant, sprinkler irrigation, body weight measurement through digital weighing scale, use of milking machine for milking, grass chopper machine for fodder cutting and silage making etc are some of the adopted technologies in the demonstration farm.



### **It Became a Centre of Practical Training on Livestock**

Within 6 years of establishment of the farm it becomes a center of livestock training. Farmers, beneficiaries of projects, visitors, university students, and entrepreneurs get interest after visiting the farm and its activities. Training on Dairy cattle production, Beef fattening, Poultry rearing and Goat farming were regularly arranged for the beneficiaries of Lalmai-Moynamati project, project personnels of Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP). Moreover, researchers, university scholars, and participants of BARD training programme are the clientele. Students from different universities, beneficiaries from different projects, national and international delegates visit the farm. The project management team regularly learns from this farm and use the learning in future planning and implementation. Moreover, learning from this farm were also used in the training session.

### **Achievements against Target in 2022-2023**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Extension of dairy farm size	There are 21 cattle in the farm now	
2	Duck rearing in hilly area	Duck rearing in the hilly area is in practice	Farmers are motivated to rear duck in the hilly areas
3	Expansion of goat demonstration farm	There are 41 Black Bengal goat in the farm.	Grazing land for goat and boundary were constructed
4	Training for the farmers and entrepreneurs	About 1000 farmers, project beneficiaries and livestock service providers get trainings.	Training were given to the beneficiaries of Lalmai Mainamoti project and LSP of LDD project
5	Green grass production	Five different types of green fodder are cultivated in the farm	
6	Budget BDT 26 lac	BDT. 25 lac	-

### **Lessons Learnt**

- Biosecurity practices should be maintained strictly to reduce germ load. Sanitary measures of the workers can keep the dairy cow free from mastitis and other contagious disease.
- Routine vaccination against infectious disease like Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle is mandatorily used in the dairy farm to keep the farm nice to run.
- If the animal can move easily under the sunlight, it helps get vitamin D and the reproductive health remain sound. It gives benefit to maintain hoof and bone health.
- Cattle is herbivorous animal. So they should fed enough fodder. It keeps the digestive system healthy. Excess concentrate creates digestive problems, and reduces reproductive performance. The concentrates should be given on the basis of body weight and production.

### **Conclusion**

Although BARD Dairy, Poultry and Goat Demonstration Farm started its journey with 4 milking cow, now it has become an integrated livestock farm which contains dairy, poultry and goat in its premises. Not only increasing the size, but the farm is concentrating on expanding its activities on technology adoption and technology transfer. Hope, in near future this farm will be able to serve the rural people in wider scale.

**7 Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad**

Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Director

Ms. Afrin Khan, Joint Director

Ms. Azma Mahmuda, Joint Director

**Background**

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.

**Objectives of the Project:**

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.

**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) and prepare five- year ward plan books;
- (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; and
- (5) to implement government programme or projects as experimental projects specially *Amar Gram Amar Shohor* in participatory manners with the villagers and representatives of Union Parishad.

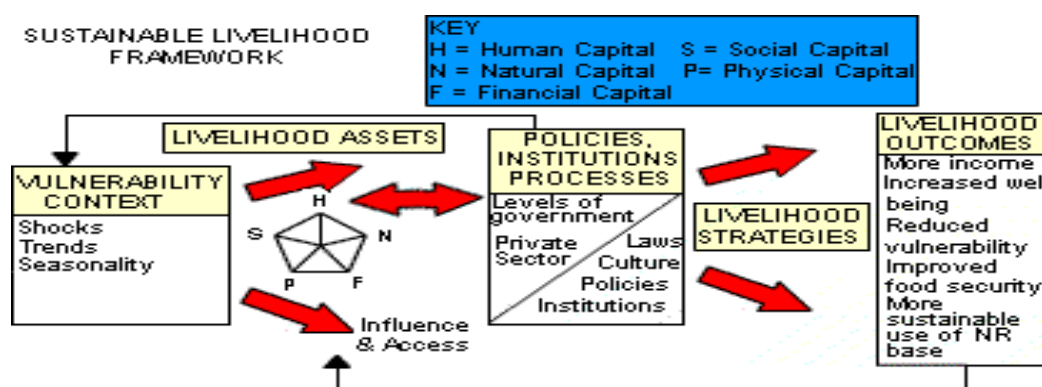


Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihood FrameworkMajor

### Activities/Component of the Project:

The following major components of the project will be implemented:

**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 21 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.

**Village Profile and Village Status Report:** Household census will be conducted for the preparation of village level profile. 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.

**Training:** The need based training /workshops are being organized on Income Generating Activities (IGAs) especially for the women entrepreneurs from the twenty one village organizations under Moheshpur (south *Khosbash*) *Union Parishad* and Bhabanipur Union Parishad for their livelihood improvement.

**Project Area:** Moheshpur (South *Khosbash*) Union and Bhabanipur Union of Barura Upazila under Comilla district was selected for experimentation of the project.

### **Progress During 2022-2023**

- i.** The project activities are running in 21 different villages. As of June 2023, total member of the village-based organizations is 1088 (Male 364 and Female 724) and number of shares become Tk. 3370.
- ii.** The cumulative savings of all the members are BDT 35,34,046 and of which BDT 24,19,076 were distributed among the members as loan till June 2023. Total amount of share become BDT 3,37,000.
- iii.** A total of 160 beneficiaries were trained in income generating activities. These trainings were modern poultry and livestock rearing, Agriculture management and Entrepreneurship Development etc.
- iv.** Annual General Meeting has been organized in five organizations and Tk. 5,88,368 has distributed among the beneficiaries.
- v.** For smooth implementation of *Amar Gram Amar Shohor* Project of the government 21 village meetings were organized in the project areas;
- vi.** Quarterly meeting with representative of Union Parishad and executive committee members of 21 village organizations has been organized.

## 8 Rural Women's Sustainable Education and Entrepreneurship Development for Empowerment (RWSEEDE)

*Nasima Akhter*

*Saifun Nahar*

### Background of the Project

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. Gender equality and women empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development. 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 its inception. Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP) was started 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. After some modification now WEINIP activities of BARD is comprehensive in nature and follows the consists of sustainable village organization, build capacity with continuing education through horizontal learning and training system provided to the Village based women's societies (VWS) members for the development of the quality of life in the rural areas by a package programmes to all socio-economic categories of females under the village societies considering Rural Women's Sustainable Education and Entrepreneurship Development for Empowerment (RWSEEDE) .

**Project Areas:** The project was experimented (July 2022 to June 2023) in 24 villages under four upazilas namely Comilla Sadar, Sadar South, Burichang and Barura of Comilla District. After that it will be extended for July 2023 – June 2026.

**Project Cost:** The total budget for the year 2022 -2023 was Tk. 16.00 lakh and be extended and it will be yearly 17 lakh from BARD revenue fund.

### Objectives of the Project

The main objective of the project is to create opportunities for rural women especially among disadvantaged and poor families to participate actively in the mainstream of social and economic

development activities and to increase income for their empowerment.

**The Specific Objectives of the Project are:**

- i. To empower rural women and youth by enhancing organizational managerial skill and leadership capacity and providing effective training in poverty reduction to achieve SDG's goals;
- ii. To develop the creative abilities of women and young people for entrepreneurial development and to build capital for self-reliance, to provide loans on easy terms, at low interest rates and to distribute dividends;
- iii. To establish Training resource and exhibition centers for increasing the income generation of women entrepreneurs and provide linkages in product marketing;
- iv. To implement participatory plans for education at the individual, family and community level upholding social values and rights practices towards gender equality and save motherhood, health nutrition and environmental development
- v. To provide appropriate technology and materials from all government and non- government agencies and using information technology and establish effective network for quality services.

**Achievement of RWSEED Project during 2022-2023 & Plan for 2023-2024**

Sl. No	Activities	July 2022- June 2023		Cumulative Progress July 1993 – June 2023
		Target	Achievement (%)	
A	Organization Activities			
1.	No of organizations	24	24	24
2.	Number of member enrolled (Excluding Dropouts)	25	-	1116
3.	Household coverage (Excluding Dropouts)	25	-	936
B	Economic Activities ( in lakh)			
4.	Capital accumulation	1200000	1007110 (84%)	13476166
	a) Shares	400000	242490 (61%)	4130892
	b) Savings	800000	764620 (96%)	9345274
5.	Credit disbursed (Amount/ Person)	2200000 (150)	2006000 (91%) (110)	27666600 (3149)
	a) Own capital (person)	2200000 (150)	2006000 (91%) (110)	26290600 (3018)
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	1376000 (131)

6.	Credit realization /Amount/ Person *	2200000 (210)	2232500 (101%) (141)	27422709 (3253)
	a) Own capital	2200000 (210)	2232500 (101%) (141)	25980709 (3122)
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	1376000 (131)
<b>C</b>	<b>Human Resource Development</b>			
	Training			
	a) Regular training: Nos./ Participants	24 (1152)	24 (100%) (1098)	873 (23655)
	b) Special training Refreshers: Nos./ Participants	5 (150)	06 (120%) (110)	94 (1581)
	c) Workshop/Seminar on observation of national & international days. Nos./ Participants	5 (300)	05 (100%) (350)	95 (954)
<b>D</b>	<b>Education &amp; co- curricular Activities</b>			
8.	a) Signature Campaign & folk show, competition	<b>28 (1600)</b>	33 (118%) (1323)	341 (13578)
	b) Motivational programme on formal & non formal education for Children Nos./ Participants	140	140 (100%)	3048
	c) Learning through weekly & special meeting Uttanboithok Nos./ Participants	1290	1270 (98%)	25717
<b>E</b>	<b>Health &amp; Reproductive Rights</b>			
9.	Primary reproductive health care services	1100	1100 (100%)	11224
10	Tube well /Supply water ( Both)	220	214( 97%)	4311
	- Organization level (Tube well)	85	82(97%)	1599
	- Village level (Tube well)	135	--	2581
11.	Sanitary latrine (Both)	200	194(97%)	7267
	- Organization level	100	98(98%)	1723
	Village level	100	100(100%)	5548
<b>F</b>	<b>Environment Development:</b>			
	a) Fruit, wood bearing and herbal trees plantation (Nos)	10000	9960 (99%)	59673
	b) Vegetable production ( HHs Nos.)	700	696 (99%)	11262
	c) Nursery & seed shed	06	06 (100%)	81
12.	Nutrition garden (demonstration plot)	04	04 (100%)	60
13	Waste management campaign	01	01 (100%)	45
<b>G</b>	<b>Rights and Laws</b>			
14.	Utahan Boithook & joint meeting	20	24(120%)	278
15.	Workshop on conflict management	03	03(100%)	63
16.	Preparation & distribution of IEC and BCC material (posters and leaflet)	500	500 (100%)	5843



<b>H</b>				
17.	Annual planning conference (APC) related workshop:Nos./ Participants	01 (260)	01 (100%) 200 (77%)	24 (5190)
18.	Research evaluation Work, Monitoring & WID Reports	52	52 (100%)	573
19.	Rally and demonstration	03	03 (100%)	379
20.	Annual General Meeting (AGM): Nos./ Participants	08 (600)	07 (88%) (306)	141 (7834)

#### **4. Lessons Learnt from the Project**

- Rural Women groups accumulate micro savings which create the opportunity for need based microcredit operation with low repayment rate.
- Women are now using handsome amount of Credit successfully for their micro entrepreneurship advancement and distribute dividends through AGM.
- Using own Capital as Credit with reasonable duration and flexibility increased economic empowerment of rural women.
- Imparting trade based skill training through the rural women's training center along with credit and technical support increased their capacity as well as option of choice in production side.
- Women entrepreneurs' online business, trade fair and demonstration of produced goods promote their economic role and increased their bargaining power and the capabilities to access in the marketchannel.
- Women's intellectual strength and networking capacity has been increased by providing Technical education and ICT training business using for e-commerce.
- Advanced Legal education with support and advocacy campaign in presence of advocate has positive effect to reduce violence against women and children.
- Reproductive Health care and Safe motherhood enhanced by TBAs and health, nutrition and environmental education which promoted by study visits and horizontal learning.
- Training and social Workshop on public awareness about non.. (Diabetics, pressure etc) preventionwith food and health materials has distributed to strengthen community wellbeing.

#### **5. Problems encountered during project implementation**

1. Inadequate local resources, budget and logistic supports.
2. Inadequate Training allowances and materials for ensuring need based service.
3. Insufficient online business entrepreneurship training and material
4. Less opportunity for producing quality product and market linkages for women entrepreneurs.
5. Lack of advance training on safety food, food processing and nutrition promotion activates

## 9. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার শিরোনাম: জনসম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণে বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য মডেল তৈরী বিষয়ক প্রকল্প

### গবেষক:

- ১। জনাব আইরীন পারভিন, পরিচালক, বার্ড।
- ২। জনাব ফৌজিয়া নাসরিন সুলতানা, যুগ্ম পরিচালক, বার্ড।
- ৩। জনাব মো: জয়নাল আবেদীন, সহকারী পরিচালক, বার্ড।

### ১. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার পটভূমি:

টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) বাস্তবায়নে সফলতা আনয়নের জন্য টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্টসমূহের স্থানীয়করণ একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়। জাতিসংঘের এসডিজির নথিপত্রে স্থানীয়করণ বিষয়টির উপর অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বারোপ করা হয়েছে। টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট স্থানীয়করণ বলতে একটি দেশের অভ্যন্তরে বিভিন্ন অঞ্চল (যেমন: বাংলাদেশে জেলা, উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন, গ্রাম এবং শহর) পর্যায়ে এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন করা। টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট একটি বৃহৎ কর্মকান্ড। সরকার বা কারো একার পক্ষে বা অল্প কয়েকটি গোষ্ঠির সহায়তা নিয়ে এই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট অর্জন সম্ভব নয়। আন্তর্জাতিকভাবে অঙ্গীকারাবদ্ধ এই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট অর্জন করতে হলে দেশের সকল জনগণ, সব ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠান (সরকারী-বেসরকারী ও ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন) ও উন্নয়ন সহযোগী সকলকেই এক সঙ্গে কাজ করতে হবে। সে কারণে এসডিজির দলিলপত্রে জাতীয় এবং আঞ্চলিক/স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে সচেতনতা তৈরীর উপর গুরুত্বারোপ করা হয়েছে।

টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট অর্জনের কর্মপরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নে অংশীজনের অংশগ্রহণ অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজনীয়। সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়, মাঠ পর্যায়ের সরকারি বিভিন্ন দপ্তর, স্থানীয় সরকার, বেসরকারি উন্নয়ন সংস্থা, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ইত্যাদির পাশাপাশি তৃণমূলের জনগণ হচ্ছে এর মূল অংশীজন। দেশের সকল মানুষ এসডিজি সম্পর্কে যত বেশী জানবে, যত বেশী সচেতন হবে, দেশের বা এলাকার উন্নয়নে তাদের অংশগ্রহণ তত বাড়বে এবং এসডিজি অর্জন সহজ হবে। কারণ জন অংশগ্রহণে উন্নয়ন অনেক বেশী ত্বরান্বিত হয় এবং টেকসই হয়। তাই এসকল মহৎ ও বৃহৎ উন্নয়ন কর্মকান্ডে জনঅংশগ্রহণ বাড়াতে এই বিষয়ে জনসচেতনতা তৈরীর উপর গুরুত্ব দিতে হবে। জনসচেতনতার মাধ্যমে উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় ও বাস্তবায়নে তাদের অংশগ্রহণ বৃদ্ধি পাবে। স্থানীয়করণের জন্য স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের অগ্রাধিকারগুলোকে প্রতিফলিত করে বাজেট বরাদ্দ নিশ্চিত করে স্থানীয় সরকারগুলোকে কার্যকর করতে পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া প্রয়োজন। উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি ও প্রকল্পগুলোর জন্য উপযুক্ত তহবিল এবং স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে কার্যকর প্রয়োগও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। এ জন্য স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর সক্ষমতা বাড়ানো প্রয়োজন।

এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের অর্থ স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর সমস্যা চিহ্নিত করে স্থায়ীভাবে সমাধান করা। যেসব ব্যক্তি ও প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থানীয় চাহিদা ও সক্ষমতা সর্বোত্তম জানেন এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে তাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রয়েছে। তাই স্থানীয় পর্যায়ের জনগণের সম্পৃক্ততা অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। তাছাড়া বিভিন্ন জেলা/উপজেলা কোন বিষয়ে পিছিয়ে আছে বা কোন জনগোষ্ঠীর বিশেষ সহযোগিতা প্রয়োজন তা স্থানীয় বাস্তবতার ভিত্তিতে নির্ধারণ করা

প্রয়োজন রয়েছে। কারণ জেলা এবং উপজেলাগুলো যেসব বিষয় চিহ্নিত করবে সেগুলো একান্তই শুধু সে এলাকার জন্য প্রযোজ্য। এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণে বিশ্বব্যাপী উদ্যোগে তাই দেশগুলো ১৭টি গোল অর্জনে সম্মত হলেও, ২৩০টি সূচকের মধ্যে নিজ দেশের উন্নয়ন প্রেক্ষাপট বিবেচনা করে জাতীয় অগ্রাধিকার সূচক চিহ্নিত করেছে। যেমন বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়ন প্রয়োজনীয়তা, অগ্রাধিকার এবং সম্পদের সীমাবদ্ধতার দিকে নজর রেখে সরকার এসডিজির জাতীয় অগ্রাধিকার সূচক হিসেবে জেলা ও উপজেলা পর্যায়ে এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ প্রক্রিয়ায় ৩৯+১ টি সূচক চিহ্নিত করেছে। এই ১৭টি অতীষ্ট ৩৯টি সূচক যেমন : দারিদ্র্য, অতিদারিদ্র্য, খর্বাকৃতি শিশু, আবাদযোগ্য জমি, শিশুমৃত্যু, ৫ বছরের কম বয়সী মৃত্যু, মাতৃমৃত্যু, সড়ক দুর্ঘটনায় মৃত্যু, প্রাথমিক ও মাধ্যমিক স্তরে শিক্ষা অর্জন, শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ, নিরাপদ পানি, উন্নত স্যানিটেশন, সর্বজনীন শিক্ষা, বাল্যবিয়ে, অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডে নারীর সম্পৃক্ততা, পানি ও স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা, বিদ্যুৎ এবং নবায়নযোগ্য জ্বালানি, জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি, বেকারত্ব, সড়ক সংযোগ, শিল্পক্ষেত্রের প্রবৃদ্ধি, কর্মসংস্থান, সর্বোচ্চ এবং সর্বনিম্ন আয়ের অনুপাত, পরিকল্পিত অভিবাসন ব্যয়, মহিলা, শিশু এবং বৃদ্ধদের জন্য নিরাপদ গণপরিবহন, শিল্প বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা, প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে প্রাণহানি, সামুদ্রিক সম্পদ, বৃক্ষরোপণ ও বনায়ন, জন্মনিবন্ধন, মানবাধিকার, ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ ইত্যাদি নির্বাচন করা হয়েছে, যা আমাদের দেশের স্থানীয় উন্নয়নে অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ৩৯ + ১ এর বাকি একটিতে 'কাউকে পেছনে ফেলে নয়'-এর আওতাভুক্ত। এই বিষয়টি জনগণের জানা প্রয়োজন। তাদেরকে সাথে নিয়ে মাঠ পর্যায়ে কার্যক্রম নেয়া হলে সফলতা আসবে।

বর্তমান সরকার বরাবরই গ্রামকে উন্নয়ন ও সমৃদ্ধির কেন্দ্রীয় দর্শন হিসেবে বিবেচনা করে এসেছে। দেশে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি বাড়লেও নগর ও গ্রামের মধ্যে এখনও বৈষম্যতা বিরাজমান। বৈষম্য দূর করার লক্ষ্যে 'সমৃদ্ধির অগ্রযাত্রায় বাংলাদেশ শীর্ষক আওয়ামী লীগের নির্বাচনি ইশতেহারে প্রতিটি গ্রামে আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের মাধ্যমে 'আমার গ্রাম আমার শহর উদ্যোগ গ্রহণের বিশেষ অঙ্গীকার করা হয়েছে। সরকার স্থানীয় উন্নয়ন তথা পল্লীর উন্নয়নের জন্য গ্রামে নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়নের উদ্যোগ নিয়েছে। 'আমার গ্রাম আমার শহর অঙ্গীকারটি বাস্তবায়নে সরকার যে লক্ষ্য ও পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করেছে তা হচ্ছে, উন্নত যোগাযোগ, সুপেয় পানি, আধুনিক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ও সুচিকিৎসা, মানসম্পন্ন শিক্ষা, উন্নত পয়নিষ্কাশন ও বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা, বিদ্যুৎ ও জ্বালানি সরবরাহ বৃদ্ধি, কম্পিউটার ও দূতগতিসম্পন্ন ইন্টারনেট সুবিধা, বৈদ্যুতিক সরঞ্জামসহ মানসম্পন্ন ভোগ্যপণ্যের বাজার সম্প্রসারণের মাধ্যমে প্রতিটি গ্রামকে আধুনিক শহরের সব সুবিধাদির ব্যবস্থা করা ইত্যাদি। গ্রামে শহরের নাগরিক সুযোগ-সুবিধা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে এসডিজির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে এগিয়ে যাবে বাংলাদেশ।

## ২. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা গ্রহণের যৌক্তিকতা

বাংলাদেশ সরকার আমার গ্রাম আমার শহর ও এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন এবং পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা, রূপকল্প ২০২১, প্রেক্ষিত পরিকল্পনা ২০২১-২০৪১ ও ব-দ্বীপ পরিকল্পনা ২১০০ ইত্যাদি স্বল্প ও দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী পরিকল্পনার মধ্যে সমন্বয় সাধন করেছে। স্থানীয় স্তরের এসডিজি বিশেষজ্ঞের নির্দেশনায় জেলা পর্যায়ের উন্নয়ন এবং উপজেলা পর্যায়ে এসডিজি পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবায়নে 'নাটোর মডেল' নামক এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের একটি কাঠামো চূড়ান্ত করা হয়েছে। এই মডেলে জেলা এবং উপজেলা উভয় ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত জনপ্রতিনিধি এবং বিভিন্ন দপ্তরের কর্মচারীদের সম্পৃক্ত করার পরামর্শ দেয়া হয়েছে। কিন্তু এই মডেলে স্থানীয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণে উন্নয়ন সমস্যা চিহ্নিতকরণ এবং তার সমাধান ও বাস্তবায়নে জনঅংশগ্রহণের বিষয়টি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়নি। বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ (জিইডি) কর্তৃক প্রণীত এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ ফ্রেমওয়ার্কে কয়েকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ধাপ রয়েছে। অর্থাৎ এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ কাঠামোতে দেখা যায় যে স্থানীয়করণের প্রথম পর্যায় হচ্ছে এসডিজি-কেন্দ্রিক স্থানীয় বার্ষিক ও পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা, যার মাধ্যমে স্থানীয় লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে উপজেলা, জেলা ও বিভাগীয় পর্যায়ে কী

পরিমাণ অর্থসম্পদ, মানবসম্পদ, অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়নের প্রয়োজন হবে সেই চাহিদার নিরূপণ করা যায়। এজন্য প্রথমে স্থানীয় প্রাধিকার লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ও সূচকের লক্ষ্য পূরণে এসডিজি কর্মপরিকল্পনা তৈরি করা প্রয়োজন।

তবে উপজেলা পর্যায়ে স্থানীয়করণ সংক্রান্ত কোনো ধরনের কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের কার্যক্রম এখনো সর্বত্র আরম্ভ হয়নি। এ সকল ফ্রেমওয়ার্কে উপজেলা এবং জেলা পর্যায়ে চাহিদা নিরূপণ ও পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের কথা বলা হয়েছে। জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে গ্রামভিত্তিক বা ওয়ার্ডভিত্তিক চাহিদা নিরূপণভিত্তিক পরিকল্পনাকে প্রাধান্য দেয়া হয়নি। তবে কিছু কিছু বেসরকারি সংস্থা ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে। তবে সারা দেশে বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ কাঠামো তৈরী হয় নাই। বিশেষ করে এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন ও গ্রামের উন্নয়নে তৃণমূল পর্যায়ের মানুষের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করার বিষয়ে এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের সম্পূর্ণ একটি কাঠামো বাংলাদেশে এখনও তৈরী হয় নাই।

এছাড়া প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে অবকাঠামো তৈরী সংক্রান্ত প্রকল্প গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়নে অধিক প্রাধান্য প্রদান করে, কিন্তু এসডিজি এর লক্ষ্যসমূহকে প্রধান্য দিয়ে প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন করা হয়না। সেক্ষেত্রে স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন আশানুরূপ হচ্ছেনা। এমতাবস্থায়, বার্ড, কুমিল্লা পল্লী উন্নয়নে জনঅংশগ্রহণের (Participatory Rural Development) অগ্রপথিক প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণে বাংলাদেশের জন্য উপযোগ্য একটি কাঠামো (Framework) তৈরীর জন্য নিজস্ব বাজেটে একটি প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা পরিচালনা করার উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে।

### ৩. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্য:

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার মূল উদ্দেশ্য হলো পল্লী অঞ্চলে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট স্থানীয়করণের জন্য কাঠামো প্রণয়ন। বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যগুলো হলো:

- টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট সম্পর্কে স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান ও জনগণের মধ্যে সচেতনতা তৈরী;
- গ্রাম বা ওয়ার্ড বা ইউনিয়নের জন্য সকল জনগণের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে এলাকার এসডিজি অগ্রাধিকার সূচকসমূহ নির্ণয় এবং স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ কর্তৃক এসডিজি লক্ষ্যসমূহকে উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় প্রাধান্য প্রদানে উদ্বুদ্ধ করা;
- উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম চিহ্নিতকরণ ও বাস্তবায়ন এবং উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে জনঅংশগ্রহণের ধরণ (ব্যক্তিগত, অর্থ, অন্যান্য সম্পদ) চিহ্নিতকরণ।

**৪. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার এলাকা:** কুমিল্লা জেলার চৌদ্দগ্রাম উপজেলাকে এই প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার এলাকা হিসেবে প্রাথমিকভাবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে। তবে প্রাথমিকভাবে কাশীনগর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা হবে।

**৫. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার ফলাফল:** প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাটি প্রাথমিকভাবে তিন বছর মেয়াদী, যার সময়কাল জুলাই ২০২১ থেকে জুন ২০২৪ পর্যন্ত।

**৬. প্রকল্প ব্যয়:** ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে ২,৪০,০০০ (দুই লক্ষ চল্লিশ হাজার) টাকা ব্যয়িত হয়েছে। ২০২৩-২৪ অর্থবছরের জন্য ১৫,০০,০০০ (পনেরো লক্ষ) টাকার বাজেট প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে।

## ৭. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার মূল কার্যক্রম

- ১। এসডিজি লক্ষ্য সমূহ যেমন- গোল ০২- ক্ষুধা মুক্তি, গোল ০৩-সুস্বাস্থ্য ও কল্যাণ, গোল ০৪- মানসম্মত শিক্ষা, গোল ০৮- শোভন কাজ ও অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং গোল ১২-পরিমিত ভোগ ও উৎপাদন ইত্যাদির বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভিষ্ট স্থানীয়করণের জন্য তথ্য ভান্ডার তৈরী।
- ২। জনসচেতনতা ও জনসম্পৃক্ততা তৈরীর জন্য এসডিজির সংশ্লিষ্ট গোল ও লক্ষ্য বিষয়ে বিভিন্ন ওয়ার্ড সভা, প্রশিক্ষণ ও বৈঠক এর ম্যানুয়াল তৈরী ও ডকুমেন্টেশন। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে সম্পৃক্ত করে ওয়ার্ড সভা সংগঠনের মাধ্যমে জনসচেতনতা তৈরী।
- ৩। এসডিজি ধারণাকে কার্যকর করার জন্য একটি ইউনিয়নের ওয়ার্ডের সামগ্রিক উন্নয়নের জন্য উক্ত এলাকার মানুষকে সম্পৃক্ত করে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নির্বাচিত মেম্বারদের মাধ্যমে তাঁদের চাহিদার ভিত্তিতে পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন, ছোট ছোট প্রকল্প তৈরীতে সক্ষমতা তৈরী ও প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সহায়তা প্রদান।

৮. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার লজিক্যাল ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক:

সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা (NS)	বহুনিষ্ঠ যাচাই নির্দেশক (OVI)	যাচাইয়ের মাধ্যম (MOV)	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুমান (IA)
<b>লক্ষ্য (Goal)</b>  টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট স্থানীয়করণ করা হয়েছে।	মূল পর্যায়ে এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের জন্য নীয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণ নীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানের অংশগ্রহণ গাকায় কর্মরত বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠানের অংশগ্রহণ ময়ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়ন	১। কাঠামো প্রণয়ন ২। ভিত্তিজরীপ ৩। উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা ৪। বাৎসরিক মূল্যায়ন	
<b>উদ্দেশ্যঃ (Purpose/ Outcome)</b>  - স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান ও জনগণের মধ্যে সচেতনতা তৈরী  - গ্রাম বা ওয়ার্ড বা ইউনিয়নের জন্য সকল জনগণের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে এসডিজির অগ্রাধিকার সূচকসমূহ নির্ণয় এবং স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ কর্তৃক এসডিজি লক্ষ্যসমূহকে উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় প্রাধান্য প্রদান  - উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম চিহ্নিতকরণ ও উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে জনঅংশগ্রহণের ধরণ (ব্যক্তিগত, অর্থ, অন্যান্য সম্পদ) চিহ্নিতকরণ	- ইউনিয়নের সকল (১০০%) জনগণের মধ্যে এসডিজি সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা তৈরী হবে  - ওয়ার্ডের উন্নয়ন অগ্রাধিকার চিহ্নিত হবে।  - স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ এসডিজি লক্ষ্যসমূহকে উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় প্রাধান্য প্রদান করবে।  - ওয়ার্ডে অগ্রাধিকার ভিত্তিক কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়নে জনঅংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত হবে।  -	১। কাঠামো প্রণয়ন ২। ভিত্তিজরীপ ৩। উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা ৪। বাৎসরিক মূল্যায়ন	১। সঠিক চাহিদা নিরূপণ সম্ভব হবে।  ২। সরকারি সহায়তা প্রদান ও পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন সহজ হবে  ৩। পল্লীর উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম পরিকল্পনা করা সহজ হবে।
<b>আউটপুট (Output)</b>  ১। এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ কাঠামো	- একটি ইউনিয়নের সকল জনগণ সম্পৃক্ত হবে  - ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রতিনিধিগণ সম্পৃক্ত হবে  -ইউনিয়নে কর্মরত সরকারি-বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানের কর্মীগণ সম্পৃক্ত হবে  - উপজেলা পরিষদ সম্পৃক্ত হবে	- কাঠামো প্রণয়ন  - বাৎসরিক মূল্যায়ন	
২। ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তি জরীপ	- খানার এসডিজি লক্ষ্য সমূহের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত বিস্তারিত তথ্য  - গ্রাম সম্পদের বিস্তারিত তথ্য  - ইউনিয়নের সম্পদের বিস্তারিত তথ্য	- ভিত্তি জরীপ	

সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা (NS)	বস্তুনিষ্ঠ যাচাই নির্দেশক (OVI)	যাচাইয়ের মাধ্যম (MOV)	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুমান (IA)
	- উপজেলার সম্পদের বিস্তারিত তথ্য		
৩। ইউনিয়ন এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন	- অংশগ্রহণমূলক পদ্ধতিতে ওয়ার্ড ভিত্তিক পাঁচ বছর মেয়াদী উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা  - গৃহীত পরিকল্পনা প্রকাশ ও প্রচার		
৪। স্ট্যান্ডিং কমিটি কর্তৃক উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা চিহ্নিতকরণে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন	- এসডিজি সংশ্লিষ্ট ও চাহিদা ভিত্তিক প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন		
৫। ওয়ার্ডভিত্তিক এসডিজি অর্জনের জন্য প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন	- অংশগ্রহণ মূলক পদ্ধতিতে কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ  - এসডিজি বিষয়ক প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন  - উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় এসডিজি লক্ষ্যসমূহকে প্রাধান্য		
ইনপুট (Input)			
১.১ চিহ্নিত ওয়ার্ডে কর্মশালা			
১.২ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যানদের অবহিতকরণ প্রশিক্ষণ			
১.৩ এসডিজি স্থায়ীকরণ প্রশিক্ষণ এর প্রশিক্ষণ ম্যানুয়াল তৈরী			
২.১ এসডিজি এর নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্য সমূহের উপর জরীপ			
২.২ জরীপের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ			
৩.১ ওয়ার্ডের নির্বাচিত মেম্বারদের এসডিজি পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ			
৪.১ পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ			
৪.২ প্রকল্প কার্য নির্দেশিকা প্রণয়ন			

## ৯। বিগত অর্থ বছরের (২০২১-২০২২) (২০২২-২০২৩) প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম ও বাস্তবায়ন অভিজ্ঞতা বর্ণনা

### ২০২১-২২ অর্থ বছর

২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাটি বাস্তবায়নের জন্য কুমিল্লা জেলার চৌদ্দগ্রাম উপজেলা নির্বাচন করা হয়। প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাটির বাস্তবায়ন কৌশল, কার্য পরিধি, বর্তমানে উপজেলাটির বিভিন্ন সেবাপ্রদানকারী সংস্থার এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বিষয়ক পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবায়ন অবস্থা,

এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ বিষয়ে উপজেলা পর্যায়ের বিভিন্ন কর্মকর্তা এবং জনপ্রতিনিধিদের সচেতনতা ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে উপজেলা প্রশাসন ও উপজেলা পরিষদের সাথে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা ও সভা আয়োজন করা হয়। সে প্রেক্ষিতে বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা হয়।

বিভিন্ন জাতিগঠনমূলক সংস্থা, এনজিও, উপজেলা পরিষদ এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এর এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বিষয়ক পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবায়ন অবস্থা ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে তথ্য সংগ্রহের লক্ষ্যে একটি ছকের মাধ্যমে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়।

এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ বিষয়ে উপজেলা পর্যায়ের বিভিন্ন কর্মকর্তা এবং জনপ্রতিনিধিদের সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি, প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে অবহিতকরণ, স্থানীয় সমস্যার আলোকে এসডিজি প্রাধিকার লক্ষ্য ও টার্গেট চিহ্নিতকরণ, এবং প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য এলাকা (ইউনিয়ন ও গ্রাম) নির্বাচন ইত্যাদি উদ্দেশ্যে চৌদ্দগ্রাম উপজেলায় একটি কর্মশালার আয়োজন করা হয়। উক্ত কর্মশালায় জাতিগঠনমূলক বিভাগ, বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থাসমূহ ও ব্যাংক এর কর্মকর্তাগণ, ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যানবৃন্দ এবং উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, ভাইস চেয়ারম্যান, পৌরসভা মেয়র এবং উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা অংশগ্রহণ করেন। উক্ত কর্মশালায় উপজেলায় এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণের জন্য কোন কোন লক্ষ্য নিয়ে কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা প্রয়োজন তা নির্ধারণ করা হয়, যেমন: খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা অর্জনের জন্য পতিত জমিতে চাষাবাদ বৃদ্ধি, কৃষি জমিতে অপরিষ্কৃত শিল্পায়ন ও ইটভাটা নির্মাণ রোধ করা, কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে গুরুত্ব দেয়া হয়। নারীর সম-অধিকার ও বৈষম্য রোধে নারীদের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি ও নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতকরণের উপর জোর দেয়া হয়। তাছাড়া মানসম্মত শিক্ষা নিশ্চিততরনে নারানী মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার উপর নজরদারি বৃদ্ধি করা ও কারিগরী শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা বৃদ্ধির বিষয়ে মতামত প্রদান করা হয়। প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য কাশিনগর ইউনিয়নের অশ্বদিয়া গ্রামটিকে নির্বাচন করা হয়।

## ২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থবছর

১। ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাটি উদ্যোগে ০২ টি ওয়ার্ডে ০২টি ওয়ার্ড কর্মশালা বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়। কর্মশালায় বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের নারী পুরুষ অংশগ্রহণ করেন। সেখানে এসডিজি বিষয়ক সচেতনতা, চাহিদা, প্রাধিকার ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে আলোচনা হয়।

২। কুমিল্লা জেলার চৌদ্দগ্রাম ও সদর দক্ষিন উপজেলার ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যানদের জন্য ‘টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ’ বিষয়ক একটি প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স আয়োজন করা হয়। এত ১৫ জন চেয়ারম্যান অংশগ্রহণ করা হয়। এই প্রশিক্ষণের মূল উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান ও মেম্বারদের টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্টসমূহের স্থানীয়করণ সম্পর্কে তাদের ভূমিকা ও করণীয় বিষয়ে সম্যক ধারণা প্রদান। প্রশিক্ষণের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছেঃ

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্টসমূহ সম্পর্কে ধারণা প্রদান;
- এসডিজি সম্পর্কে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে ধারণা প্রকাশ; এবং
- এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের জন্য পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন।

প্রত্যেক চেয়ারম্যান নিজ নিজ ইউনিয়নের জন্য একটি করে প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন করেন।

## ১০।শিক্ষণীয় বিষয়



- বিভিন্ন জাতিগঠনমূলক সংস্থা, এনজিও, উপজেলা পরিষদ এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এর এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বিষয়ক পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবায়ন অবস্থা ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে সংগৃহীত তথ্যের আলোকে দেখা যায় যে অধিকাংশ সংস্থা এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বা স্থানীয়করণে পৃথক কোন প্রকল্প বা কর্মসূচী গ্রহণ করেনি। চলমান কার্যক্রম বা প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণ করেছে।
- উপজেলায় এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বা স্থানীয়করণে কোন পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা হয়নি। পরিকল্পনা না থাকায় আলাদা কোন বাজেটও বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়নি।
- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের জনপ্রতিনিধিদের মধ্যে এসডিজি বিষয়ক সচেতনতা তৈরী হয়নি বা এ বিষয়ে তারা যথেষ্ট অবগত নয়। তার ফলশ্রুতিতে এসডিজি বাস্তবায়ন বা স্থানীয়করণে কোন পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা হয়নি। বাজেটে এ বিষয়ে বরাদ্দ রাখার বিষয়ে গুরুত্ব দেয়া হয়নি।
- ওয়ার্ডভিত্তিক কোন এসডিজি প্রাধিকার নেই।

#### ১১. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন সময়সীমা (অক্টোবর ২০২৩ - জুন ২০২৪)

ইনপুট/কার্যক্রম	জুলাই	আগ.	সেপ্টে	অক্টো	নভে	ডিসে	জানু	ফেব্রু	মার্চ	এপ্রি	মে	জুন
	২০২৩	২০২৩	২০২৩	২০২৩	২০২৩	২০২৩	২০২৪	২০২৪	২০২৪	২০২৪	২০২৪	২০২৪
১.১ জরিপ												
১.২ ভিত্তি জরীপের জন্য তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীদের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ												
১.৩ ওয়ার্ড সভা												
১.৪ এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ প্রশিক্ষণ এর প্রশিক্ষণ ম্যানুয়াল তৈরী												
১.৫ এসডিজি ও এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ বিষয়ে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নির্বাচিত জনপ্রতিনিধিদের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স পরিচালনা												
১.৬ এসডিজি স্থানীয়করণ বিষয়ে কর্মশালা												
১.৭ প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন এর সক্ষমতা তৈরীতে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের মেম্বারদের প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স পরিচালনা												
১.৮ ওয়ার্ড পর্যায়ে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ												

## 10. Market Expansion and Capacity Development of Cumilla's Handwoven Khadi Industry

Dr. Sk. Mashudur Rahman

Kazi Sonia Rahman

Mr. Asiqur Rahman

Md. Ashrafur Rahman Bhuyan

### Background:

Cumilla's Khadi holds historical significance as an iconic handwoven fabric from Cumilla. Khadi played a pivotal role in the Indian independence movement, as Mahatma Gandhi popularized it as a symbol of self-reliance and resistance against British rule. The fabric became a symbol of unity, promoting traditional craftsmanship and empowering local communities. Today, Cumilla's Khadi remains an important part of Bangladesh's cultural heritage and continues to be cherished for its historical and artistic value.

But the hand-based Khadi industry is almost on the verge of decline. Hence, Board of Governors of BARD instructed to take an action research to find out the lingering issues and some ways to overcome them.

### Objectives

- The main objective of the project is to identify the root causes of Khadi's decline and develop strategies for its revival. The specific objectives of the project are:
- To produce quality yarn and cloth by organizing women spinners and manual khadi artisans.
- To arrange the sales of khadi cloth at fair price by adding value with the help of handicrafts industry.
- Creating new khadi artists or entrepreneurs from the beneficiaries.

**Project Area:** Debidar upazila's Borokamta and adjacent villages; Chandina, Madhaya and adjacent areas. Cumilla district has been selected as the area of this experimental study.

### Duration of the Action Research:

This action research will initially be of three-year duration, with a duration from December 2022 to June 2025.

**Budget of the Action Research:** A budget of Tk.11,69,300 (Eleven Lakh Sixty Nine Thousand and Three hundred) was spent for the financial year 2021-22.

### Progress:

1. Collection of 500 pound cotton from 'Tula Unnoyon Board'.
2. Spinning yarn by the female spinners from the above mentioned cotton.
3. Manufacturing 1689.5 yards Khadi fabric from the charka-spun yarn.
4. Facilitating the production of khadi items using these amount of fabric.

**11. E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in the Rural Areas**

**Ms. Fouzia Nasreen Sutlana**  
**Joint Director**  
**Mr. Md. Aminul Islam**  
**Assistant Director**

E-parisad project has been introduced as a pilot project with the main objective to improve the service delivery process of the union parishad. As it is widely proved that the tremendous improvement in information and communication technologies (ICTs) can improve the service delivery process, and make the government activities more citizen centric and participatory. The Bangladesh government is also placing a high emphasis on the digitalization of the public servicedelivery process. This encouraged the Rural Administration and Local Government (RALG), BARD, Cumilla to initiate a pilot project to improve the service delivery process of union parishad.

Initially, the project planned to work on creating a website for the Union Parishad, developing a socio-economic database, and introducing Union Parishad management software to improve the internal working processes of the parishad. In the meantime, one survey research was conducted to assess the status of adoption of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in 12 union parishad of 6 Districts of Country. Besides, the e-Parishad project team also visited two selected union parishads, i.e., Bijoypur Union Parishad and Baropara Union Parishad, Sadar SouthUpazila, Cumilla, for piloting E-Parishad project. The project team has conducted in-depth discussion with both Chairman, all the elected members and Secretary of both union parishads. Then the team also discussed with Chairman, Upazila Parishad and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Sadar South Upazila, Cumilla. The project team also discussed with the Deputy Director,Local Government (DDLG), Cumilla to learn about the government initiative for local governmen institution for adoption of ICTs in their service delivery process. Some important findings of thesurvey research, and the in-depth interviews are as follows:

- Bangladesh has established a National Web Portal with the purpose of disseminating and sharing information, especially related to public services and organizations. This government initiative has proven to be highly beneficial for citizens, significantly improving information services. Each Union Parishad has its own page on this web portal,allowing them to share information related to the union parishad. However, there appears to be a lack of regular updates on these pages.
- The government also introduced union information centers, which is now known as uniondigital centers (UDCs) with the focus to reduce the digital divide and support the rural people with ICTs facilities. UDCs are run by a young entrepreneur. Digital centers provide106 type of services to the citizen including birth-death registration, passport application and payment for passport, telemedicine, application for citizenship certificate, Land Record(Porcha), online registration for potential migrant worker as well as application to variousother government services and private services (mobile financial services, insurance etc.)
- The54 entrepreneur in charge of the Union Digital Center (UDC) is responsible for updatingthe website of

the Union Parishad in the national web portal. However, due to being occupied with providing services to the citizens, they currently lack the time to update the web page for the Union Parishad.

- The UDC entrepreneur operates independently from the Union Parishad. They are not directly affiliated with the Union Parishad but are instead regulated and overseen by the Access to Information (A2i) project of the Government of Bangladesh. The UDC entrepreneur's primary responsibility is to manage and operate the Union Digital Center, which serves as a hub for providing various digital services to the citizens. As part of their responsibilities, the UDC entrepreneur is also tasked with updating the Union Parishad's web page on the national web portal. This page typically contains important information about the Union Parishad's activities, public services, announcements, and other relevant details. Despite the importance of updating the Union web page, the Union Parishad cannot exert direct pressure on the UDC entrepreneur to carry out these updates.
- As is widely known, the Union Parishad currently operates with an outdated organogram that dates back to the British colonial era. This organogram is no longer aligned with the present-day needs and requirements of the Union Parishad. Under the existing setup, there is only one Secretary responsible for handling all the secretarial and administrative tasks within the Union Parishad. Additionally, some Union Parishads, especially those in Cumilla, have only one assistant accountant and one computer typist to support the Secretary in managing day-to-day administrative functions. Unfortunately, we have observed that these two staff members are burdened with numerous manual activities, and they are also expected to handle the digitalized service delivery processes. This workload can be overwhelming for them and may lead to inefficiencies in service delivery.
- It is crucial for the government to consider updating the organogram of the Union Parishad to better align with current requirements and to allocate adequate resources, including personnel and technology, to ensure smooth and efficient administrative operations. This modernization can help alleviate the burden on the existing staff and improve the overall service delivery process for the benefit of the citizens.
- In addition to having a page on the National Web portal, all the Union Parishads in Cumilla have their separate websites or online platforms dedicated to service delivery. This initiative has been introduced by the Deputy Commissioner's office in Cumilla to implement an online service system for Union Parishad services, aimed at providing convenient and accessible services to the citizens.
- This platform has created opportunities for citizens to apply online for various certificates and licenses from the Union Parishad. It is a commendable initiative as it has reduced the need for at least one visit to the Union Parishad. Now, people can apply for the necessary certificates and licenses from anywhere without having to physically visit the Union Parishad for the application form. However, it is important to note that they still need to visit the Union Parishad to receive the approved certificates and licenses once the application process is completed. Nevertheless, this online system has significantly simplified and streamlined the initial application process, making it more convenient for citizens to access essential services without unnecessary travel and paperwork.
- The application process through this online platform is creating a citizen database for the union parishad. Unfortunately, the union parishad cannot use this citizen database for different services. As well as citizens cannot use the necessary information that is already included in the database for another service from the

union parishad. Individual citizen needs to include their details every time for each service they want from the union parishad.

- The Union Parishads in Cumilla currently have two web pages. One is hosted on the National Web Portal, and the other is an online service platform provided by the Deputy Commissioner's office in Cumilla. Maintaining both these web pages has proven to be challenging for the staff of the Union Parishad. While the responsibility of updating the Union's web page on the national portal falls on the UDC entrepreneur, having two separate web pages can lead to confusion among citizens. Streamlining the web presence and ensuring a single, reliable source of information would be beneficial for all stakeholders involved.
- The broadband connection at the union level is often slow and unreliable, causing inconvenience for the Secretaries of e-parishad project areas. Due to this issue, they are compelled to rely on expensive mobile phone internet services, which the union parishad cannot afford within its budget. Despite the financial constraints, the Secretaries have no choice but to continuously use mobile phone internet, especially for the online service platform. The situation becomes challenging for citizens as well, as they increasingly depend on the online platform to apply for various services from the union parishad. However, the current state of the broadband connection hinders smooth and efficient service delivery, creating frustration among both the citizens and the staff. Finding a sustainable and cost-effective solution to improve the internet connectivity at the union level is crucial to ensure a seamless online service experience for everyone involved.
- The Secretary and staff of the Union Parishad in Cumilla face another significant challenge related to accessing the online platform. The sheer number of Union Parishads, totaling 193 in Cumilla, contributes to the difficulty in accessing the online service platform. The high volume of simultaneous access requests from all Union Parishads slows down the entire process, causing delays and frustration. To cope with this issue and ensure a smoother user experience, the staff often resort to working during early morning hours when fewer Secretaries from the 193 Union Parishads are actively using the platform. This allows them to provide more rapid service support to citizens in need. However, this workaround increases their overall working hours, which is contrary to the initial goal of digitalizing services to streamline processes and reduce workload. Finding a solution to optimize the online platform's performance and enhance accessibility for all Union Parishads is crucial to achieving the intended efficiency and effectiveness of the digitalized service process. Addressing this challenge will not only save time for the staff but also enable prompt and convenient service delivery to citizens throughout Cumilla.
- Currently, the Union Parishad operates its internal working processes manually, which involves maintaining numerous registers for various activities. These registers include the account register, holding register, village court register, union resource register, birth register, death register, as well as registers for different certificates, licenses, vouchers, and projects, and many more. As a result, the Union Parishad staffs are burdened with the task of managing these large register books, creating a mixed method for service delivery.

While the Union Parishads have embraced online applications for service requests from citizens, their internal processes continue to rely on age-old manual methods. This traditional approach to record-

keeping and administration hinders efficiency and productivity within the organization. Adopting modern digital solutions for these internal processes would streamline operations, reduce the workload on the staff, and enhance overall service delivery to the community. Embracing digitalization for their internal workings would lead to a more cohesive and effective system for the Union Parishads, promoting better governance and service provision for the citizens they serve.

- Union Parishads hold the crucial responsibility of developing Five Year Plans and Yearly Development Plans. However, a significant challenge they face is the absence of a proper data management system for these plans. Currently, they are compelled to collect data each time they create these plans, which is an inefficient and impractical approach given the technological advancements of our time.
- In this era of rapid technological progress, it is essential for Union Parishads to embrace digital solutions that streamline data collection, storage, and analysis. Implementing a modern data management system would enable them to access historical data, make data-driven decisions, and ensure more effective and sustainable development plans. By adopting such technologies, Union Parishads can harness the power of data to drive progress and development in a more efficient and strategic manner. This will not only save time and resources but also lead to better-informed and more impactful decision-making for the benefit of their communities.
- The absence of a family database in the Union Parishad poses challenges in efficiently authenticating citizens and delivering various certificates such as birth, death, citizen, and inheritance certificates (Warishan Certificates). Implementing a comprehensive and up-to-date family record system can greatly support the Union Parishad in these aspects. With a family database, the Union Parishad can verify the identity of citizens more efficiently, reducing bureaucratic hurdles in the certificate issuance process. This would streamline administrative procedures, making it easier and quicker for citizens to obtain the necessary certificates.
- Additionally, a well-maintained family record system can aid in identifying vulnerable households within the community. By having access to relevant demographic data and socio-economic information, the Union Parishad can develop a more effective and targeted social security system for those in need. This includes providing assistance and support to vulnerable households or citizens, ensuring that the resources are directed where they are most required.
- Furthermore, the family database can serve as a valuable tool for strategic planning and policy formulation. The Union Parishad can use the data to gain insights into the community's needs, enabling them to design programs and initiatives that address specific challenges and foster overall development.
- Overall, establishing a family database would not only enhance the Union Parishad's ability to authenticate citizens and provide essential certificates but also strengthen their capacity to identify and support vulnerable households, fostering a more inclusive and responsive social security system for the community.
- The Local Government Support Project (LGSP) initiated by the Ministry of Local Government aimed to enhance the development activities of the Union Parishad (UP). As part of this endeavor, a pioneering (Web-Based) Management Information System (MIS) was introduced to effectively monitor UP performance. This innovative approach harnessed the power of information communication technologies to keep track of UP progress. One of the remarkable achievements of this project was the successful

training of 21,812 individuals in MIS during its implementation period. This milestone not only enabled these UP stakeholders to gain valuable exposure to computer technology but also empowered them to utilize the MIS for efficient monitoring and decision-making.

- The piloting project, known as the e-parishad project, underwent significant changes by introducing the Khana (Family) Profile Database software. This software aimed to develop an efficient family record-keeping system for the Union Parishad. To bridge the digital divide and ensure effective data collection, the project enlisted the help of young data collectors from the project areas. These data collectors utilized Tablet computers to gather information from every family. During this process, the project successfully collected family data from 13,000 households across 60 villages in two unions. However, it was not without its challenges. The project encountered valuable learnings during the implementation of this component. The project has the following learnings from this component:
- Engaging the youth from the villages for family data collection proved highly advantageous, as they possess an intimate knowledge of most of the families in the area.
- The project also collaborated with the Union Parishad members, seeking their support for data collection within their respective wards. Their active involvement proved to be highly beneficial as they played a crucial role in disseminating information about the project and family data collection efforts.
- The Union Parishad members acted as vital intermediaries, spreading awareness about the project among the local residents. Their influence and position within the community lent credibility to the initiative, encouraging more families to participate in the data collection process.
- Moreover, the support of Union Parishad members was instrumental in overcoming challenges faced by the data collectors. Whenever data collectors encountered difficulties or obstacles during the fieldwork, the Union Parishad members stepped in to provide assistance and guidance. Their presence and support added an extra layer of reliability to the data collection process.
- The project also organized meetings with influential people in most of the wards to inform them about the family data collection efforts. The intention was to seek their support in spreading awareness within the community. However, this approach did not yield the expected results, as these influential individuals did not share any information about the data collection with the community.
- This experience highlighted the importance of carefully selecting and engaging with key stakeholders who are genuinely committed to supporting and promoting the project's objectives. It also emphasized the significance of multiple engagement strategies to ensure effective communication and community involvement in such initiatives. Moving forward, the project may need to explore alternative methods to reach out to the community directly and ensure the success of future data collection endeavors.
- The project encountered challenges with the Khana Profile Software, and unfortunately, it did not receive adequate support from the software firm to address these issues. One of the primary reasons for this lack of support was the limited financial allocation for software development. The project did not allocate sufficient funds for the software's improvement, which hindered the firm's ability to dedicate resources to enhance its functionalities.
- On the other hand, it is also possible that the software firm may not have utilized its full potential in developing the software. Despite having the expertise and capabilities, they might not have given the

project the necessary attention or resources required for substantial improvements. This could have contributed to the software's limitations and its inability to meet the project's specific needs effectively.

- The data collection process faced challenges in certain villages due to the availability of internet connection. To support data collectors, the project provided Grameen phone internet data for data collection purposes. However, it was discovered that some villages located in the Lalmai hill area did not have access to the Grameen Network.
- The absence of Grameen Network coverage in these remote areas posed difficulties for data collectors in conducting their work efficiently. The lack of reliable internet connectivity hindered their ability to access and update the Khana Profile Software in real-time. As a result, data collection in these particular villages was slower and less seamless compared to areas with better network coverage.
- The project faced challenges in data collection in certain households, primarily due to reluctance from the villagers to provide their family information. The data collectors reported that people were hesitant to share their details because they had grown weary of information collection practices by both government organizations and some non-government development organizations. The villagers cited a lack of positive outcomes from providing information to authorities as a significant concern.

One example mentioned by the villagers was the experience with the 'Voter Identification Card' process, where they had provided their information, but the cards contained numerous inaccuracies. Unfortunately, the government converted these voter ID cards into National ID cards without allowing any opportunity for corrections. As a result, they are now facing significant problems in various aspects of their lives due to the inaccuracies present on their National ID cards. This lack of trust in the data collection and management processes has created a barrier for the project's data collectors. Building trust with the community and assuring them of the project's genuine intentions and positive outcomes would be essential to overcoming this challenge.

- Addressing these concerns requires transparent communication and proactive efforts to correct any past errors in data management. Additionally, the project needs to emphasize the importance of accurate data collection and its potential benefits for the community. By demonstrating the responsible use of data and ensuring that people's information is treated with respect and accuracy, the project can work towards regaining the villagers' trust and encouraging their active participation in the data collection process.
- The project faced other challenges during data collection in Union Parishads. Villagers were hesitant to provide family information due to mistrust arising from past experiences with government and non-government organizations. Specifically, sharing income and land ownership details caused apprehension. Concerns about increased taxes and discrepancies in land registration added complexity to the process. Overcoming these obstacles requires building trust, fostering transparency, and emphasizing the positive impact of accurate data collection for community development. Working with local authorities to update land registration and assuring responsible use of data can encourage villagers' cooperation and support the project's objectives effectively.
- The project faced challenges in preserving the collected family data due to the high monthly rent of the national server maintained by Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). The limited financial support of the pilot project made it impractical to utilize the government server, as the monthly cost amounted to BDT



28,000, resulting in a substantial annual expense.

- Although the mother organization of the e-parishad project, BARD, had a server, it lacked the necessary storage capacity and management capabilities to maintain the extensive data collected. Consequently, the project had to explore alternative solutions and opted to hire a dedicated server from a private server provider in Dhaka. This decision allowed them to manage the data effectively without incurring exorbitant costs.
- By employing the services of a private server provider, the project ensured secure data storage and efficient management, enabling them to overcome the challenge of preserving the collected family data. This cost-effective approach allowed the e-parishad project to maintain its focus on its core objectives and optimize its resources for the benefit of the communities it serves.
- The e-parishad project encountered challenges with integration, as it initially aimed to integrate the collected family data with the National Identification System and Birth Registration system. However, despite the project's efforts, achieving this integration proved to be difficult and unattainable. The Director General, BARD made attempts to facilitate the integration by writing a letter to the Register General Office, seeking collaboration with the Birth Registration system. Unfortunately, the Register General Office did not respond to the project's request for integration, leaving the planned integration unrealized. This lack of cooperation hindered the seamless integration of data across different systems, limiting the project's ability to leverage the full potential of the collected family data for comprehensive planning and service delivery.
- During the project implementation, a significant challenge arose concerning the establishment of a system for regular updates of family information. The digital divide prevailing in rural areas became apparent, as not all villagers had access to computers or smartphones to facilitate regular updates of their family information. This limitation necessitated alternative solutions, such as seeking assistance from the entrepreneurs operating the Union Digital Centers or utilizing available cyber cafes.
- However, this approach introduced security concerns, as sensitive family information might be vulnerable to potential breaches or misuse. Striking a balance between accessibility and security has become a crucial aspect that the project team must address. Overcoming the digital divide while ensuring the privacy and safety of family data remains a critical priority for the project's success and effective service delivery to all members of the rural community.
- The E-parishad project has undertaken the development of a cutting-edge software called the Union Parishad Management Software (UPMS) to enhance the internal operational processes of the UP. After dedicated efforts, the development of UPMS was successfully completed in June 2023. This software comprises five integral components, namely Account Management, Resource Management, Project Management, Village Court Register Management, and Budget Management, all aimed at streamlining and optimizing the functioning of the Union Parishad.
- To test and validate the effectiveness of UPMS, it will be initially installed in two selected project union parishads. Throughout the current financial year (2023-2024), the project's primary focus will be on leveraging UPMS to significantly improve the management of the mentioned five registers. By leveraging modern technology and efficient data handling, the E-parishad project seeks to usher in a new era of

improved UP governance and service delivery for the benefit of the local communities.

### Theory of Change with e-Parishad Project

**Goal:** To enhance the overall development activities and service delivery of the Union Parishad (UP) for the benefit of the local community.

Outputs	Short-Term Outcomes
<b>Outcome 1: Improved Internal Operational Processes of the Union Parishad</b>	
a. Development and implementation of the Union Parishad Management Software (UPMS) with five components (Account Management, Resource Management, Project Management, Village Court Register Management, and Budget Management). b. Testing and validation of UPMS during the 2023-2024 financial year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased efficiency and effectiveness in the UP's internal management system.</li> <li>Streamlined processes for front-end and back-office functions, bridging the existing gap and reducing reliance on manual systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: Enhanced Citizen Participation in Union Development</b>	
a. Conducting Participatory Discussion Meetings to encourage citizen engagement. b. Collaboration with youth as agents for change in promoting citizen participation. c. Establishment of a youth organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased interest and willingness among citizens to actively participate in discussions about the development of the union.</li> <li>Representatives and UP officials gain training and skills to effectively involve citizens in the discussion process.</li> <li>Raised awareness among citizens about the UP Law, ward meetings, and various development issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3: Empowered Youth Engagement in Union Development</b>	
a. Regular meetings with the youth organization to inspire and motivate them for active participation. b. Creation of YouTube videos on development issues affecting the union.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased involvement of youth in the development discussion process.</li> <li>Youth equipped with knowledge and skills to develop informative YouTube videos on key development matters.</li> <li>Improved use of digital platforms (YouTube) to raise awareness and foster a better understanding of development issues among citizens.</li> </ul>

### Long-Term Outcome:

- A more inclusive and informed environment in the Union Parishad, where both internal management processes and citizen engagement contribute to the overall development and progress of the union.
- By achieving these outcomes, the E-Parishad Project aims to create a positive and sustainable impact, fostering better governance, and ultimately improving the lives of the local community members through more effective and efficient local governance and service delivery.

## 12. Creating Employment Opportunities and Entrepreneurship for Qawmi Madrasa Students through Vocational and Skills Development Training

Abdullah Al Hussain,  
Joint Director  
Kamrul Hasan,  
Deputy Director

### 1) Background of the Project

Qawmi madrasas evolved in the Indian subcontinent over 150 years ago as a response from the conservative Muslim community to reject the colonial British education policies. These madrasas relied on community support instead of state funding for their survival. Throughout the years, they have continued to provide fundamental Islamic religious education, without allowing any external intervention in their curricula. Even after more than 70 years since the end of colonial rule and many subsequent historical upheavals, these madrasas have maintained their traditional values and independence from the government. Even today, they rely solely on people's donations.

According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS) database, there were 13,902 Qawmi madrasas across the country in 2010, but this number increased to 19,199 by 2022. There are around 1.7 million to 2 million students in these madrasas. These madrasas tend to have a high concentration of children from very poor households, including orphans and vulnerable children, who cannot afford education in mainstream secular institutes. Unfortunately, despite being the most deserving, historically, these children have been excluded from almost all state-provided facilities intended for children. Child-focused social protection schemes, such as school education stipends, typically exclude children attending Qawmi madrasas due to their institutional arrangements and lack of registration with government authorities.

The Qawmi madrasas are also conservative about receiving any assistance from the government, as they fear unwanted control or influence, which might hamper their primary objective of providing Islamic religious education. As a result, their curricula are not approved by the government, and their diplomas or certificates are only recognized within the Qawmi madrasas themselves. However, recently, the Government of Bangladesh has agreed to recognize the highest degree from Qawmi madrasas as equivalent to a master's degree in Arabic or Islamic Studies from a university. However, studies say that less than ten percent of the Qawmi madrasas offer education up to that level. Therefore, a large portion of the students of Qawmi Madrasa students drop out and get involved in works.

In addition to education, Qawmi madrasas provide food and accommodation to all students and teachers, and orphaned and vulnerable children receive these benefits free of cost. Books and medical treatment are also provided based on their needs, and sometimes they receive free clothing.

In Bangladesh, Qawmi madrasas play a vital role in providing basic necessities to a large number of children, especially the poor and vulnerable, such as orphans. Therefore, Qawmi madrasas are often synonymous with orphanages. The community's support for these children should not be underestimated; however, the state should also be concerned about their future. Since Qawmi madrasa students are primarily trained in religious studies, their job market opportunities are limited, and they are unlikely to

find jobs in the government or formal sectors. They often end up working within the same religious arena, taking on roles such as teaching in Qawmi madrasas, leading prayers as Imams, or serving as muezzins in mosques. Unfortunately, most of these jobs are low-paid, perpetuating a cycle of dependency and poverty. School enrollment data from the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) for 2010 and 2016 show significant growth in children's enrollment in Qawmi madrasas. Recognizing the significance of Qawmi madrasa education, it has been included in the Government's Eighth Five Year Plan (2020-2025) for the first time. The plan acknowledges that this education system is relatively unexplored in Bangladesh, and thus, the government views it as a matter of concern. The Plan also states that 86 percent of the Madrasahs in the country are located in villages. A large part of the students are orphans or helpless children from rural areas.

As it is impractical to uproot Qawmi madrasas, the best approach for the state is integration through policy or programmatic intervention. Special initiatives should be taken to support Qawmi madrasas, particularly for orphaned and vulnerable children studying there. Providing state benefits to the poor children without any conditions could create a sense of belongingness and reduce their conservativeness towards the state. Additionally, this large unproductive population can potentially be transformed into productive assets.

In light of these considerations, BARD has designed an experimental project aimed at integrating Qawmi madrasa students through skills development and vocational training. As the first dedicated experimental project on Qawmi madrasa education, this action research has garnered attention from policymakers, academicians, and the media, and it is hoped that it will evolve into a groundbreaking development model.

## **2) Project Area**

The Action Research (experimental project) is being implemented with selected students/graduates/dropouts from participating Qawmi madrasas in two sub-districts (Adarsha Sadar and Sadar South Upazila) of Comilla District. However, in the current fiscal year (2023-2024), the project activities may expand beyond Cumilla district.

## **3) Project Cost**

The total budget of the experimental project for three fiscal years (2019-2020 to 2022-2023) was estimated at 40,00,000.00 (four million) Taka. In the first year (2019-2020), the allocation was Taka one million. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the closure of the education and training institutes, all the activities were postponed. In FY 2020-2021, Taka 5,00,000.00 (Five Lacs) was allocated to the project and the expenditure was Taka 3,50,000.00 (Three lac fifty thousand). In 2021-2022 this project received Taka 8,00,000.00 (Eight lac) and was able to spend Taka 5,73,144.00 (Five lac seventy-three thousand one hundred and forty-four). In 2022-2023, the project received Taka 9,00,000.00 (Nine lac) and spent Taka 8,90,000.00 (Eight lac ninety thousand three hundred and seventy-two) on various activities. In the current fiscal year, we have proposed a budget of Taka 32,60,000.00 (Thirty-two lac sixty thousand).

#### **4) Objectives of the Project**

The primary objective of the Action Research project is to provide vocational and technical training to Qawmi Madrasa students, enabling them to become self-reliant and establishing connections between the Qawmi Madrasa education system and the state.

The specific objectives of the Action Research are as follows:

- a. To provide technical and vocational training to disadvantaged and interested students who have recently graduated, are currently studying, or are no longer able to continue their studies at Qawmi Madrasas.
- b. To support the trained students in finding self-employment opportunities.
- c. To create a sustainable relationship between Qawmi Madrasas and the State by implementing a model project on Qawmi Madrasa education throughout the country, based on the findings of the Action Research.

#### **5) Progress of the Project during 2022-2023**

In the last three years, BARD has been able to establish a good relationship between the participating Qawmi madrasas as well as the leaders of the association of Qawmi madrasas in Cumilla district. In 2022-2023 the project aimed to organize motor vehicle driving training for Qawmi madrasa graduates/dropouts. The plan was that after completing the driving training, the project would help them obtain a driving license from the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority. Nevertheless, when we were about to begin the training course, we discovered that, according to the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) regulations, a minimum education level of class 8 is required to obtain a driving license in Bangladesh. Unfortunately, Qawmi madrasa students do not meet this educational recognition, making them ineligible for a driving license. Consequently, we had to postpone the driving course. Nevertheless, we took action by sending a letter to the Chairman of BRTA through our Director-General, explaining the details of the action

research project and requesting them to consider relaxing this requirement for Qawmi madrasa students. As of now, we have not received any response from the BRTA.

#### **6) Project-related Training Activities during 2022-2023**

##### **The first Vocational Course on Refrigeration and Airconditioning**

When arranging the driving course was not possible, communication was established with the neighbouring Cumilla Technical Training Centre (TTC), which is a vocational training institute under the Bureau of Manpower, Employment, and Training (BMET). Despite the TTC also having the policy requirement of completing class 8, they agreed to conduct one batch of training in Refrigeration and Airconditioning (RAC) trade at the TTC as an experimental approach. This trade was selected due to its demand in the market. While such courses are typically offered by TTCs at no cost, the project decided to bear the expenses for this experimental batch. The training lasted for two months and was conducted as a residential programme. All twenty-eight selected underprivileged trainees from Qawmi madrasas stayed at the TTC accommodations and participated in classes and labs at the TTC.

It was the first time for a TTC to have students from a Qawmi madrasa background, whose proficiency in

reading and writing in Bengali and English, as well as basic mathematical skills, were expected to be limited. As a result, both BARD and TTC were uncertain about the outcome of the training. We were also worried if all the participants would continue the training till the end. We were happy that only one participant withdrew from the training at the beginning for some unavoidable circumstances.

### **Performance of the Participants**

Following the two-month training on Refrigeration and Airconditioning, all the participants went through an independent assessment arranged by the Technical Education Board. In the independent assessment, 21 out of 27 participants (78%) successfully qualified on their first attempt. According to the TTC's opinion, the usual qualifying rate for the R-AC trade in general batches is around 50%. Hence, achieving a 78% qualifying rate for an unusual group like Qawmimadrasa students is unquestionably a success of this action research. The remaining 6 participants who initially did not qualify in one or two subjects, completed the assessment after two weeks. As a result, all participants in this experimental group received the certification of National Skill Standard (Basic) Certificate from the Technical Education Board. This was a huge success for the project to advocate for Qawmi madrasa background students to take part in vocational and skills development training in the formal institutes.

### **Post-Training Follow-up Activities**

A WhatsApp group has been created, comprising all the participants and instructors from TTC, to facilitate regular updates and communication. Many participants have already joined AC-Fridge servicing shops as apprentices and share their experiences through texts, pictures, and videos. They also seek practical solutions from TTC instructors when facing challenges in their workplace. The group sees a continuous flow of updates from the participants.

One significant challenge they encountered is the lack of service toolboxes, which are essential sets of instruments. Unfortunately, due to budget constraints in the current fiscal year, the project could not purchase these toolboxes.

However, an innovative solution emerged as we identified this issue. Recognizing that the cost of toolboxes (around 7 to 8 thousand Taka each) was beyond the means of the underprivileged participants, we reached out to friends and relatives personally, urging them to consider donating toolboxes to help these individuals become self-sufficient. To our pleasant surprise, numerous individuals and organizations from both home and abroad stepped forward to contribute. In just a few days, we received donations amounting to 2,30,000.00 Taka, which exceeded the total price of 27 sets of toolboxes. With these generous donations, we purchased the toolboxes and provided the participants with a short refresher training course in collaboration with TTC.

This experience has shed light on the potential of engaging people's interest in supporting Qawmimadrasa students in various ventures. As a result, we are contemplating adding the acceptance of donations for training arrangements and other support as a new component of the project, provided it is compliant with the law. During the refresher training, we were also happy to learn that many of the participants have

already got involved in AC-Fridge-related works.

## **7) PM Office's Interest towards the Project**

It is worth mentioning that the Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the Prime Minister's Office has shown keen interest in this action research. A presentation on the project was delivered at a recent seminar hosted by the Prime Minister's Office, attended by representatives from various ministries and government departments. The project's progress is being closely monitored by GIU, and BARD has received assurances of support in effectively implementing this project. The GIU has decided to publish a casebook on this project.

## **8) Why do we need further experimentation?**

For nearly one and a half centuries, this education system has remained outside the scope of state policy and strategy. The prevailing mindset among the students, teachers, and leaders of Qawmi madrasas is that they will study here, become a "maolana," and spend their lives accepting invitations to recite the Quran, etc. They lack knowledge about engaging in economic activities and are unaware of their true potential. Thus, our efforts over the past three years have been very insufficient. More intensive work is needed to bring about a shift in their mindset.

## **9) Lesson Learnt from the Project**

Through our dedicated work with students, madrasa teachers, and leaders of Qawmi madrasas, we have successfully conveyed the message that acquiring specific skills can empower them to serve the State, society, and themselves more effectively. We have dispelled the misconception that learning computer skills or any other trade contradicts religious principles, emphasizing that knowledge and skills make them stronger individuals. Notably, even the initially resistant madrasa teachers have undergone a positive transformation in their attitude towards our efforts. As a testament to our impact, we have received letters and calls from many renowned madrasas expressing interest in participating in our training programs. This trade-based training has the potential to influence Qawmi madrasas' perception of modern education and turn them into productive human resources.

Throughout the project, we have learned several valuable lessons, which are summarized below:

- An academic approach proves more effective than an administrative/political approach when dealing with a conservative group like Qawmi madrasas. Past initiatives focusing solely on curricula reforms did not yield substantial success. However, our approach of involving them in a government training institute has proven successful.
- Qawmi madrasa students demonstrate excellent learning abilities, especially during training. As evaluated by BARD and TTC trainers, they exhibit a higher level of seriousness, punctuality, and attentiveness compared to trainees in general.

- The demand for skills development training is extensive within Qawmi madrasas. Collaborating with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutes can facilitate the provision of other vocational training.
- In the context of Bangladesh, the public's attitude towards Qawmi madrasa students is highly positive. Our initiative garnered widespread appreciation from thousands of newspaper readers, TV viewers, and social media users, who have encouraged the expansion of such initiatives across the country.
- Following the news on TV, many renowned madrasas communicated with BARD, expressing their interest in participating in similar BARD training. It is an important message for the concerned authorities of the Government on the demand of the Qawmi madrasas and how to deal with them for inclusion.

**10) Problems encountered during project implementation (if any)**

- The driving course had to postpone due to the BRTA rule of minimum class eight level education for obtaining a driving license in Bangladesh.



### 13. Accelerating Support to Elderly and Differently Able People through Community Participation in Rural Areas

Kazi Sonia Rahaman, Joint Director  
 Ms. Farida Yasmin, Deputy Director  
 Mr. Md. Shahjalal, Assistant Director

#### Background of the Action Research

Human life is a journey along a one-way route, and the stoppages are childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, and, at last, old age. There is no opportunity to violate this inviolable rule of the world, nor is there any chance to reverse the direction of the journey. In youth, by giving oneself to others, there is an expectation of receiving something from others. Again, disabled and differently abled people also seek sympathy and support from the rest of society. This expectation of elderly and disabled persons is recognized by law in our country. As a geographically important development aspiration country in South Asia, about 70% of Bangladesh's people live in villages and are victims of poverty. Article 27 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh states, "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law." Article 28 states, "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen solely on grounds of religion, caste, group, sex, gender, or place of birth." Apart from the two articles mentioned, some other rights are mentioned in the Fundamental Rights Chapter (Articles 26–47) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, where it is stated that as citizens of the state, the elderly and disabled people will also enjoy equal rights and dignity.

In addition to the various physical problems of the elderly and disabled people in society, there are disadvantages to generating income opportunities and receiving support through active participation in socio-psychological and economic development activities. It is our responsibility and duty to provide them with physical and mental support, instill morale in them, break the shell of loneliness, and connect them with the mainstream of society. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) introduced the 'Elderly Allowance Program' in the fiscal year 1997–98 to provide social security to the country's senior citizens. In the budget for FY 2023–24, the monthly old age allowance has been increased from Tk 500 to Tk 600, and the number of beneficiaries of the old age allowance has been increased to 58.01 lakh. The rate of monthly education stipend for disabled students has been increased from Tk 750 to Tk 900 at the primary level, from Tk 800 to Tk 950 at the secondary level, and from Tk 900 to Tk 950 at the higher secondary level. Poor and disabled beneficiaries have increased from 23.65 lakh to 29 lakh. In order to provide social security for the disabled, the GoB formulated the 'National Policy on Disability, December 1995', the 'Bangladesh Disability Welfare Act 2001, etc. The proposed project has aimed to integrate the elderly, disabled, and differently abled into the mainstream of society by strengthening community participation in developing

physical and mental well-being and economic development.

### **The objective of the action research**

The general objective of the project is to provide socio-psychological support to rural elderly and differently abled people to promote a fair, equitable, and sustainable social milieu with the active participation of family and community members.

#### **The specific objectives are to:**

- i. develop elderly and differently abled people as individuals in group activities with institutional support through appropriate training with educational materials for sensitive attitudes and positive social and cultural values and enhancing the use of media supports for sustainable social harmony;
- ii. accelerating human interdependence and protection of human rights of elder people and disabled people with the rule of law, sensitive attitudes, and access to justice for all targeted elderly and differently abled people in respect of diversity, considering need-based and fair development for social solidarity;
- iii. involving elderly and differently abled people in the rural community with the spirit of diligence in self-motivated work and linked to social enterprise by utilizing their wisdom and available local resources with potential linkages; and
- iv. facilitate effective advocacy campaigns and network promotion in the area of protectoral activities and provide support with the help of different institutions.

### **Action Research Areas and Target Population**

Under the action research activities, a plan has been taken to implement component-based activities with possible 400 families based on availability in 12 villages of Adarsh Sadar, Sadar Dakshin, Burichong, and Brahmanpara upazilas of Cumilla district. The target population under the action research is: (i) older men and women (age 60 and above) in rural households; (ii) disabled women and men; (iii) autistic children, both boys and girls; and (iv) household heads, parents, doctors, community elites, health workers, local leaders, and activists.

**Cost of Action Research:** The total budget for the years 2022–2023 was Tk. 05.00 lakh from the BARD revenue fund.

### **Component of the action research**

- i. Identifying the action research areas and forming informal organizations of rural elderly and disabled persons;
- ii. Accumulation of savings and capital formation through the creation of village organizations and cooperatives;

- iii. Village meetings, courtyard meetings, and cultural activities;
- iv. Providing social and psychological support and organizing advocacy campaigns with community participation;
- v. Providing regular free health care follow-up health check-ups and the distribution of assistive devices for the elderly and disabled population;
- vi. Facilitate linkages and establish effective networks for accessing services from public and private organizations;
- vii. Skill development through specialized training (caregiver, nursing, and income-generating activities) suitable for the overall quality of life improvement of beneficiaries;
- viii. Participation in self-employment and income-generating capacity-building activities; Provide assistance in income generation, health and nutrition, and environmental development;
- ix. Annual program planning, implementation, and evaluation for village-based activities at the village level;

### **Progress of Action Research 2022–23**

- i. Three organizations have been formed in the three villages of Ujirpur, Dhanuaish, and Dighalgaon in Sadar, and one village organization has been formed in Kalakchua in Burichang to include the beneficiaries of the project. There, the village organization was formed, and the president and manager were elected. Through the organization, the rural elderly and disabled people will get an opportunity to increase awareness about improving their overall quality of life and will develop organizational values and leadership.
- ii. On National Population Day, a campaign workshop was organized at Ujirpur village in Cumilla Adarsh Sadar. About fifty beneficiaries participated in that workshop. At the same time, commitments were made to create income opportunities through active participation in economic activities and the integration of social and psychological support for the elderly and differently abled.
- iii. Health care delivery programs were organized for the beneficiaries of the project in the project villages to provide regular health care services. A specialized doctor from Moinamoti Medical College, Cumilla, provided health services, monitored the physical condition of the elderly and disabled by checking their blood pressure and diabetes levels, and provided necessary services. In addition to giving various suggestions for living a healthy life, he gave his thoughtful advice to enrich the organization of such programs regularly. Later follow-up checkups were also organized by the village organizations. Also, a few materials were distributed among the beneficiaries as per the doctor's advice.
- iv. To eliminate the boredom of the elderly and disabled people in the project areas, a commonplace or

room has been designated for them where they can meet and provide mutual assistance by discussing among themselves. Under the action research project, a health card is developed and distributed among the beneficiaries at the next stage of the health examination. 25–30% discount on health services at various hospitals (NHN Diabetic Hospital, Mainamati Medical College Hospital, Holy care Hospital) in Comilla by showing the health card. Note that the National Identity Card information has been inserted with this card.

- v. In order to ensure health care for rural elderly and disabled people, initiatives are taken to make their family members caregivers. In this regard, a training course on "Preparation of Primary Health Care and Caregivers" is organized for their family members. The session was conducted by doctors from Comilla along with the principal of Comilla Nursing Institute. In the said training course, the participants were taught different techniques of providing services to the elderly at the family level, different techniques of caring for and teaching the disabled, and different stages of measuring diabetes, pressure, and fever. Besides, by establishing linkages with nursing institutes, initiatives are taken to create professional caregivers by imparting training to them.
- vi. Experience of BARD and other Institutions in Development Activities for Rural Elderly and Disabled People: A Panel Discussion Seminar was held on June 19, 2023. The seminar was organized based on the experience of BARD and other organizations in development activities for rural elderly and disabled people. About 50 people, including BARD officials, print and media personnel, panel discussants, and relevant invited guests, participated in the seminar.

### **Lessons Learned from Action Research**

- i. Bringing together the rural elderly and disabled population was very challenging. They didn't want to come to the meeting at first. But after repeated meetings and yard meetings, they responded there.
- ii. Beneficiaries expect free medicines after a free health checkup, which cannot be provided. The action research team of BARD is continuing the work of establishing linkages with various institutions and providing support to them.
- iii. Sensitizing the rural elderly and disabled population through frequent motivation
- iv. Creating income opportunities by involving rural elderly and disabled people in income-generating activities
- v. It is observed from the regular health care program among the beneficiaries that the beneficiaries expect certain materials and medicines as prescribed by the doctor. In view of this, it is needed to build a smooth relationship between the community clinic and the village organizations. Thus, the BARD action research team discussed the matter with the chairman and members of the local union Parishad, and the public representatives expressed their positive support for this matter. Besides, discussions are going on with the local community clinic so that these elderly and disabled people can get the benefit of free medicine from the clinic.

## **14. Floodplain Aquaculture and Safe Food Production through Community Enterprise**

Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Director, BARD Mr.

Anas Al Islam, Assistant Director, BARD

### **Background**

Floodplain waterbodies are one of the major common-pool resources of Bangladesh. It constitutes more than 55% of the land, and on an annual basis, from 26,000 km<sup>2</sup> to 82,000 km<sup>2</sup> of them get inundated in the monsoon and remains so for the next few months. It's a well-known fact that, all around the world, climate change is making rainfall more erratic and often far more intense. This truth is especially evident in Bangladesh. Stronger downpours combined with rising temperatures melting the Himalayan glaciers that feed rivers around have already made life extremely difficult in stretches of this pancake-flat country. Agricultural activities are limited in the floodplain areas with only one crop per year, and the average floodplain fish production is nearly 0.12 tons/ha/year.

Laksam and Monoharganj Upazila are located in the southwestern part of the Comilla district. Dakatia river, a tributary of the 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. Though this common pool resource management of floodplain aquaculture had started in the early 90s, due to lack of demonstration initiatives, rural people of Laksam and Monoharganj Upazila don't get the benefits of this community enterprise approach.

In Bangladesh's 8th five-year plan (2020-2025), strategies have been taken for developing the fisheries sector through expanding the community-based floodplain aquaculture model. Considering the number of new floodplain areas by 2050, boosting floodplain aquaculture infrastructure and disseminating fish culture technology have been scoped out in the Delta Plan 2100. In conjunction with the national priorities, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has taken this action research to promote community-based aquaculture management and safe food production in the floodplains.

### **The Concept of the Action Research**

The action research has been developed based on theories and practices of community enterprise-driven open pool resource management in the floodplains. The 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 class, religion, profession, and gender, form the society or community of such approach. An NGO called SHISUK (Shikkha Swasthyo Unnoyon Karzokrom) is giving technical assistance to BARD for scaling up

this potential technology in wider areas.

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

### **The Inception of the Action Research**

In January 2019, a seminar was arranged at BARD campus where public representatives, land owners and community leaders from the floodplain areas of Laksam and Monoharganj Upazila of Cumilla district have participated. The feasibility of floodplain aquaculture in the following areas was discussed in detail. The seminar participants visited the floodplain community enterprises in Daudkandi Upazila on the same date. After three months, in March 2019 they showed their interest in floodplain aquaculture through community enterprise model. A series of meetings took place from March to June 2019 with the community members about the formulation and management of enterprises. In July 2019, the action research was proposed and approved by the experts at the 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Planning Conference of BARD.

### **Objectives of the Action Research**

Specific objectives of the action research are:

- (i) To demonstrate floodplain aquaculture project through a community enterprise management approach;
- (ii) To build awareness about safe food production in the project area;
- (iii) To create employment opportunities for the youth of this area by fostering forward and backward linkages depending on the enterprise; and
- (iv) To disseminate the lesson learnt from the action research amongst communities and development partners to generate necessary policy initiatives for wider replication.

### **Location and Duration of the Action Research**

The project is being implemented in different floodplains of Monoharganj and Laksam Upazila of Cumilla district. The baseline survey and feasibility study identified the best potential sites for enterprise formation. The project started in the 2019-20 financial year, though fish production operations were started from the 2020-21 season and continue successfully its operation in the following 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years.

### **Action Research Budget**

The total budget of the action research for 2022-23 was BDT 3.9 lac.

### **Noteworthy Achievements of Applied Research:**

**1. Community Mobilization:** The most challenging component of this action research was motivating the members of the community. It was not easy to organize the community members for share selling and fund accumulation. Initially, a committee consisting of 50-70 members, landowners who were interested in fish farming, was formed. The members of the committee gathered the initial capital through share purchasing and motivated other landowners to invest collectively. The distribution of shares was done based on the amount of land owned by the landowners. Through the collaborative efforts of local representatives, NGOs, and government officials, two enterprises for fish farming were established on about 300 acres of wetland within just 6-8 months.

**2. Enterprise Formation and Management:** In the Ichhapura village of Laksam Upazila, the "Ichhapura Plabonbhumu Matsyachash Community Enterprise" was formed in 2019, comprising about 170 acres of land owned by various individuals. At the same time, another enterprise named "Atakora-Mijiyapara Ekota Matsyachash Community Enterprise" was formed with the landowners of 110 acres in the Uttorda Union of Laksam Upazila. For the proper management and monitoring of these enterprises, a board of directors with 11-13 members was established. Bank accounts were opened with the joint signatures of multiple committee members, and the financial transactions of the enterprises were managed through these bank accounts.

**3. Fish Production and Biodiversity in Wetlands:** In the rainy season of 2021, it was possible to produce around 100 tons of fish with a market value of approximately 1 crore 40 lakh taka (details in Table-1). Due to reduced rainfall during the 2022 rainy season, there was insufficient water in the wetland till July, which affected fish production. As a result, the production decreased to around 89 tons, with a market value of approximately 14.46 million taka. Despite the natural dependence on water for fish farming in the floodplains, there were no adverse reactions in the habitat of various aquatic animals and plants. About 4% of the total fish production consisted of various indigenous species that naturally bred in the wetland.

**4. Income, Expenditure, and Profit Distribution of Enterprises:** The Ichhapura Plabonbhumu Matsyachash Community Enterprise, formed with about 170 acres of wetland, made a profit of around 29 lakh taka in the 2021-22 season and approximately 18 lakh taka in the 2022-23 season (details in Table-1). On the other hand, the Atakora-Mijiyapara Matsyachash Community Enterprise, established on 110 acres of land, made a profit of about 9 lakh taka in the 2021-22 season and approximately 11 lakh taka in the 2022-23 season. The landowners of the floodplains received 150 taka per 'ganda' (1 ganda = 6 decimal) as land leasing/rent, and 10% of the profit was distributed as an honorarium among the committee members responsible for enterprise management. The remaining profit was distributed among the shareholders based on their share proportion.

**5. <sup>74</sup>Employment Generation:** As a result of the action research, the community enterprise's

implementation of fish farming activities in the wetlands has created opportunities for the youth in the area, who were once deprived due to various reasons. According to the annual accounts of the two enterprises (2022-23), the annual expenditure of these enterprises was about 100 million taka, out of which approximately 25% was paid as salaries, wages, or honorariums to various members of the community. In addition to this, local residents engaged in businesses related to fish transportation, fingerling transportation, fish feed, fertilizers, and medicines have indirectly benefited through the created businesses.

**6. Public-Private Partnership:** The participation of the local government, NGOs, local representatives, and community members in this project has paved the way for a new dimension of public-private partnership. By contributing to social business programs through the purchase of 10% shares, the local NGO SHISUK has invested 25-30% shares, and through the distribution of the shares' profit, BARD has provided benefits to the destitute families in the area every year. Due to the collaboration with government and non-government institutions, the community members have gained confidence in new technologies easily. Furthermore, the initiative has become profitable due to mutual accountability through shareholding.

**7. Social Harmony:** As a result of this initiative, abandoned water bodies are being collectively transformed into assets, and over the course of the whole year, the usefulness of fish and paddy cultivation is increasing. Consequently, social harmony is increasing among the community members, and self-reliance opportunities are being created. Such initiatives play a significant role in local economic development as well as on a national scale.

**Table: 1 Cost Benefit Analysis of the Aquaculture Enterprises in 2022-23**

<b>Items</b>	<b><i>Ichapura Plabonbhum Matsyachash Community Enterprise</i></b>	<b><i>Atakora- Mijiapara Ekota Matsyacash Community Enterprise</i></b>	<b><i>Gobindopur- Atakora Adarsha Matsyacash Community Enterprise</i></b>	<b>Total</b>
Year of Establishment	2019	2019	2021	
Floodplain Area (Acre)	170	110	65	345
<b><i>Distribution of Shares</i></b>				
Number of Shares	2,462	1,480	384	4,326
Price of per unit share (BDT)	1,000	1,000	1,000	
<b><i>Formation of Capital (in BDT)</i></b>				
Capital (Community Shares)	17,62,000	9,80,000	3,83,500	31,25,500
Capital (BARD share)	1,00,000	1,00,000	75,000	2,75,000
Capital (SHISUK share)	6,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000
<b>Total Capital=</b>	<b>24,62,000</b>	<b>14,80,000</b>	<b>6,58,500</b>	<b>46,00,500</b>
<b><i>Cost Items (in BDT)</i></b>				
Operational Cost (Office related Bills, Charges etc.)	1,43,822	81,945	6,314	2,32,081



Salary and Wages	4,21,700	3,51,950	75,600	8,49,250
Fish Production Cost	53,19,151	25,71,114	6,12,017	85,02,282
Site Management/ Maintenance Cost	38,140	12,205	-	50,345
Cost of Fish Harvesting and Marketing	7,40,288	3,71,612	1,32,525	12,44,425
Others	86,877	38,603	-	1,25,480
<b>Total Cost=</b>	<b>67,49,978</b>	<b>34,27,429</b>	<b>8,26,456</b>	<b>1,10,03,863</b>
<b><i>Fish Production (in Tons)</i></b>				
Fish Production (indigenous- natural)	2	1	0.5	3.5
Fish Production (Carps- polyculture)	40	24	4	68
Fingerling Production	10	5	3	18
<b>Total Production=</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b><i>Income (in BDT)</i></b>				
By selling Fish	66,81,901	37,93,960	5,96,560	1,10,72,421
By stocking fingerlings	18,00,000	8,00,000	5,00,000	31,00,000
Donations	1,96,800	61,300	34,200	2,92,300
<b>Total Income=</b>	<b>86,78,701</b>	<b>46,50,260</b>	<b>11,30,760</b>	<b>1,44,64,721</b>
<b><i>Profit (in BDT)</i></b>	<b>19,28,723</b>	<b>12,27,831</b>	<b>3,04,304</b>	<b>34,60,858</b>
<b><i>Dividend/Incentive (in BDT)</i></b>				
Dividend per share (BDT)	300	200	Not declared	
Payments to Landowners (Taka/6 decimal)	150	150	150	

#### **Lesson Learnt from the Action Research:**

- **Increase in Fish Production:** Before the implementation of applied research, the annual fish production per hectare in the mentioned area was 150 kilograms. However, in the last three years, it has increased more than fivefold to 884 kilograms, which undoubtedly plays a significant role in meeting the national fish production and safe food demand. The production of different species of carp fish, alongside various indigenous fish species, has also seen growth.
- **Transformation in Rice Production:** During the *Boro* season, rice is cultivated as a *robi* crop in the floodplains. According to a survey, it is observed that in the project area, the production of rice is more than 20% compared to lands where fish farming is not practiced. Fish farming leads to better land fertility, an increase in soil biomass, and the utilization of fish waste and excreta as fertilizers, which has contributed to the increase in rice production. This contributes to less usage of fertilizers and reduces pesticide expenses for landowners inside and outside the floodplains during the *Boro* season, providing them with a viable option for fish farming.
- **Reduction in Rice Production Expenses:** As aquatic weeds and various aquatic plants grow in the

wetlands due to being submerged in water for about 6-8 months, the cost per acre for preparing the land increases. However, due to fish farming, the pre-Boro season water drainage ensures that no aquatic plants grow, and there is no additional cost for their removal. Additionally, since the land remains fertile due to fish farming, the use of fertilizers is reduced, and the use of pesticides is avoided. It is seen in the investigation of rice production costs inside and outside the wetlands that fish farming reduces production costs by approximately 23% per acre.

- **Safe Food Production:** Before the initiation of fish farming in the floodplains, landowners pledged not to use any harmful pesticides on the crops, or use pesticides up to a certain level, to ensure that the aquatic environment for fish farming is not harmed. Similarly, in fish farming, there is no use of harmful chemicals or antibiotics for the soil or other living beings, including humans. Hence, this initiative plays a vital role in the establishment of a year-round safe food source.
- **Self-Management and Governance:** Through the community enterprise, a self-management committee is formed by the consensus of the community members to oversee various programs based on their opinions. This creates leadership at the local level and fosters responsibility among the dependent group of people for preserving various social assets. Regular meetings are held with BARD authorities and SHISUK representatives to present and plan future projects.
- **Involvement in Development Programs by Local Representatives:** Having multiple local representatives in the enterprise's management board allows for easy utilization of various government grants and development projects to fulfill the community members' different demands. Additionally, coordination with different nation building departments has become smoother. Furthermore, the local representatives have played a strong role in resolving various disputes arising at different levels of enterprise management and have made sincere efforts to make this initiative successful.

## 15. কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা শীর্ষক প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্প

ড. শিশির কুমার মুন্সী

জনাব কামরুল হাসান

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্পের বাজেটঃ ৬৩ লক্ষ.১২

### প্রকল্পের ভূমিকা

বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি (বার্ড) পল্লী উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে একটি জাতীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে দেশে ও বিদেশে সুপরিচিত। প্রশিক্ষণ, গবেষণা ও প্রায়োগিক গবেষণাধর্মী প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে পল্লীর জনগণের আর্থ-সামাজিক উন্নয়নের জন্য এ প্রতিষ্ঠানটি ১৯৫৯ সাল থেকে কাজ করে আসছে। এ প্রতিষ্ঠানটির অন্যতম প্রধান দায়িত্ব হলো পল্লীর জনগণের অর্থনৈতিক সমৃদ্ধি ও জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক গবেষণা ও প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা পরিচালনা এবং গবেষণালব্ধ জ্ঞান ও অভিজ্ঞতা জাতীয় পর্যায়ে প্রয়োগের জন্য সরকারের কাছে তুলে ধরা। এরই অংশ হিসেবে বার্ড পল্লী উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে অনেকগুলো সফল মডেলের উদ্ভাবক। এগুলোর মধ্যে অন্যতম হলো পল্লী উন্নয়নে কুমিল্লা পদ্ধতি। কুমিল্লা পদ্ধতির উল্লেখযোগ্য কর্মসূচির মধ্যে রয়েছে পল্লী পূর্ত কর্মসূচি, দ্বিস্তর বিশিষ্ট সমবায়, থানা (বর্তমানে উপজেলা) প্রশিক্ষণ ও উন্নয়ন কেন্দ্র এবং থানা সেচ কর্মসূচি। পরবর্তিতে বার্ড সার্বিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি (সিভিডিপি) মডেল উদ্ভাবন করেছে যা বর্তমানে পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগের আওতাধীন বার্ড সহ আরও তিনটি প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে সরকার বাস্তবায়ন করছে। বার্ড কৃষিক্ষেত্রে উন্নয়নের যাত্রা শুরু করে কুমিল্লা মডেলের ক্ষুদ্র সেচ প্রকল্পের মধ্যদিয়ে এবং ১৯৭৩ সালে “বামইল কো-প্রকল্পের মধ্য দিয়ে বার্ড দেশের কৃষিক্ষেত্রে” অপারেটিভ ফার্ম একটি সংস্কারমূলক কর্মসূচি হিসেবে কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও সমন্বিত চাষব্যবস্থার প্রবর্তন করে। কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণে প্রয়োজনীয় প্রযুক্তির অভাব, কায়িক শ্রমনির্ভর কৃষি, স্বল্প সংখ্যক ফসলের জাত, সীমিত ফলন, নানবিধ রোগবালাই ইত্যাদি সীমাবদ্ধতার প্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্পটি তৎকালীন সময়ে স্বল্প পরিসরে বাস্তবায়িত হয়। বর্তমানে আধুনিক কৃষি প্রযুক্তির উদ্ভাবন, শ্রমনির্ভর কৃষি থেকে যান্ত্রিক কৃষির রূপান্তর, উচ্চফলনশীল জাত, উন্নত বালাই দমন ব্যবস্থা, ক্রমাগত সংকুচিত জমির যথাসম্ভব ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত এবং কৃষির বাণিজ্যিকীকরণে ও টেকসইকরণের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা বিবেচনায় একটি মডেল উদ্ভাবনের প্রয়াসে ‘কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা’ শীর্ষক একটি প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্প বার্ড গ্রহণ করেছে। এই মডেলের আওতায় বোরো ২০১৯ মৌসুমে কুমিল্লা জেলার লাকসাম উপজেলার কান্দিরপাড় ইউনিয়নের নোয়াপাড়া ও ছনগাঁও গ্রামের ৬৮ জন জমি-মালিক এর ৪২ একর জমি নিয়ে গ্রামে কৃষি খামার ও যৌথ কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ’ নামে একটি কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ গঠন করা হয়। বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা হিসেবে বার্ড এন্টারপ্রাইজ ব্যবস্থাপনার সুবিধার্থে উপজেলা কৃষি অফিস ও কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ এর সাথে ত্রিপাক্ষিক চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করে। চুক্তির শর্তানুযায়ী কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনার বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গঠিত এন্টারপ্রাইজের মাধ্যমে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। ডিজিটাল পদ্ধতিতে ভূমি জরিপ করে জমির আইল উঠিয়ে বৃহদাকার জমিকে ৮টি ব্লকে ভাগ করে একই জাতের ফসল চাষ করা হচ্ছে।

### প্রকল্পের প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য

এই প্রকল্পের সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্য হলো আইলবিহীন জমিতে কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণের মাধ্যমে লাভজনক কৃষির মডেল উদ্ভাবন। প্রকল্পের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ হল:

(ক) ডিজিটাল ভূমি জরিপের মাধ্যমে জমির আইল উঠিয়ে সমন্বিত খামার ব্যবস্থাপনার মাধ্যমে কৃষিক্ষেত্রের ব্যয় হ্রাস

করা;

(খ) আইলবিহীন জমিতে কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণের মাধ্যমে কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা ও অধিক মুনাফা নিশ্চিত করা;

(গ) উৎপাদিত পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণে সহায়তা করা।

কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণের চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহ মোকাবেলা করে আধুনিক চাষ ব্যবস্থা প্রবর্তনের মডেল উদ্ভাবনের লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্পটির কার্যক্রম গৃহীত হয়েছে। এছাড়াও, যথাসময়ে পর্যাপ্ত শ্রমিকের সংকট থাকায় যন্ত্রনির্ভর এই প্রকল্পটি একটি যুগোপযোগী মডেল হিসেবে কৃষক পর্যায়ে সহায়ক হবে।

#### প্রকল্প গ্রহণের যৌক্তিকতা

- ✓ কৃষি কাজে শ্রমিক সংকট লাঘবের জন্য সহজে ব্যবহার্য ও টেকসই কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি সুলভে সহজপ্রাপ্য করা;
- ✓ উত্তম কৃষি ব্যবস্থাপনার মাধ্যমে নিরাপদ খাদ্য উৎপাদন করা;
- ✓ বৃহদায়তন বাণিজ্যিক খামার স্থাপনে উৎসাহ প্রদান; এবং
- ✓ সকল স্তরে কার্যকর, দায়বদ্ধ, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক, অংশগ্রহণমূলক ও প্রতিনিধিত্বশীল প্রতিষ্ঠান বিনির্মাণ করা।

#### প্রকল্প এলাকা

কুমিল্লা জেলার লাকসাম উপজেলার কান্দিরপাড়া ইউনিয়নের নোয়াপাড়া-ছনগাঁও গ্রাম এবং রায়চৌ সার্বিক গ্রাম উন্নয়ন সমবায় সমিতি, কুমিল্লা।

#### প্রকল্পের উল্লেখযোগ্য কার্যক্রম

##### (১) কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ গঠন

প্রকল্প এলাকার ৪২ একর ফসলী জমির মালিক এবং বর্গাচাষীদের সমন্বয়ে একটি সমাজভিত্তিক এন্টারপ্রাইজ গঠন করা হয়েছে। যেখানে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য ১১ সদস্যবিশিষ্ট একটি কার্যকরী ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি গঠন করা হয়েছে যারা এন্টারপ্রাইজের যাবতীয় সকল কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছেন এবং সকলের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে ফসলের জাত নির্ধারণ, বাণিজ্যিকভাবে কৃষি উৎপাদন ও বিপণন কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করাসহ উৎপাদিত পণ্যের শেয়ারমূল্য নিজেদের মধ্যে ভাগাভাগি/বন্টন করছেন।

##### (২) চুক্তি সম্পাদন

প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে পরিচালনার জন্য কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ, উপজেলা কৃষি কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয় এবং বার্ড এর মধ্যে একটি ত্রিপক্ষীয় চুক্তি সম্পাদিত হয়েছে যেখানে প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা হিসেবে ‘বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি (বার্ড)’, ১ম পক্ষ; প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সহযোগী ভূমিকায় উপজেলা কৃষি কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়, লাকসাম, ২য় পক্ষ এবং ‘নোয়াপাড়া-ছনগাঁও যৌথ কৃষি খামার কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ’ এর জমির মালিকগণ এবং বর্গাচাষীগণ, ৩য় পক্ষ হিসেবে অংশগ্রহণ করছে।

##### (৩) ডিজিটাল ভূমি জরিপ

যন্ত্রনির্ভর আধুনিক চাষ ব্যবস্থা প্রবর্তনের জন্য কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজ পদ্ধতিতে খন্ড খন্ড জমিকে একত্র করে বৃহৎ আকারের জমিতে একই জাতের শস্য উৎপাদনের লক্ষে ভূমি অফিস থেকে প্রত্যেকের জমির নকশা অনুযায়ী একটি ডিমার্কেশনের ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে এবং ডিজিটাল সার্ভের মাধ্যমে (জিপিএস ব্যবহার করে) প্রতিটি খন্ড জমির জিপিএস পজিশন (অক্ষাংশ-দ্রাঘিমাংশ) সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে যা থেকে পরবর্তীতে খুব সহজেই প্রত্যেক জমি মালিক তার নিজস্ব জমির আইল চিহ্নিত করতে পারবেন। জমি একত্রিত করার ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত মাঠের পুরো জমিকে একটি প্লট না করে ভূমির গঠন ও লেভেল অনুযায়ী একাধিক জোন/প্লট করা হয়েছে যা পরবর্তীতে সেচ, সার, মই দেওয়া, নিড়ানি ইত্যাদি কাজে সহায়ক হয়েছে। গ্লোবাল পজিশনিং সিস্টেম (জিপিএস) পদ্ধতিতে ডিজিটাল ভূমি জরিপের মাধ্যমে জমির সীমানা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে এবং জমিগুলোকে চাষাবাদের সুবিধার্থে বর্তমানে ৬৮ জন জমির মালিকের মোট ১৪১টি খন্ড খন্ড প্লট ডিজিটাল ভূমি জরিপের মাধ্যমে আইল উঠিয়ে দিয়ে বৃহদাকার ০৮টি ব্লকে বিভক্ত করা হয়েছে।

#### (৪) আধুনিক যন্ত্রপাতি ও উন্নত জাতের ধান বীজ বিতরণ

প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে চুক্তিনামার প্রেক্ষিতে উপকরণ প্রদানের অংশ হিসেবে বার্ড প্রকল্পভুক্ত এলাকায় উন্নত জাতের ধান বীজ সরবরাহ (আউশ, আমন ও বোরো মৌসুম), জমি প্রস্তুতকরণে সহায়তা, বীজতলা তৈরিতে প্লাস্টিক ট্রে, ধানের চারা রোপণের ০২ টি ইয়ানমার রাইস ট্রান্সপ্লান্টার এবং ফসল কর্তন ও মাড়াই এর জন্য ০১ টি ইয়ানমার কম্বাইন হারভেস্টার প্রদান করা হয়েছে। এছাড়াও উন্নত জাতের ধান বীজ সরবরাহের অংশ হিসেবে আউশ, আমন ও বোরো মৌসুমে বাংলাদেশ কৃষি উন্নয়ন কর্পোরেশন (বিএডিসি), কুমিল্লা, বাংলাদেশ ধান গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট (ব্রি), কুমিল্লা এবং স্থানীয় ডিলার, লাকসাম থেকে সরবরাহ করে প্রদান করা হচ্ছে।

#### (৫) মাঠ দিবস/ফসল কর্তন দিবস, মতবিনিময় সভা ও দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক বিভিন্ন ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্সের আয়োজন

##### ও বাস্তবায়ন

প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে চুক্তিনামার প্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্প এলাকায় জমির মালিক, প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা ও কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজের উপস্থিতিতে সময়ে সময়ে প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম জোরদারকরণে মতবিনিময় সভা বাস্তবায়ন, প্রকল্প কার্যক্রমের ফলাফল বিশ্লেষণে প্রত্যেক মৌসুমের ধান ফসল কর্তন ও মাঠ দিবস বাস্তবায়ন এবং জমির মালিকদের ধান ফসল উৎপাদনে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক ব্যবহারিক প্রশিক্ষণের আয়োজন ও বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে।

##### (৬) অর্জিত অভিজ্ঞতা

- ✓ কমিউনিটি এন্টারপ্রাইজের মাধ্যমে যন্ত্রনির্ভর যৌথ কৃষি ব্যবস্থাপনায় কৃষি শ্রমিকের উপর নির্ভরতা কমেছে এবং একর প্রতি ধানের উৎপাদন খরচ উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে হ্রাস পেয়েছে।
- ✓ জমির আইল উঠিয়ে চাষাবাদের ফলে মোট চাষযোগ্য জমির পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং উত্তম সেচ ব্যবস্থাপনার মাধ্যমে পানির অপচয় রোধ করা সম্ভব হয়েছে।
- ✓ বৃহদাকার জমিতে একই জাতীয় ফসল চাষাবাদের ফলে ফসলের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।
- ✓ অংশগ্রহণমূলক সামাজিক ব্যবসা উদ্যোগ গ্রহণের ফলে গ্রামীণ কৃষক সমাজে অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক অর্থনীতির নবদ্বার উন্মোচিত হয়েছে।
- ✓ বাণিজ্যিক কৃষি ব্যবস্থার সূচনা হয়েছে এবং যান্ত্রিক কৃষি ব্যবস্থা জনপ্রিয়তা লাভ করেছে।
- ✓ কৃষকদের নেতৃত্বের বিকাশ, সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ ক্ষমতা এবং প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

(৭) প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহঃ

- ✓ এন্টারপ্রাইজের কার্যক্রমে জমির মালিকদের বিশেষ করে কার্যনির্বাহী সদস্যদের কার্যকর ভূমিকা রাখার যথেষ্ট ঘাটতি পরিলক্ষিত হচ্ছে।
- ✓ সকল জমির মালিকের কার্যকর ভূমিকা না রাখার ফলে এক বা দুজন বড় কৃষকের পক্ষেই এন্টারপ্রাইজের সব কাজ চালিয়ে নিতে হচ্ছে।
- ✓ প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার পক্ষ হতে বিভিন্ন কৃষি উপকরণের উপর তাদের নির্ভরশীলতা বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে।
- ✓ সমন্বিত চাষাবাদে সামগ্রিক ব্যয় তথা উৎপাদন খরচের হিসেবেও কিছু অসজ্ঞাতি লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে।

**১৬. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার শিরোনাম: সমন্বিত কৃষি কর্মকাণ্ডের মাধ্যমে নোয়াখালি জেলার চরাঞ্চলের মানুষের জীবনমান উন্নয়ন এবং পিপিপি মডেলে উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন শীর্ষক প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা**

ড. শিশির কুমার মুন্সী, পরিচালক, বোর্ড

ড. মোঃ আনোয়ার হোসেন ভূঞা, যুগ্ম-পরিচালক, বোর্ড

ডা. বিমল চন্দ্র কর্মকার, উপপরিচালক, বোর্ড

আনাস আল ইসলাম, সহকারী পরিচালক, বোর্ড

**১. সমস্যাসহ পটভূমি বর্ণনা:**

নোয়াখালি উপজেলার ০৯ টি উপজেলার মধ্যে কোম্পানীগঞ্জ অন্যতম একটি চর বেষ্টিত এলাকা। ইষ্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানীর নামানুসারে এই উপজেলার নামকরণ করা হয় কোম্পানীগঞ্জ। বিস্তৃত চরাঞ্চলে গরু, মহিষ, অতিথি পাখিদের অভয়ারণ্য কোম্পানীগঞ্জ ৮টি ইউনিয়ন ও একটি পৌরসভা নিয়ে গঠিত। বিদেশী জাহাজে চাকুরীর সুবাদে কোম্পানীগঞ্জ বাসী বিশ্বের প্রায় সকল দেশেই অবস্থান করে প্রচুর বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা এদেশে পাঠাচ্ছেন। নোয়াখালী জেলার অর্থনীতি মূলত কৃষি নির্ভর। আঞ্চলিক জিডিপি প্রায় ৪০% কৃষি খাত থেকে আসে এবং জেলার ৮০ ভাগ লোক এই পেশার সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট। কৃষির মধ্যে মূলত মৎস্য চাষ ও মৎস্য আহরণের সাথে সবচেয়ে বেশি মানুষ জড়িত। বছর জুড়ে নৌকা তৈরি ও মেরামত, মাছ ধরা, প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ, পরিবহন, শটকি উৎপাদন, জাল মেরামত এর সাথে প্রায় ৬০-৭০ ভাগ শ্রমজীবী জড়িত থাকে। নিম্নভূমি অঞ্চল হওয়াতে এই জেলায় প্রচুর মৎস্য চাষ হয়ে থাকে, যা এই অঞ্চলের অর্থনীতিতে বিশাল ভূমিকা পালন করে। ফসল উৎপাদন মূলত বছরে একবারই হয়। শীত মৌসুমে জেলার সর্বত্র বিশেষ করে দক্ষিণের বিস্তীর্ণ চরাঞ্চলে রকমারি ফসলের চাষ হয়। এছাড়াও বিস্তীর্ণ চরাঞ্চলে ও দ্বীপগুলোতে গরু, মহিষ, ছাগল এবং ভেড়া পালন ব্যাপকতা লাভ করেছে। কিন্তু চরাঞ্চল হওয়ায় এ অঞ্চলের মানুষ বিভিন্নভাবে দারিদ্র্যের বেড়াজালে জর্জরিত। লবনাক্ত পানি ও মাটি কারণে কৃষি কাজে তারা জন্মায়ুর বিরূপ প্রভাবের স্বীকার হচ্ছেন। তাই চরাঞ্চলের মানুষের আর্থসামাজিক উন্নয়নের প্রয়োজনীয়তা উপলব্ধি করে বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি (বার্ড) নোয়াখালি জেলার কোম্পানীগঞ্জ উপজেলায় একটি প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা বাস্তবায়নের উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে। প্রতিষ্ঠাকাল থেকে বোর্ড পল্লী উন্নয়নের বিভিন্ন সফল কর্মসূচীর মাধ্যমে জনগণ কেন্দ্রিক টেকসই গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নে কাজ করে আসছে। বোর্ড মূলতঃ দেশ-বিদেশের সরকারি, বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানে কর্মরত কর্মকর্তা, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থী ও উন্নয়ন কর্মীদের দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন এবং গ্রামীণ উন্নয়ন সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করে। এছাড়া পল্লী উন্নয়নের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে গবেষণা পরিচালনা করা এবং সে সকল গবেষণার ফলাফলের প্রেক্ষিতে প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা পরিচালনা করাও বোর্ডের অন্যতম কাজ। পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনের বিভিন্ন

ক্ষেত্রে বার্ড নিয়মিতভাবে সরকারকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পলিসি সহায়তা প্রদান করে আসছে। বার্ডের অনুযায়ী নিয়মিতভাবে সরকারি ও বেসরকারি/দাতা সংস্থার অর্থায়নে পরিচালিত প্রকল্পে পরামর্শক হিসেবে সুনামের সাথে দায়িত্ব পালন করে আসছে। নোয়াখালী জেলার চর অঞ্চলের অধিবাসীদের আর্থসামাজিক উন্নয়নের জন্য সমন্বিত কৃষি কর্মকাণ্ডের প্রসারের মাধ্যমে পাবলিক-প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপ প্রক্রিয়ায় স্থানীয় উদ্যোক্তা সৃজনের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাইয়ের উদ্দেশ্যে গৃহীত এই প্রকল্প সরকারের টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (এসডিজি) বাস্তবায়নে ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে।

## ২. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্য:

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ নিম্নরূপঃ

- ক) চরাঞ্চলের বাসিন্দাদের বিভিন্ন কৃষি উৎপাদন দলে অন্তর্ভুক্তকরণ ও প্রযুক্তি হস্তান্তর;
- খ) চরাঞ্চলে জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু প্রযুক্তি প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে কৃষিজ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি;
- গ) পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপের মাধ্যমে উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন ও সমন্বিত খামার প্রতিষ্ঠার সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই; এবং
- ঘ) সমন্বিত কৃষি কার্যক্রম ও বিপণন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে চরাঞ্চলের মানুষের আর্থ সামাজিক উন্নয়ন।

## ৩. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা গ্রহণের যৌক্তিকতা:

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানের ১৬ অনুচ্ছেদে বলা আছে, ‘নগর ও গ্রামাঞ্চলের জীবনযাত্রার মানের বৈষম্য ক্রমাগতভাবে দূর করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে কৃষিবিপ্লবের বিকাশ এবং শিক্ষা, যোগাযোগব্যবস্থা ও জনস্বাস্থ্যের উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে গ্রামাঞ্চলের আমূল রূপান্তর সাধনের জন্য রাষ্ট্র কার্যকর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবেন।’ এতদ উদ্দেশ্যে সরকার চরাঞ্চলের উন্নয়নের জন্য বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করলেও তা প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় অপ্রতুল। বাংলাদেশের সাতটি অঞ্চলের ৩১টি জেলার মোট ১১০টি উপজেলায় ১৬ শতাংশের ওপর এবং ১০৬টি উপজেলায় ৮-১৫ শতাংশে আংশিক চরাঞ্চল বিরাজমান। জানা গেছে, বাংলাদেশের মোট ভূমির প্রায় ১৬ শতাংশ চরভূমি। এসব চরভূমিতে প্রায় কোটি মানুষের বসবাস। বাংলাদেশ শত শত নদী অববাহিকার দেশ। জোয়ার-ভাটার স্বাভাবিক নিয়মে এসব নদীর বুকে অসংখ্য চর জেগে উঠে। চরাঞ্চলে সাধারণত দরিদ্র জনগণ তাঁদের বাসস্থান গড়ে তোলে। যেহেতু চরাঞ্চলকে শস্য ভান্ডার বলা হয়ে থাকে, সেহেতু স্থানীয় কৃষি উদ্যোক্তাদের মাধ্যমে চরাঞ্চলের দরিদ্র মানুষকে সেবা দিতে পারলে একদিকে এই অঞ্চলে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পাবে, দারিদ্র্য হ্রাস পাবে এবং পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপের মাধ্যমে জনগণের আর্থ সামাজিক উন্নয়ন করা সম্ভব হবে। চরাঞ্চলে উৎপাদিত বিভিন্ন পণ্যের মার্কেটিং ব্যবস্থা উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে কৃষকেরা তাঁদের ন্যায্যমূল্য পাবে এবং কৃষি খামারসমূহ অধিকতর লাভজনক হবে। বার্ড চরাঞ্চলের জনগণের সাথে যৌথ ভাবে কাজ করার লক্ষ্যে আগ্রহী প্রাইভেট প্রতিষ্ঠানের সাথে সমঝোতা স্বাক্ষর করে কাজ এগিয়ে নিবে।

## ৪. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা এলাকা:

নোয়াখালী জেলার কোম্পানীগঞ্জ উপজেলার চর এলাহি ইউনিয়নে প্রাথমিকভাবে এই কর্মসূচি পরিচালনা করা হবে।

## ৫. সুফলভোগীর সংখ্যা ও ধরণ:



প্রকল্প এলাকার ৪টি গ্রামের কৃষি উদ্যোক্তা ও কৃষকসহ মোট ৬০০ জন সুফলভোগী

৬. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার মোট বাজেট: ৮৪,৪৫,০০০/- (চুরাশি লক্ষ পঁয়তাল্লিশ হাজার) টাকা

৭. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার সময়কাল :

প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার উপর্যুক্ত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রাথমিকভাবে চার বছর কার্যক্রম চালু রাখা যেতে পারে। অর্থাৎ কর্মসূচির সময়কাল হবে জুলাই ২০২৩ থেকে জুন ২০২৬ পর্যন্ত।

৮. প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার লগফ্রেম

সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা (NS)*	বস্তুনিষ্ঠ যাচাই নির্দেশক (OVI)**	যাচাইয়ের মাধ্যম (MOV)***	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুমান (IA)****
<b>লক্ষ্য (Goal)</b>  নোয়াখালী জেলার চর অঞ্চলের অধিবাসীদের আর্থসামাজিক উন্নয়নের জন্য সমন্বিত কৃষি কর্মকাণ্ডের প্রসারের মাধ্যমে পাবলিক-প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপ প্রক্রিয়ায় স্থানীয় উদ্যোক্তা সৃজনের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই ও জলবায়ু সহনশীল টেকসই কৃষি উন্নয়ন।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু কৃষি প্রযুক্তি সম্প্রসারণের উপযুক্ত কৌশল নির্ণয় করা হয়েছে।</li> <li>- উন্নত কৃষি প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে এমন কৃষক পরিবারের সংখ্যা এবং ফসলের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে</li> <li>- স্থানীয় কৃষি উদ্যোক্তা তৈরি হয়েছে এবং মার্কেটিং ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন ঘটেছে</li> <li>- জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস পেয়েছে এবং দারিদ্র্যের হার হ্রাস পেয়েছে।</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- প্রকল্প প্রতিবেদন</li> <li>- সমীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন</li> <li>- মাঠ প্রতিবেদন</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়িত হয়েছে।</li> <li>- দেশের সার্বিক অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি স্থিতিশীল ছিল</li> <li>- কোনো প্রকার প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ হয়নি।</li> </ul>
<b>উদ্দেশ্য (Purpose/Outcome)</b>  ১) চরাঞ্চলের বাসিন্দাদের বিভিন্ন কৃষি উৎপাদন দলে অন্তর্ভুক্তকরণ ও প্রযুক্তি হস্তান্তর; ২) চরাঞ্চলে জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু প্রযুক্তি প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে কৃষিজ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি;	(১) ৪টি গ্রামে ১০টি কৃষি উৎপাদক দলের মাধ্যমে ৬০০ কৃষক পরিবার সংগঠিত হয়েছে।  (২) জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু কৃষি প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ফলে ফসলের উৎপাদনশীলতা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।	১) ছবি, ভিডিও, সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও উপস্থিতির তালিকা।  ২) ফসল উৎপাদনের তথ্য  ৩) প্রকল্প এলাকা পরিদর্শন, উন্নত চাষাবাদ পদ্ধতি	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে ফসলের কোনো ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হয়নি।</li> <li>- সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় সরকার</li> </ul>

সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা (NS)*	বস্তুনিষ্ঠ যাচাই নির্দেশক (OVI)**	যাচাইয়ের মাধ্যম (MOV)***	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুমান (IA)****
৩) পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপের মাধ্যমে উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন ও সমন্বিত খামার প্রতিষ্ঠার সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই; এবং ৪) সমন্বিত কৃষি কার্যক্রম ও বিপণন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে চরাঞ্চলের মানুষের আর্থ সামাজিক উন্নয়ন।	(৩) পিপিপি মডেলে স্থানীয় কৃষি উদ্যোক্তা তৈরি হয়েছে।  (৪) কৃষি পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ নেটওয়ার্ক উন্নত হয়েছে।  (৫) উন্নত কৃষি ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে কৃষকদের আয় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস পেয়েছে।	ব্যবহারের ছবি, ভিডিও ইত্যাদি।  ৪) FGD প্রতিবেদন, সমীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন, বার্ষিক প্রকল্প প্রতিবেদন	প্রতিনিধিগণের সার্বিক সহায়তা ছিল।
<b>আউটপুট (Output)</b>  (১) কৃষি উৎপাদন দলের মাধ্যমে উন্নত কৃষি প্রযুক্তি হস্তান্তরিত হয়েছে; (২) জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু বিভিন্ন ফসলের চাষ প্রযুক্তি সম্প্রসারণের মাধ্যমে কৃষিজ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে; (৩) পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপের মাধ্যমে উদ্যোক্তা সৃজন করা হয়েছে এবং যৌথ বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে লাভজনকভাবে সমন্বিত খামার প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে; (৪) সমন্বিত কৃষি কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে উত্তম কৃষি চর্চার (GAP) প্রসার ঘটেছে এবং বিপণন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নের ফলে কৃষকেরা উৎপাদিত ফসলের ন্যায্যমূল্য পাচ্ছেন।	(১) ৬০০ জন কৃষকের মাঝে জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু কৃষি প্রযুক্তি সম্প্রসারণ করা হয়েছে  (২) প্রকল্পের সুফলভোগী কৃষকদের ফসলের উৎপাদনশীলতা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।  (৩) পিপিপি মডেলে স্থানীয় কৃষি উদ্যোক্তা তৈরি হয়েছে।  (৪) উন্নত কৃষি ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে কৃষকদের আয় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং কৃষি পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ নেটওয়ার্ক উন্নত হয়েছে।	- সদস্যগণের তালিকা - ছবি, ভিডিও, মালামাল ক্রয়ের ডকুমেন্ট - বীজ/ইনপুট বিতরণ তালিকা - উপকরণ গ্রহণের স্বাক্ষরিত তালিকা ও ছবি - গবেষণা প্রতিবেদন, প্রশ্নপত্র ও স্বাক্ষরিত চুক্তি - মনিটরিং ও মূল্যায়ন প্রতিবেদন	- প্রকল্প এলাকার অধিবাসীরা জীবিকার তাগিদে অন্যত্র চলে যাচ্ছে না। - সুফলভোগীগণ আন্তরিকতার সাথে প্রশিক্ষণ ও অন্যান্য কাজগুলো সম্পন্ন করেছেন। - স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানের সহযোগিতা পাওয়া গেছে।

সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা (NS)*	বস্তুনিষ্ঠ যাচাই নির্দেশক (OVI)**	যাচাইয়ের মাধ্যম (MOV)***	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুমান (IA)****
<b>ইনপুট (Input)</b>  - ভিত্তি জরিপ সংগঠন ও কৃষি উৎপাদক দল গঠন -৩.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা  - ৪০০ জন কৃষককে ১০ কেজি করে লবণসহিষ্ণু ধানবীজ প্রদান-২.০০ লক্ষ টাকা  - ৮০০ জন কৃষককে ০.২৫ কেজি করে মোট ২০০ কেজি উচ্চফলনশীল সবজি বীজ প্রদান- ৩.০০ লক্ষ টাকা  -৩০০ জন নারীকে মোট ৬০০০টি হাঁস-মুরগির বাচ্চা প্রদান-৪.২০ লক্ষ টাকা  -১৫২ জন মৎস্যচাষীকে ৫ কেজি করে মাছের পোনা প্রদান- ৩.৮০ লক্ষ টাকা  -৫০ জন মডেল কৃষকের জমিতে জলবায়ু সহনশীল ফসলের প্রদর্শনী প্লট স্থাপন-২.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা  - ১০০ জন কৃষককে ভার্মিকম্পোস্ট ইউনিটের কীচামাল সরবরাহ- ৫.০০ লক্ষ টাকা  - পিপিপি মডেলে ১৮ লক্ষ টাকা বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে যৌথ মূলধনী কারবারের মাধ্যমে যৌথ কৃষি খামার প্রতিষ্ঠা  - দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ - ২০টি ব্যাচ- ২০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা  -মূল্যায়ন জরিপ-২.০০ লক্ষ টাকা  - সেমিনার ও কনফারেন্স- ৪.০০ লক্ষ টাকা			-বিভিন্ন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়/ গবেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের কারিগরি সহায়তা যেমনঃ BAU, SAU, BADC, BARI, BRRI, BFRI, SRDI ইত্যাদি।

## ৯. কর্মসূচির উল্লেখযোগ্য কম্পোনেন্টসমূহ

১. সংগঠন সৃজন, সদস্য সংগ্রহ ও ভিত্তি জরিপ পরিচালনা
২. কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিতে উন্নত মানের কৃষি উপকরণ বিতরণ
৩. জলবায়ু সহনশীল/লবণাক্ততা সহিষ্ণু বিভিন্ন ফল ও ফসলের প্রদর্শনী প্লট স্থাপন
৪. দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান
৫. মার্কেটিং/বিপণন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন
৬. পাবলিক প্রাইভেট পার্টনারশীপের আওতায় উদ্যোক্তা নির্বাচন ও যৌথ বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে সমন্বিত কৃষি খামার প্রতিষ্ঠা
৭. সেমিনার/কর্মশালা আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে সরকারি ও বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানের সাথে কার্যকরী সম্পর্ক স্থাপন ও প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার ফলাফল সম্প্রসারণ

**17 Sustainable Economic Development of the People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hilly Areas through Increasing Sustainability of Village Development Organizations and Modern Agricultural Activities.**

Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan  
Joint Director, BARD  
Mr. Asim Kumar Sarker  
Deputy Director, BARD

**Background of the Action Research**

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) implemented an ADP-funded project titled "Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project)" from July 2017 to June 2022 in 68 villages of Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South and Burichang Upazilas of Cumilla District. The project was implemented as part of the My House My Farm Project, the brainchild of Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, which had been designed as a revolutionary and practical concept for poverty alleviation and rural development through the promotion of contributory micro-savings programs.

Through this project, BARD with its long experience in rural development considerably helps to alleviate poverty and improve the livelihoods of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati hilly areas. Under this project, 68 village information books were prepared through a baseline survey and a total of 13,600 households were enrolled in 298 village development organizations (VDOs). To promote organic farming around 6000 vermicompost production units were installed at the household level. Besides, 47 tons high yielding rice seeds were distributed among 9,424 beneficiaries and the latest variety of vegetable seeds were distributed among 7,845 beneficiaries to promote agricultural productivity in the project area. To enhance horticulture production in the hilly areas 95,110 fruit saplings were distributed and 10 nursery units were established at the village level. To promote agricultural mechanization and solar-powered irrigation, 30 rice reapers, 15 rice transplanters and nine (09) STWs were provided as a cost-sharing basis to the interested farmers. In addition, to increase household income 10,000 mushroom spawn, 1,56,000 poultry chicks, 78,650 ducklings and 7,50,000 fish fingerlings were distributed among the beneficiaries. Under this project, BDT 140 million were distributed as a credit at a very low-interest rate (8%) among the beneficiaries to perform their farm and off-farm activities. A total of 329 batches of training courses were organized and 9,648 beneficiaries participated in the training courses. On 30 June 2021, at the end of this project, all the organizations were transferred into the 'Palli Sanchay Bank', the institutionalized form of the 'My House My Farm' project and a specialized government-owned bank in the rural areas.

To sustain the success of the project and to strengthen the VDOs, it was deemed necessary to continue

these efforts for some more years. Especially the agricultural machines and solar-powered irrigation pumps need to be monitored properly. Considering these issues, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed on 30 June 2021 between BARD and Palli Sanchay Bank to jointly continue these efforts for another three years. According to this MoU, BARD would continue its efforts regarding the distribution of agricultural inputs and skill development training, whereas credit function and distribution of loans would be operated as per the rules of Palli Sanchay Bank. For making this endeavour successful, action research has been taken in 2021-22 financial year titled, 'Sustainable Economic Development of the People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hilly Areas through Increasing Sustainability of Village Development Organizations and Modern Agricultural Activities'.

**Area of the Action Research:** 68 villages of Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South and Burichang Upazilas

**Annual Budget (2022-23):** BDT 52.59 Lac

**Duration** : July 2021 to June 2024

### **Objectives of the Action Research**

The general objective of the action research is to increase the sustainability of the village development organizations and improve the standard of living of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati hill areas of Cumilla through modern agricultural activities.

#### **The specific objectives of the project are as follows:**

- (i) To ensure sustainability of the VDOs through proper monitoring of the organizational activities of 298 VDOs;
- (ii) To engage beneficiaries in economic activities through credit opportunities offered by Palli Sanchay Bank;
- (iii) To provide special credit program and to create a revolving fund for the VDOs with high credit needs through the fund of action research of BARD beside the operations of Palli Sanchay Bank;
- (iv) To provide skill development training and distribute modern agricultural inputs among the beneficiaries;
- (v) To facilitate the marketing of on-farm and off-farm products produced by the project beneficiaries and to increase the income of rural women; and
- (vi) To provide advisory services for the utilization of agricultural machines and solar-powered irrigation pumps which were distributed on cost sharing basis among the beneficiaries.

## Outcomes of the Action Research in line with the Specific Objectives

The beneficiaries of this action research are getting benefited from the credit facilities of the Palli Sanchay Bank and also received benefits of skill-developed training and agricultural input services from BARD.

**Table 1. Specific Objectives, Activities and Outcomes of the Action Research**

Sl. No.	Specific Objectives	Major Activities (2022-23)	Outcome/Achievement
1.	To ensure sustainability of the VDOs through proper monitoring of the organizational activities of 298 VDOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To provide the training to the 27 field staffs regarding the sustainable operations of Palli Sanchay Bank and to increase their efficiency on field operations.</li> <li>➤ To arrange motivational seminars/workshops for the VDO managers and presidents; local representatives and influential personnel of the project areas.</li> <li>➤ Three seminars have been arranged at BARD campus to disseminate the achievement of the action research on achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The field staffs could increase their efficiency level that helps them to perform better in the loan distribution and recovery.</li> <li>• The field staffs are maintaining strong relationship with organisation members so that the performance of credit distribution and recovery are remarkably increased.</li> <li>• VDO managers and presidents; local representatives and influential personnel are doing a better job of reducing the issue of loan defaulters.</li> <li>• The VDO leaders are now aware of their obligations and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Through discussions with officials and among beneficiaries, the activities of the action research have boosted up.</li> </ul>
2.	To engage beneficiaries in economic activities through credit opportunities offered by Palli Sanchay Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The members of the VDOs were being encouraged to increase their capital through micro-savings.</li> <li>➤ The sealing of loan was also increased up to BDT 120000.00</li> <li>➤ Loan repayment activities were being continued by arranging monthly yard meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total savings of the beneficiaries have been increased to BDT 79 million up to 30 June 2023.</li> <li>• The outstanding loan have become BDT 231.38 million during 30 June 2023 and total 586.10 million taka disbursement.</li> <li>• Total loan repayment is BDT 354.72 million and the rate of repayment collection have become 98%</li> </ul>
3.	To provide special credit program and to create a revolving fund for the VDOs with high credit needs through the fund of action research of BARD beside the operations of Palli Sanchay Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To initiate special credit program for BARD part besides Palli Sanchay Bank for the VDOs with high credit needs</li> <li>➤ To engage the beneficiaries with BARD under the action research programme.</li> <li>➤ To build a strong network between the VDOs and BARD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BARD has contributed BDT 3.2 million for the special credit program under the action research programme.</li> <li>• The credit is being distributed to the beneficiaries of VDOs under the project areas</li> <li>• BARD is conducting different types of training and motivational activities for the beneficiaries to build a sustainable relationship with them.</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Specific Objectives	Major Activities (2022-23)	Outcome/Achievement
4.	To provide skill development training and distribute modern agricultural inputs among the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Different agricultural inputs vegetable seeds, ducklings, fruit saplings were distributed to 2500 beneficiaries over the last year as part of this action research.</li> <li>➤ About 22 skill development training courses have been arranged between July 2022 and June 2023.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing inputs has made it possible to develop trustworthy relationships with the beneficiaries and encourage the production of HYV crops, fruits, and vegetables.</li> <li>• About 600 beneficiaries received skill development training on vermicompost preparation use and marketing during this time.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries' entrepreneurial capacity increased due to input distribution and training, loan utilization has significantly increased.</li> <li>• Expert faculty members of BARD also offered advisory services to agricultural entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>
5.	To facilitate the marketing of on-farm and off-farm products produced by the project beneficiaries and to increase the income of rural women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Beneficiaries of the project were encouraged to produce both on- and off-farm products.</li> <li>➤ The beneficiaries also received marketing assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and use of vermicompost as well as its marketing both soared throughout this period.</li> </ul>
6.	To provide advisory services for the utilization of agricultural machines and solar-powered irrigation pumps which were distributed on cost sharing basis among the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The previously distributed agricultural machinery and solar-powered irrigation pump units were periodically evaluated and monitored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm mechanization and using renewable energy for irrigation motivate farmers to practice modern farming technologies.</li> <li>• About 135 acres of hillside and plain land have been covered under Solar pump irrigation facilities where cropping intensity became 300%</li> </ul>



**Table 2. Information regarding organizations, members, deposit, loan disbursement and repayment etc. from July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023 (Amount in Crore)**

Item	Up to 30 June 2022	Up to 30 June 2023	Difference
No. of Samitee	298	298	0
No. of Member	13669	13671	2
Total Member Deposit	650.03	786.63	136.6
Total Loan Disbursement	3075.88	5861.00	2785.12
Principal Repayment	1517.78	3547.19	2029.41
Service Charge Repayment	108.76	259.35	150.59
Bank Interest	62.81	62.81	0
Loan Due (within 1 year, 1year+)	16.11	31.19	15.08
Govt. Grant to Member	429.81	429.81	0
Govt. Grant to Samitee	785.50	1941.90	1156.4
Loan Outstanding	1558.10	2313.80	755.7
Bank Balance	477.78	1165.69	687.91
<b>Total Asset</b>	<b>2035.87</b>	<b>3479.49</b>	<b>1443.62</b>

### **Lessons Learnt from the Action Research**

- ✓ Continuous monitoring and supervision have strengthened the VDOs in terms of loan operation, organizational management and modern agricultural production.
- ✓ Due to the action research's multifaceted approach and stakeholder involvement strategies, loan activity increased in the project area.
- ✓ Loans up to BDT 120,000 are available to recipients, thereby wiping out NGO activity in the action research areas.
- ✓ Recognizing the program's effectiveness, Palli Sanchay Bank designated it as the bank's innovative program for the 2022–23 fiscal year.
- ✓ The action research's online banking activities made it simpler to calculate loan repayment, available funds, and service charge repayments, among other things, in real time. Additionally, it increases the program's credibility, openness, and accountability to its target beneficiaries.

## 18. Livelihood Improvement of Char Lands' People through Adaptation Practices

Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud  
Deputy Director, BARD  
Mr. Md. Royal Khan  
Assistant Director, BARD

### Background

Bangladesh is globally recognized as one of the most vulnerable countries according to the impacts of global warming and climate change. This is due to its unique geographic location, the dominance of floodplains and low elevation from the sea, high population density, poverty, overwhelming dependence on nature, and its resources and services. The country has a history of extreme climatic events claiming millions of lives and destroying past development gains. The people and social systems have knowledge and experience of coping with their effects to some degree and extent. Variability in rainfall patterns, combined with increased snow melt from the Himalayas and rising temperatures are resulting in crop damage and failure, preventing farmers and those dependent on meaningful earning opportunities.

Bangladesh is an agriculture-dependent country and about sixty-two percent people of it involve in agriculture directly and indirectly. But climate change appears as a big challenge in the agricultural sector. The agricultural production system in the char lands of Bangladesh is characterized by rainfed cultivation, low nutrient levels in the soil, the raising of traditional crop varieties with conventional management practices, poor access to agricultural technologies and services, poor linkage to markets, low cropping system intensification and diversification. Besides, the char lands' agriculture system is highly prone to climatic stresses (flood, river erosion, high temperature, erratic rainfall, moisture stress and tropical cyclone) and the local farmers suffer every year. The changing climate will amplify these problems in the future and make char lands livelihoods precarious. The adoption and adaptation of climate-smart agriculture options (for example different crops or varieties, cropping systems and management practices) can significantly reduce the negative effects and build resilience to changing environmental conditions.

### Action Research Project Area:

- a) Puraton Charchashi Village, Guagachia Union, Gajaria Upazila, Munshiganj.
- b) Natun Hasnabad Village, North Daudkandi Union, Daudkandi Upazila, Cumilla.
- c) Char Kathalia Village, Luter Char Union, Meghna Upazila, Cumilla.

**Action Research Project Cost: (BDT 13,82,643.00)**

### **Objectives of the Action Research Project:**

The general objective of the project is to improve the livelihood status of char lands people through adaptive agricultural practices and off-farm activities. The specific objectives of the project are given below.

- a) to build awareness regarding climate change impact and disaster risk reduction of char lands' people;
- b) to introduce climate change adaptive agricultural practices;
- c) to create entrepreneur for the youths and vulnerable women to reduce unemployment; and
- d) to provide skill development and IGA trainings, and necessary on-farm and off-farm materials for the improvement of economic condition.

### **Lessons Learnt from the Action Research Project:**

- ✓ **Cooperative Societies:** Though there was no co-operative society in the chars of the project area but now the mentality of working as a team and united has been created among the char dwellers. Project beneficiaries are engaged in income-generating activities by borrowing loan from their own savings at a low profit instead of being dependent.
- ✓ **Submergence Tolerant Varieties:** After about two decades, some farmers are involved in the cultivation of local rice varieties and now local *aman* paddy is cultivating extensively in the chars and a large number of them are using this paddy plants as fodder for their cattle.
- ✓ **Climate Resilient Tree Plantation:** Thunder resistant, fruits, medicinal and spices saplings were planted in the chars that will increase the base of food and medicinal base at household level.
- ✓ **Sorjan System:** *A few young farmers in a group are being implemented various agricultural activities in an integrated approach and they are confident to expand this system. Already they have created a trust platform to the adjacent char's dwellers regarding safe agricultural food and selling products at slightly higher prices.*
- ✓ **Floating Bed:** Some farmers have been encouraged to cultivate vegetables on floating beds during the monsoon season along the Meghna and Gomti rivers as in the southern region. Moreover, the beds were severely damaged by Cyclone "Sitrang" in 2022 and completely destroyed the crop.
- ✓ **Floating Cage Fish Farming:** In the absence of pond, some young fishermen are getting good yields in monosex tilapia farming in floating cages in the Gomoti river on a group and partnership basis. Although sometimes due to cutting nets by neighbors, there is some financial loss.
- ✓ **Plastic Waste Management:** Now about 50 percent of the people of chars have become aware of plastic waste management. Besides, 700 sacks of plastic waste have been collected from a char in the last two years and it was dumped in the waste dumping place of Daudkandi Pourosova, Cumilla.
- ✓ **Rearing Poultry Birds:** The vulnerable women in the family are making additional income besides meeting their own protein needs by rearing poultry birds. As a result, the respect for women in the family and society has increased.
- ✓ **Handicraft Clothing:** In twenty families, widows, and vulnerable women are able to earn some extra money by making sewing clothes. Besides, the employment of 18 young women has been created by making block garments and embroidered Nakshi Kantha. Better market linkages are needed for these hand made products.

- ✓ Digital Sales Platform – charbazar2022: Although the initiative to sell agricultural and non-agricultural products produced by the beneficiaries of the char cooperative societies through charbazar2022 facebook page, the products are not being sold as expected, though boosting is ongoing. This requires more special initiatives and patronage.
- ✓ **Skill Development Training:** The trainees have however benefited from receiving training in 1-3 days of adaptive agriculture, environment conservation and income generation activities organized for the awareness and skills of char beneficiaries. However, if the training time is increased, the trainees' knowledge of the subject matter and its implementation will be more effective. The trainees have been benefited from the sessions of thematic officers of various nation building government institutions on updated and field-oriented information.

## Ongoing Projects of BARD at a Glance

Category & Name of the Projects		Duration	Total Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Researchers
			GOB	Total	
A. Projects Under ADP					
1.	BARD Modernization Project	July 2019-June 2023	857.42	857.42	PD: Dr. Abdul Karim APD: Mr. Md. Abu Taleb APD: Nazmul Kabir
2.	Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)-BARD Part	January 2018 – December 2023	1415.89	1415.89	DPD: Salah Uddin Ibne Syed
B. Action Research under BARD Research Grant					
A.	Demonstration and Extension				
1.	Production of Tricho Compost Research and Develop Business Method at BARD Campus	July 2018-June 2024	3.13	3.13	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi Mr. Rahmatullah Rumi
2.	Mushroom Development and Cultivation Centre	July 2018-June 2024	4.00	4.00	Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan
3.	Fish Farm Demonstration at BARD campus	July 2018-June 2024	3.39	3.39	Mr. Anas Al Islam Mr. Md. Faruk Hossain
4.	Management and Extension of Dairy, Poultry, and Goat Demonstration Farm	May 2015-June 2024	24.34	24.34	Md. Joynal Abedin
B	Institutional Procedure Development				
1	Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad	July 2013-June 2024	11.16	11.16	Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun Ms. Afrin Khan Ms. Azma Mahmuda Mr. Junaed Rahim
2	Rural Women's Sustainable Education and Entrepreneurship Development for Empowerment (RWSEEDE)	July 1993-June 2024	16.01	16.01	Mrs. Nasima Akhter Mrs. Saifun Nahar
3	SDG Localization Model through Increasing Public Participation	July 2021-June 2024	2.32	2.32	Ms. Irin Parvin Ms.Fauzia Nasreen Sultana Mr. Joynal

Category & Name of the Projects		Duration	Total Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Researchers
			GOB	Total	
4	"Market Expansion and Capacity Development of Handwoven Khadi Industry, Comilla."	July 2022-June 2024	11.83	11.83	<b>Dr. Sk. Mashudur Rahman</b> <b>Kazi Sonia Rahman</b> <b>Mr. Asiqur Rahman</b> <b>Md. Ashrafur Rahman Bhuyan</b>
5	E-Parishad: to provide better services in rural areas	July 2011-June 2025	9.35	9.35	<b>Ms. Fauzia Nasreen Sultana</b> <b>Mr. Md. Aminul Islam</b>
6	Vocational and Skill Development Training and Job Creation" to students of Qawmi Madrasa	July 2019-June 2024	8.93	8.93	<b>Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain</b> <b>Mr. Kamrul Hasan</b>
7	Accelerating Support to Elderly and Differently Able People through Community Participation in Rural Areas	July 2022-June 2024	3.09	3.09	<b>Kazi Sonia Rahman</b> <b>Ms. Farida Yasmin</b> <b>Mr. Shahjalal</b>
<b>C. Adoption of New Methods in Agriculture</b>					
C.1	Floodplain Aquaculture and Safe Food Production through Community Enterprise	July 2019-June 2024	3.09	3.09	<b>Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun</b> <b>Mr. Anas Al Islam</b>
C.2	Agricultural Mechanization and Collective Farming through Community Enterprise	July 2019-June 2024	12.63	12.63	<b>Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi</b> <b>Mr. Kamrul Hasan</b>
C.3	Improving the Quality of Life of the People of The Coastal Areas of Noakhali"	July 2022-June 2025	2.63	2.63	<b>Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi</b> <b>Dr. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan</b> <b>Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar</b> <b>Mr. Anas Al Islam</b>
C.4	Sustainable Economic Development of the People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hilly Areas through Increasing Sustainability of Village Development Organizations and Modern Agricultural Activities	July 2021-June 2024	52.59	52.59	<b>Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan</b> <b>Component In-charge:</b> <b>Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar</b> <b>Mr. Anas Al Islam</b>
C.5	Livelihood Improvement of Char Lands' People Through Adaptation Practices	July 2016-June 2025	13.82	13.82	<b>Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud</b> <b>Mr. Royal Khan</b>

Name of Action Research	<b>Livelihood Development through Community Engagement in Rural Tourism</b>
Statement of the Issue	Rural tourism has encompassed many potential activities, including touring, water-based, land-based, conservation, cultural, gastronomic, health or fitness, and many more. At present, the income in the tourism sector of Bangladesh is about 76.19 million dollars. The World Tourism Organization estimates that in 2050 tourists from 51 countries will visit Bangladesh, contributing 10 percent of the total GDP. About 1.5 million people are directly employed in the tourism sector in Bangladesh. Moreover, 2.3 million people are also involved in this sector indirectly. In Cumilla, several tourist attractions highlight our rich cultural past. However, the tourism destinations in Cumilla suffer from variations due to a lack of planned activities, and the rural communities are not profitably involved with the tourism industry.
Objectives	<p>a) Assisting in generating income for rural communities by actively engaging in rural tourism;</p> <p>b) developing young agri-entrepreneurs in rural areas by engaging them in tourism-based agro-entrepreneurship;</p> <p>c) To promote rural tourism among urban residents by assuring their safety, offering accurate information about the tourist place in Cumilla, by creating rural tourist guides.;</p> <p>d) to develop a model of rural development incorporating rural tourism as a theme</p>
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness development of rural communities about the potential of engagement in rural tourism,</li> <li>• Skill development of the youth population for performing the role of guide</li> <li>• Promoting cultural groups and linking those with the local resort</li> <li>• Arrange opportunities for practical participation in the village activities related to natural beauties, i.e., paddy harvesting, seed sowing, boat riding, making village foods</li> <li>• Encourage and motivate young enthusiastic villagers to come forward as agro entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Provide lodging facilities at BARD for rural tourists</li> <li>• Promoting the production and sale of locally made handicrafts and souvenirs</li> <li>• Provide assistance to create their online platform for wider dissemination of their activities</li> <li>• Collaborate with different relevant originations to develop tourist-friendly facilities.</li> </ul>

Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youths of the surroundings of the village Salbanbihar including the <i>Tipra community</i> and Kalirbazar Union</li> </ul>
Initiator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Junaed Rahim and Abdullah Al Mamun</li> </ul>

Name of Action Research	<b>Promoting the Nutritional Situation of Adolescents Girls through School-Based Education</b>
Statement of the Issue	Malnutrition, manifested by both undernutrition and overweight, results in 27% stunted and 12% underweight adolescents, respectively, while the rate of overweight has increased to 7% (HKI, 2016). The deficiency of micronutrients and malnutrition-related illnesses, such as anemia and thyroid problems, significantly impact adolescents' physical and cognitive development. Limited knowledge of parents and adolescents about dietary needs and family disparities, particularly in rural areas, exacerbates the situation (Alam et al., 2010). From that perspective assessing the nutritional status by engaging adolescents and teachers and educating them on the proper diet will improve the situation.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Formation of "Students Nutrition Association" to execute awareness-related activities in the school;</li> <li>f) Development of "Nutrition Education Curriculum" to be taught regularly along with regular education through "Students Nutrition Association";</li> <li>g) Strengthening the capacity of the school to assess and monitor the nutritional status of the students through training of teachers and members of the "Students Nutrition Association";</li> <li>h) Creating family awareness about food habits and healthy lifestyles, deficiency diseases and prevention through meeting and educational materials; and</li> <li>i) Providing micronutrient supplements to youngsters to prevent common micronutrient deficiencies.</li> </ul>
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students Nutrition Association" comprising around 30 students from classes 6-10 (5 from each category) with the advisory committee (3/4 teachers).</li> <li>A comprehensive "Nutrition Education Curriculum" exclusively designed for adolescent needs</li> <li>Training on nutritional assessment process (anthropometry, clinical signs, dietary, and some biochemical aspects) for teachers</li> <li>Height and Weight machines, BMI charts, micronutrient symptoms charts, and glucose and hemoglobin meters will be provided.</li> <li>Regular meetings to educate the parents to change the "at home" eating habits</li> <li>Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplement Program for Adolescent Girls</li> </ul>
Target Group	Students from class 6-10 Three (3) High Schools from Cumilla Sadar Dakshin upazila
Initiator	Dr. Sk Mashudur Rahman, Sharmin Shahria, Rakhi Nandi, Md. Royal Khan



# **Working Paper on Research**

**Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**

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Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)  
Kotbari, Cumilla

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## **1. Introduction**

In Bangladesh, the majority of the population resides in rural areas, making the rural landscape a prominent feature of the country. Consequently, research plays a crucial role in addressing the unique challenges faced by these rural communities and seeking effective solutions. Over the past century, rural development has evolved as a distinct field encompassing policy, practice, and research in the global south, with Bangladesh actively incorporating rural development into its public policies. Since gaining independence, substantial efforts have been dedicated to improving the living standards in rural regions. Despite these endeavors, the need for ongoing development interventions persists. This is where research assumes a pivotal role, diligently identifying prevailing socio-economic issues specific to rural areas and providing tangible and actionable solutions.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has played a significant role since its inception in conducting effective research in the field of rural development. Since its inception in 1959, BARD has conducted a total of 722 studies in various areas. Some successful rural development interventions in the country owe their existence to the recommendations provided by BARD's research in the 1960s and 1970s. Research generates new knowledge and allows for the refinement and modification of theories, seeking viable solutions to existing social problems. Research is one of the core mandates of BARD, aimed at fostering viable and sustainable development in rural areas.

Conducting research assumes a paramount role in guaranteeing the efficient fulfilment of the functions outlined in the Bangladesh Rural Development Academy (BARD) Act 2017. A close examination of the eight functions specified in the BARD Act reveals that seven of them are directly or indirectly linked to research. It is through rigorous research endeavours that BARD establishes a solid foundation to comprehensively and precisely achieve its objectives. The vital connection between research and the academy's functions highlights the indispensable nature of research in guiding BARD's endeavours towards meaningful impact and effective rural development.

The Academy places great emphasis on the participation of rural communities in development activities and believes in viewing their problems from their perspective. Thus, feedback from the rural poor is highly valued in the research activities of the Academy. Some of the research conducted by BARD takes an action-oriented approach, leading to action research or pilot projects. One such example is the renowned "Comilla Model," which radically transformed the rural scenario in the country.

Moreover, BARD also evaluates existing projects through research programs, helping to modify or upgrade project activities. The valuable data and information derived from research findings and pilot experiments serve as critical inputs for policy planners, assisting in the formulation of effective rural development programs and strategies. Faculty members at BARD utilize research findings as training materials, enriching the training programs at the Academy. This, in turn, equips participants with a better

understanding of the real situation in rural areas and empowers them with knowledge to tackle challenges effectively.

In essence, research is the lifeblood of BARD, driving its commitment to making a positive impact on the lives of rural inhabitants. By nurturing a culture of research, BARD cements its position as a vanguard of progress, continuously pushing the boundaries of knowledge and innovation in the realm of rural development. Emphasizing the paramount importance of research is not only a conviction but a testament to BARD's unwavering dedication to shaping a brighter and more prosperous future for rural Bangladesh.

## **2. Research Plan and Implementation**

Research studies at BARD follow a specific set of steps, commencing with the submission of a research proposal to the research division and culminating in publication. Each year, the faculty members at BARD undertake research projects focused on various socio-economic issues in alignment with their areas of expertise. The research division plays a crucial role by coordinating these research activities and offering intellectual, advisory, collaborative, and logistical support to the researchers. Comprising 25 personnel, the research division serves as a dedicated service unit.

Annually, prior to the Annual Planning Conference (APC), the division invites research proposals from faculty members, utilizing a well-structured proforma. Researchers individually or collaboratively initiate research issues and submit their proposals to the research division for consideration in the upcoming year's research plan. These proposals are then referred to the APC, where they receive valuable input from invited professionals, academicians, policy planners, and research collaborators from diverse national and international organizations. Through thorough discussions, certain proposals are selected and provisionally recommended for inclusion in the research plan. Additionally, collaborative research proposals from external agencies are also evaluated during the APC for potential inclusion in the next year's plan.

Following the APC, the concerned researchers meticulously develop their detailed research proposals and present them at the faculty council's meeting at BARD. Incorporating the suggestions and revisions discussed during the meeting, each proposal is further processed for final approval by the Director-General of BARD.

To ensure accountability and progress, the research activities from the previous year are presented and critically reviewed during the APC's planning exercise. This comprehensive review allows for a more informed approach to shaping future research endeavours.

### **3. Research Budget and Collaboration**

The research activities of the Academy are primarily funded through the annual revenue budget received from the government. Additionally, BARD engages in collaborative research initiatives with financial support from various national and international donor agencies.

### **4. Dissemination of Research Findings**

BARD conducts an average of ten research projects annually, focusing on rural development issues and challenges. These studies provide invaluable grassroots data and feedback on rural problems, their underlying causes, and potential solutions, which assist policy planners in informed decision-making.

The research findings are disseminated through various channels, including seminars, workshops, and training sessions. BARD holds a special annual event called "Research Highlights" to share the research outcomes with fellow researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders. The last Research Highlights took place in June 2023 and as many as seven recently completed studies were discussed in the event. Additionally, the Academy publishes reports, newsletters, and journals to communicate its research results effectively.

Throughout the reporting period, BARD's research reports, annual reports, annual plans, journals, newsletters (both in Bangla and English), and special news bulletins have been distributed to various universities, research institutes, government departments, ministries, and other think tank organizations. For a comprehensive list of ongoing studies, recently completed studies, and recent research publications, please refer to **Annex-1**.

### **5. Review of Research Progress 2022-2023**

During the fiscal year 2022-2023, around two dozen research studies were in operation, comprising a mix of newly initiated research projects and studies carried over from the previous year. The 55th Annual Planning Conference provided specific recommendations, prompting the undertaking of several studies to address particular issues. As a result, some of these recommended studies were initiated, while others were incorporated into ongoing research projects (Refer to **Annex-1** for details). It appears that the research activities of 2022-2023 were well-aligned with the objectives set by the 55th APC, ensuring a comprehensive exploration of various socio-economic challenges and developmental issues. Further insights into the outcomes and progress of these research studies will be essential for future planning and decision-making.

Between July 2022 and June 2023, a total of fifteen studies were successfully completed. These studies encompass a variety of origins, including those initiated during prior planning conferences, recommendations from the Board of Governors, requests from external organizations such as BRDB, and

studies that were sponsored. **Annex 3** of the report contains summarized information for select studies conducted during this period.

## **6. Actions Taken against the Suggestions of Last (55th) APC**

Last year the session on the Working Paper presentation on Research was chaired by Professor Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin, Director (Research), CIRDAP. The Chairperson explained the session's modus operandi and requested Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director of BARD's Research Division, to present the Working Paper. In the working paper, the previous year's research activities were reviewed and the plan for the following year (2022-2023) was discussed. In the plan, as many as six research proposals were discussed. The participants put forward their suggestions on the overall activities of the research division as well as there were some specific suggestions on the proposed research studies.

- Dr. Tapas Kumar Biswas, DMD, PKSf, emphasized including key findings of recent studies and enhancing research quality at BARD. He questioned the methodology of the PTU study and proposed online accessibility for research works.
- Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Former Director, BARD, criticized delays in publishing UNDP-supported studies and suggested timely completion of higher studies for faculty members. He recommended incentives for research, training for new faculty members, and workload rationalization.
- Dr. Mihir Kumar Roy, Dean, of City University, urged sharing research updates on social media and expanding the focus of BARD's research. He inquired about plagiarism-checking software and advocated better resources for the research division.
- Dr. Md. Alfaz Hossain, CVDP, suggested studying the sustainability of cooperative societies and creating a faculty development fund. He encouraged faculty to publish in peer-reviewed journals.
- Dr. Md. Rafikul Islam of BRRI emphasized integrating basic and action research for training and projects. Dr. Mizan agreed, stating BARD's alignment.
- M. Khairul Kabir, Ex-DG, BARD, advised tailor-made study topics, forming a team for research priorities, and ensuring quality. He proposed PTU studies for BARD's training courses.
- Ms. Nurun Nahar, Ex-Director, BARD, urged faculty to publish beyond BARD and in foreign journals.
- Ms. Sharmin Afroz, FAO, suggested annual reports for action research projects and questioned the analysis of 'Occupational Participation of Women' in one proposed study
- Dr. Md. Zakir Hossain, CSO, BJRI, emphasized clearer research titles for the proposed studies.
- Mr. Al Amin, MoTextile and Jute, questioned the small sample sizes in local studies' representativeness.

Dr. Mizanur Rahman responded, acknowledging suggestions and focusing on enthusiasm for research, capacity development, citation challenges, and BARD's future role. Chairperson Dr. M. Helal Uddin emphasized analytical frameworks, criticized micro-focused studies, and urged appropriate methodologies and justifications. He highlighted BARD's potential in addressing national problems through research and action research. In his closing, Dr. Helal emphasized local solutions for global challenges and BARD's role, urging government support and human resource development.

**Comments and Suggestions on the Proposals:** The Chairperson, at the beginning of his discussion, said that among the six proposals, the Bamoil cooperative study should be dropped without screening for being very limited-scoped research. Since the participants also agreed with him, the individual discussion took place on five studies only. The following table contains the summary of the discussion and suggestions put forward by the participants on the proposals discussed. In the right-hand column, the actions taken against each of the suggestions have been presented.

Sl.	Title of the Research	Major Suggestions	Actions Taken Against Suggestions
01.	Post Training Utilisation Study on Training Courses of Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)	<p>--Suggested Title: Effectiveness of Training Courses of CVDP</p> <p>--Some of the objectives are not relevant to PTU. Researchers have been requested to reframe them.</p> <p>--Study Method must contain:</p> <p>(1) Theoretical/Analytical Framework,</p> <p>(2) A clearly defined sampling technique and sample determination by category of respondents,</p> <p>(3) Data collection techniques,</p> <p>(4) Methodology, Research planning matrix, Objectives, indicators, variables and data sources.</p>	<p>The study was renamed "Effectiveness of Training Courses of CVDP"</p> <p>Comments and suggestions were shared with the researchers and the proposal was improved incorporating all the suggestions.</p> <p>The study is under implementation</p>
02.	The 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) and the Changing Patterns of Employment: Readiness of Rural	<p>--Conceptualization of the research area should be further developed</p> <p>--Problematization of the issue needs to be more clear and specific</p> <p>--Title should be shortened</p>	<p>Comments and suggestions were shared with the researchers and the proposal was improved incorporating all the suggestions.</p>

Sl.	Title of the Research	Major Suggestions	Actions Taken Against Suggestions
	Youth in Bangladesh	<p>--Objectives should be reorganized and some objectives are beyond the Bangladesh context. They need to be reframed.</p> <p>--Study Method must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Theoretical/Analytical Framework,</li> <li>(2) A clearly defined sampling technique and sample determination by category of respondents,</li> <li>(3) Data collection techniques,</li> <li>(4) Methodology, Research planning matrix, Objectives, indicators, variables and sources of data.</li> </ol>	The study is under implementation
03.	আইলবিহীন কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা: বার্ডের প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার আলোকে একটি সমীক্ষা	<p>--শিরোনামে সমীক্ষার স্থলে মূল্যায়ন হবে।</p> <p>গবেষণা পরিধিতে ব্যবহৃত--<b>Matrix</b>টিতে কিছু অসঙ্গতি আছে, সেগুলো ঠিক করতে হবে।</p>	<p>পরিবর্তিত শিরোনাম:</p> <p>আইলবিহীন কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা: বার্ডের প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার আলোকে একটি মূল্যায়ন</p> <p>অন্যান্য সুপারিশ সন্নিবেশিত করা হয়েছে। গবেষণা প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়নের কাজ চলমান আছে।</p>
04.	Occupational Participation of Women: Trends in Last Three Decades	<p>--Suggested Title: Occupational Diversification of Rural Women: Trends in Last Three Decades</p> <p>--Objectives should be reorganized</p> <p>--Null Hypothesis should come first</p> <p>---Study Method must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Theoretical/Analytical Framework,</li> <li>(2) A clearly defined sampling technique and sample determination by category of respondents,</li> <li>(3) Data collection techniques,</li> </ol>	<p>New title: Occupational Diversification of Rural Women: Trends in the Last Three Decades</p> <p>Comments and suggestions were shared with the researchers and the proposal was improved incorporating all the suggestions.</p>



Sl.	Title of the Research	Major Suggestions	Actions Taken Against Suggestions
		(4) Methodology, Research planning matrix, Objectives, indicators, variables and sources of data.	
05.	বাংলাদেশের গ্রামাঞ্চলে বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ: প্রতিকার ও উন্নয়নে করণীয়	<p>--শিরোনামে value judgmental বিষয় পরিহার করতে হবে।</p> <p>--গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্য সুনির্দিষ্টভাবে লিখতে হবে।</p> <p>--গবেষণা দলে আরও সদস্য নিতে হবে</p> <p>--Study Method must contain:</p> <p>(1) Theoretical/Analytical Framework,</p> <p>(2) A clearly defined sampling technique and sample determination by category of respondents,</p> <p>(3) Data collection techniques,</p> <p>(4) Methodology, Research planning matrix, Objectives, indicators, variables and sources of data.</p>	Comments and suggestions were shared with the researcher.

## 7. Proposed Research Studies for 2023-2024

The Research Division has initiated the process of inviting research proposals from faculty members to be included in the research plan for the year 2023-2024. Faculty members were encouraged to align their research proposals with the rural development issues outlined in the present government's election manifesto, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Rural Development Policy, Vision 2041, Delta Plan, and other priority areas identified by the Government.

The table below provides a comprehensive list of the proposed research studies. Additionally, a summary of each research proposal is attached in **Annex-2** for further reference.

Sl. No.	Title of the Study	Name of the Researchers
01	Unveiling the Challenges of Rural Agro-based Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: A Study on the Selected Areas in Bangladesh	Junaed Rahim, Joint Director, BARD

Sl. No.	Title of the Study	Name of the Researchers
02	Innovations at the Grassroots: A Descriptive Study on Some Selected Interventions	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD Md. Aminul Islam, Assistant Director, BARD Md. Obydullah Sarder, Assistant Director, BARD
03	Rural Transformation in Cumilla: A Longitudinal Study	Dr. Abdul Karim, Additional Director General, BARD Fouzia Nasreen Sultana, Joint Director, BARD Md. Aminul Islam, Assistant Director, BARD
04	Understanding Antibiotic Usage Behaviour among Rural Healthcare Providers, Pharmacy Shopkeepers, and Consumers in Cumilla District	Md. Royal Khan, Assistant Director, BARD
05	Integrated Mechanized Rice Farming (Somoloy) in Bangladesh: Problems & Prospects	Shishir Kumar Munshi, Director, BARD Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD Md. Joynal Abedin, Assistant Director, BARD
06	Elderly People and Women's Well-being in the Rural Area of Bangladesh: A Study of Experimental Project Villages of BARD	Nasima Akhter, Director, BARD Salah Uddin Ibn Syed, Joint Director, BARD Kazi Sonia Rahman, Joint Director, BARD Saifun Nahar, Deputy Director, BARD Md. Shahjalal, Assistant Director, BARD Rahmat Ullah, Assistant Director, BARD
07	সামগ্রিকভাবে বিআরডিবিকে শক্তিশালীকরণ বিষয়ক গবেষণা (বিআরডিবির পরিচালনা পর্ষদের অনুরোধে)	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi, Director, BARD Junaid Rahim, Joint Director, BARD Rahmat Ullah, Assistant Director, BARD

## 8. BARD as Link Institute of CIRDAP

BARD serves as the link institute of CIRDAP in Bangladesh, with its Research Division acting as the connected desk. This division plays a crucial role in facilitating collaborative research efforts between

BARD and CIRDAP, providing essential country data and updates on the status of rural development as and when required by CIRDAP. Over the years, BARD has successfully conducted several studies in partnership with CIRDAP since their inception. This collaboration reinforces the exchange of knowledge and expertise, contributing to the advancement of rural development initiatives in the region.

## 9. Linkage with National and International Organizations

### Linkage with Various Organizations

BARD maintains robust academic linkages with different organizations through the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs). In recent times, BARD signed several MoU with some universities at home and abroad aiming to enhance academic excellence through mutual cooperation. Moreover, BARD has established an MoU with INSEARCH and hosts an annual international seminar that attracts scholars from various parts of the world. Currently, several MoUs are under process between BARD and Bangladesh University of Professionals, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India. These collaborations foster a strong network of knowledge exchange and advancement in research and academic pursuits.

## 10. Capacity Building of BARD Faculty Members

BARD consistently initiates efforts to bolster its Faculty through training and advanced studies. Additionally, the dedicated Faculty Members regularly contribute to academic knowledge by publishing journal articles in both national and international journals. Below is the list of Faculty Members currently pursuing higher studies:

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Faculty Member	Name of the Institute/University	Degree/ Programme	Status
01	Mr. Abu Taleb, Joint Director	Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), Rajshahi, Bangladesh	PhD Programme	Ongoing
02	Mr. Benzir Ahmed, Joint Director	Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), Rajshahi, Bangladesh	PhD Programme	Ongoing
03	Mr. Abdulla Al Mamun, Assistant Director	Korea Advance Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Seoul.	MBA (Social Entrepreneurship) -	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Faculty Member	Name of the Institute/University	Degree/ Programme	Status
04	Mr. Babu Hossain, Assistant Director	Yeungnam University, Daegu, South Korea	Master of Science (MS) in Forest & Environmental Policy	Ongoing
05	Mr. Saleh Ahmed, Assistant Director	Yeungnam University, Daegu, South Korea.	Master of Science (MS) in Forest & Environmental Policy	Ongoing
06	Mr. Ashik Sarker Lifat, Assistant Director	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IIT Madras)	MS by Research Program	Ongoing
07	Bimal Chardra Karmakar, Deputy Director	Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh	PhD Programme, PhD	Ongoing
08	Mr. Anas Al Islam, Assistant Director	Ghent University, Belgium under Erasmus Mundus Scholarships	International Master of Science in Rural Development (IMRD)	Starting in September 2023

## 11. Others

One of the crucial mandates of BARD is to assist students from various universities in preparing their theses and research reports. In line with this objective, the Research Division actively offers academic support to students hailing from both domestic and international universities. Additionally, the esteemed Faculty Members of BARD extend their expertise by providing consultancy services to different organizations in matters related to research work.

During planning conferences, a consistent recommendation has been made for faculty members to share their research outputs both domestically and internationally, particularly through journal articles. BARD places strong emphasis on encouraging such scholarly contributions from its faculty members. Many faculty members have indeed successfully published a substantial number of noteworthy journal articles and book chapters, both within the country and beyond. For a comprehensive record of these publications, please refer to **Annex 4**.

## Ongoing, Recently Completed Studies and Recent Research Publications

## Title of the Ongoing Studies

## Status of 72nd BOG Recommended Studies

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Land Tenure, Crop Choice and Land Productivity: Recent Change in Rural Bangladesh	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munsir Dr. Sheikh Mashudur Rahman	Report writing is going on jointly with BIDS
02	Cultivable Land Use Pattern by Absentee Landowner in Sylhet: A Case of Three Villages	Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha Benzir Ahmed Kamrul Hasan Md. Ashik Sarker Lifat	Report Submitted to the RD. Internal Review in progress
03	Potentials of Women in Agricultural Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh	Ms. Irin Parvin Ms. Fouzia Nasrin Sultana Junaed Rahim Shahriar Ahmed	Data Collection in progress

## Studies undertaken during APC 2022-23

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Effectiveness of Training Courses of CVDP (renamed)	Asim Kumar Sarker Md. Aminul Islam Md. Obydullah Sarder	Data Collection Stage
02	The 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) and the Changing Patterns of Employment: Readiness of Rural Youth in Bangladesh	Irin Parvin Fouzia Nasreen Sultana	Data Collection Stage

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
03	আইলবিহীন কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ ও যৌথ খামার ব্যবস্থাপনা: বার্ডের প্রায়োগিক গবেষণার আলোকে একটি মূল্যায়ন	ড. শেখ মাসুদুর রহমান ডা. বিমল চন্দ্র কর্মকার আনাস আল ইসলাম	Report writing
04	Occupational Diversification of Rural Women: Trends in the Last Three Decades	Saifun Nahar	Data Collection Stage

#### Sponsored Research

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Impact of Regulation on the Microfinance Sector of Bangladesh  (Sponsored by Microcredit Regulatory Authority)	Dr. Abdul Karim, Additional Director General, BARD  Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha, Director, BARD  Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD  Professor Dr. M. Zakir Saadullah Khan, Professor of Economics, Cumilla University  Abdullah Al Hussain, Joint Director, BARD	Data Collection

#### Carried Over Studies: 2021-22

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Community Driven Development (CDD) Approaches and Opportunities of People's Participation: Problems and Prospects in Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh	Salah Uddin Ibne Syed  Mr. Junaed Rahim	Report writing
02	Information and Communication Technologies in Agricultural	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi	Report writing

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
	development in some selected areas of Bangladesh.	Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar  Anas Al Islam  Md. Babu Hossain	

#### Carried Over Studies: 2020-21

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	From Crisis to Resilience: Analyzing the Impact of Covid-19 on Rural Livelihoods in Bangladesh	Abdullah Al Hussain  Kamrul Hasan Anas al Islam	Awaiting publication  (in press)

#### Carried Over Studies: 2019-20

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Agroforestry in Achieving Food Security of upland smallholders: A Case on Lalmai Hill Areas of Cumilla District.	Abdullah Al Mamun  Saleh Ahmed	Report writing
02	Dynamics of Migration at the Household Level in Three Villages	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan  Kazi Foyez Ahmed  Sharmin Shahria	External reviewer's comments received.
03	Farmer's Knowledge, attitude and practice of mastitis in Cow	Dr. Bimal C. Karmakar  Md. Anwar Hossain	Report Writing
04	Adoption and Integration of ICT by Secondary School Teachers in Rural Schools of Bangladesh: An Analysis Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).	Irin Parvin  Md. Abu Taleb  Ashik Sarker Lifat	Report Writing

#### Carried Over Studies: 2018-19

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Inclusive Education and Training Towards Autism for Empowerment: A Sociological Study of Selected Villages.	Nasima Akter Farida Yesmin	Report writing
02	Climate Change Effects on the Coastal Livelihoods: A Case of South-Western Bangladesh.	Md. Reaz Mahmud	Report writing

#### **Carried Over Studies: FY 2016-17**

Sl.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
01	Potentialities and Strategies of Public Private Partnership in Rural Development of Bangladesh.	Dr. Abdul Karim Afrin Khan	Report writing
02	Family and Human Development Aspirations: Socialization at Bangladesh Transforming Villages.	Dr. M. Kamrul Hasan	Report writing
03	Village Court and its Potentialities in Grievances Reduction of Bangladesh	Nasima Akhter Azma Mahmuda Farida Yeasmin	External Review under progress

#### **List of recently published research works, Journals and other important reports from BARD Publication**

	<b>Title of the Publication</b>	<b>Publication Time</b>
01	From Crisis to Resilience: Analyzing the Impact of Covid-19 on Rural Livelihoods in Bangladesh	June 2023



02	Adoption of ICTs in Local Government Institutions in Bangladesh	June 2023
03	Contemporary Knowledge of Clay Artisans in Bijoypur	June 2023
04	Changing Village Communities in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Transformation and Problems in Six Rural Neighbourhoods	June 2023
05	Post Training Utilization of the Cow Rearing and Fattening Training Program Sponsored by the Amar Bari Amar Khamar Project	June 2023
06	ঋষি, দলিত উদ্যোক্তা: জীবন ও জীবিকায়ন	ডিসেম্বর ২০২২
07	Local Governance in Bangladesh: Grassroots Realities, Challenges and Potentials	Sept 2022
08	Problems and Prospects of Farmers Cooperative Societies in Bangladesh	Sept 2022
09	The Journal of Rural Development, Volume 44, Number 2, July 2021	June 2022
10	The Journal of Rural Development, Volume 45, Number 1, January 2022	June 2022
11	টেকসই আগামীর জন্য জেন্ডার সমতা অর্জনে আমাদের করণীয়: বার্ডের অভিজ্ঞতা	ডিসেম্বর ২০২২
12	পল্লী উন্নয়ন: বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমির বার্ষিক জার্নাল (১৪২৭-২৮ বঙ্গাব্দ) ২৪তম সংখ্যা	এপ্রিল ২০২৩
*Some of the publications are in the printing process		

## Significant Publications of BARD Faculty Members at Home and Abroad during FY 2022-2023

1. **Ahmed, K. F.** & Hasan, M. K. (2023) Building My Village into a Town: Thoughts and Reality ISSN : 1997-1052 (Print) 2227-202X (Online)  
<https://societyandchange.com/home/journalDetails/481>
2. Bhattacharjee, Milan, K., Karim, A., & Rahman, M. Mizanur (Eds.). (2022). *Local Governance in Bangladesh: Realities, Challenges and Potentials*, Cumilla: BARD.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35782/JCPP.2023.2.06>.(Scopus indexed).
3. Karim, A., & Rahman, M. M. (2023). *Utilization of Block Grant of the Annual Development Programme: A Study of Four Upazila Parishads*, Dhaka: National Institute of Local Government(NILG). (Final Report submitted to NILG for publication).
4. Khan, A. R., Hussain, R., **Rahman, M. Mizanur**, (2022). Pathways to the Studies on Men and Masculinities in Bangladesh, *HUMANISMA: Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 06, No. 02, July – December, 2022. (Sinta, Garuda, DOAJ).
5. Korishi, Rushni; Biswas, Buddha Dev; & **Rahman, Mizanur** (2022). Citizen's Charter in Public Services: Development, Principles and Practice, *Britain International of Humanities and Social Sciences (BloHS) Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3, October 2022, PP. 557-563.
6. Nahar, Saifun (2022). *Application of Saemaul Spirit and Its Impact: An Assessment of Women Cooperatives in Bangladesh*. Journal of Saemaology, Vol. 7. No.2, PARK CHUNG HEE Saemaul Undong Institute, South Korea, pg. 01-30  
(<https://cando.yu.ac.kr/cando/journal/past.do>)
7. **Nandi, R.**, Kwak, S. Y., Lee, S. H., Sarker, A., Kim, H. J., Lee, D. J., ... & Kim, J. E. (2022). Dissipation characteristics of spirotetramat and its metabolites in two phenotypically different Korean vegetables under greenhouse conditions. *Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A*, 39(5), 964-976.
8. Rahman, Kazi Sonia (2022). Innovation in Rural Development in Bangladesh: A Case of Some Rural Development Institutions. *International Business & Economics Studies*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22158/ibes.v4n4p94>. SCHOLINK INC. ISSN 2640-9852 (Print) ISSN 2640-9860 (online).
9. Rahman, Kazi Sonia (2023). ICT Skills Assessing: A Case of Foundation Training Course Conducted by BARD. *SMS Journal of Entrepreneurship & Innovation published under Centre for Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Skill Development (CEISD), SMS Varanasi*.
10. Rahman, M. M. (2022). The Community Radios in Bangladesh: An Overview, *African-Asian Journal of Rural Development*, Volume 55, No.2, pp.7-37.
11. Rahman, M. M. (2023). Bangladesh's Community Radios: What They Broadcast and Who Listens, *The Journal of Community Positive Practices*, XXIII (2), 85-106.

12. Rahman, M. M. (2023). *Citizen's Effective Participation in the Decision Making Process of the Local Government Institution: The Case of Union Parishad*, Dhaka: National Institute of Local Government(NILG). (Final Report submitted to NILG for publication).
13. Sarker, A., Al Masud, M. A., Deepo, D. M., Das, K., **Nandi, R.**, Ansary, M. W. R., ... & Islam, T. (2023). Biological and green remediation of heavy metal contaminated water and soils: A state-of-the-art review. *Chemosphere*, 138861.
14. Sarker, A., Ghosh, M. K., Islam, T., Bilal, M., **Nandi, R.**, Raihan, M. L., ... & Kim, J. E. (2022). Sustainable food waste recycling for the circular economy in developing countries, with special reference to Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, 14(19), 12035.
15. Sarker, M. S. I., Hannan, M., Rasul, M. G., **Islam, A. A.**, Akter, T. & Shah, A. K. M. A. (2023). Nutrition and quality status of dry-salted Hilsa (*Tenualosa ilisha*) in the retail market of Bangladesh. *Food Research*. 7 (1): 128 – 134. [https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.7\(1\).606](https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.7(1).606)
16. Sarker, M. S. I., Hasan, M. M., Chowdhury, P., Rasul, M. G., Khan, M., Hossain, M. S., **Islam, A. A.** & Kamal, M. (2022). A review on blue economy in shrimp sector of Bangladesh. *Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Biology & Fisheries*. Vol. 26(6): 1215 – 1236. DOI: [10.21608/EJABF.2022.281432](https://doi.org/10.21608/EJABF.2022.281432)

## **Chapter- Four**

### **Annual Report On Training 2022-23**

## **1. Introduction**

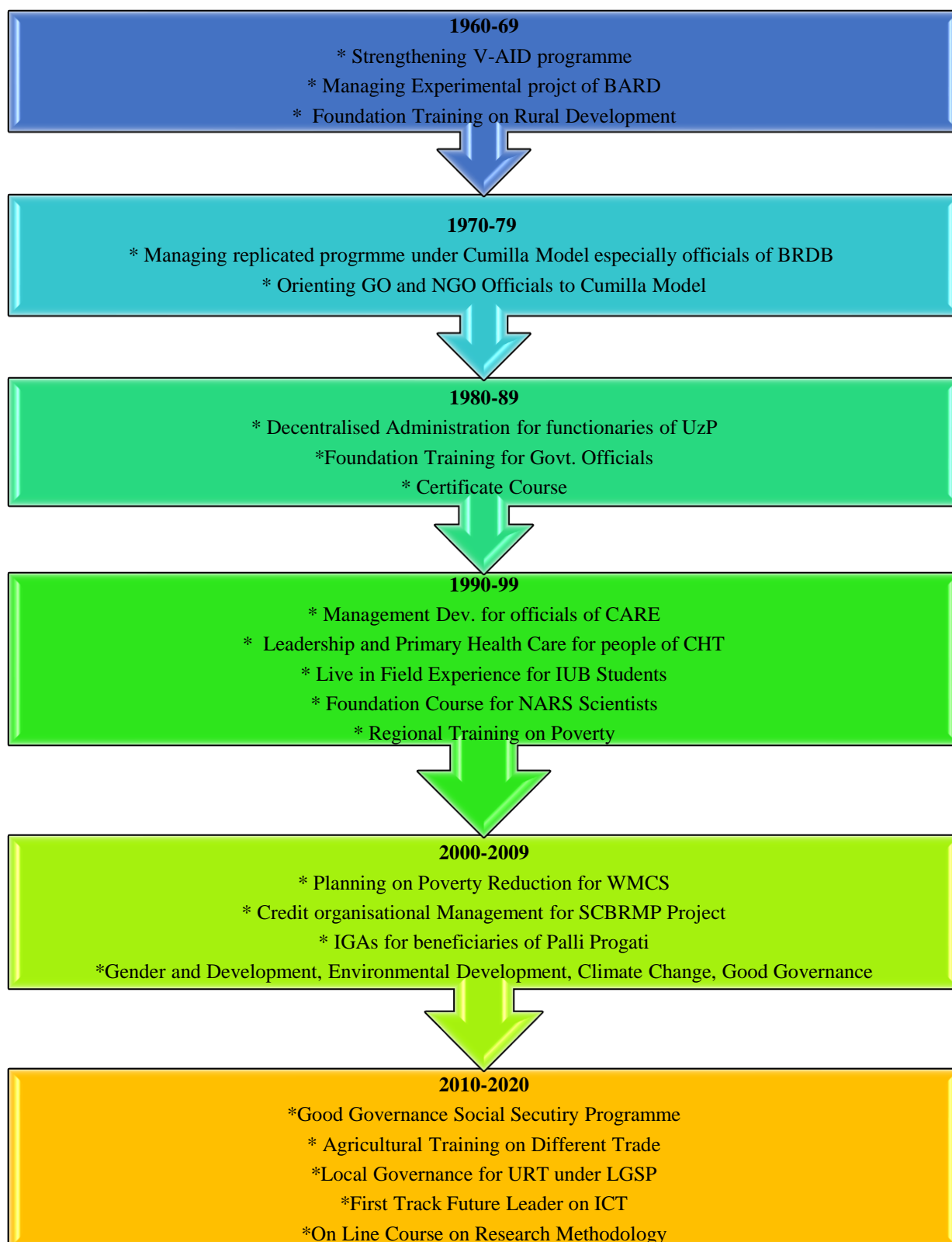
A journey from a developing country towards the middle-income country by necessitating systematic changes in production, distribution, and service delivery system in Bangladesh during the recent past. Along with other resources, no doubt human resources are playing a vital role in the process of this transformation. In accordance with this policy and priority changes at home and abroad, the perspective plan of Bangladesh has emphasized among others on utilization of labor supplied by poor and disadvantaged family by increasing their productivity, enhancing the competence of civil servants by increasing their professionalism & commitment and strengthening the capacity of local government especially in the area of exercising fiscal authority. The essence of SDGs has shifted the concern of the whole world from quantitative to qualitative change and it has emphasized generating productive and decent employment along with creating an accountable, transparent and effective institution of service delivery in the government sector. Training is widely used for improving productivity and strengthening capacity through transferring technology, sharing contemporary techniques of management and orienting administrative, legal, social and political reality in service delivery mechanism.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been imparting training to various types of development functionaries ranging from government & non-government officials to leaders and members of community organization and local government institutions since its inception in 1959. Training is one of the vital components of BARD, while research and action research are opted to make its training programme pragmatic and practical. Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, the eminent social scientist and Founding Director of BARD introduced these innovative approaches of works and BARD has been following this tradition of works. From 1959 to till now, BARD organized a total of 9,043 courses for a total of 3,10,736 participants. This report contains a detailed performance of training against the plan for 2022-23 and a draft training plan for 2023-24 in Table-3.

## **2. Changing Training Focus and Curriculum at BARD**

BARD is one of the leading training institutes in the public sector. As an autonomous institution, BARD has the responsibility to design its training curriculum according to the need of different clientele groups, reflecting the policy priority issues at home and abroad. Since its inception, BARD has shifted its training focus in terms of curriculum. The Academy was established to cater to the training needs of Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (V-AID) officials. Hence, its clientele were circle officers, development officers, Village Aid supervisors involved in implementing the V-AID programme.

In the early sixties, the Academy concentrated on strengthening the capacity of V-AID programme implementers. Side by side, the Academy was involved in experimenting with some development concepts in its social laboratory areas. After getting promising results, the then government decided to expand those programmes in more areas. Hence, the Academy got new



areas of training i.e. project management of experimental projects for the responsible project manager.

In addition, Academy was entrusted with the design of a Foundation Training Course on Rural Development for the civil servants. The four components of the **Cumilla model** were replicated all over the country in the late sixties and early seventies. In the seventies, Academy was very much busy for organizing training and orienting the organizational & management aspect of different components of the Cumilla model to government and non-government officials.

In the eighties, the training need related to the Cumilla model got minimised a lot. At that time, the introduction of the Upazila system created a new opportunity to arrange training for the elected representatives and officials of Upazila Parishad. BARD also introduced some training courses for the government and non-government officials on contemporary issues of development. Besides, BARD was also involved in imparting foundation training to the newly recruited government officials. So, a shift in training policy took place during the eighties. BPATC also used to send their trainees of Foundation Training Courses at BARD for a short duration to orient them in different aspects of rural development. Another shift was also observed in the nineties when BARD organized Foundation Training Course for the scientists of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and Administrative and Management Course for the senior scientists of NARS. In this decade, BARD also organized a series of training courses for the community leaders and community health workers of Chittagong Hill Tracts Districts. Apart from that, students of private and public universities came forward for studying rural livelihood in a more systematic way. With the help of Commonwealth Secretariat, BARD also started training course on rural poverty for the officials of commonwealth countries and SAARC officials under the auspices of SAARC countries.

BARD has continued this trend in the next two decades. Especially, Foundation Training Courses for the BCS (Health) officials, rural development attachment courses for the officials of different cadre services, attachment course for the university students, one or two regional training under the auspices of AARDO were the regular courses in every year. After the election of local government at Upazila level, BARD is entrusted with the responsibilities to train the functionaries of local government at the Upazila level of Chattogram and Sylhet Division. Along with this initiative, BARD also organized some short courses on poverty, governance, project management, social security programme, office management, and gender and development, etc. for different stakeholders of donor aided projects and initiatives. In last several years, BARD has been putting in lots of effort for imparting Foundation training for the different cadre of officials and the beneficiaries of Amar Bari Amar Khamar and Lalmai Moynamoti project on various trades of the

agricultural sector. Besides, BARD is also trying to accustom to the changing situation triggered by ICT by organizing training in that particular area.

So, it is clear from the above discussion that the focus of the training curriculum has changed a lot. Market demand, government policy, national priority, the expertise of faculty members, etc. played a pivotal role in bringing changes in curriculum. It can be mentioned here that BARD faculty members worked tirelessly in the seventies to train the officials related to implementing an experimental project of BARD. But in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, BARD handed over two projects namely Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) and Small Farmers Development Programme (SFDP) for replicating widely. But, a few training programme was organized for the officials related to implementing those projects by BARD. As a result, insights gained while experimenting with those projects in several years by BARD were not infused to the implementing officials of those projects.

### **3. Clientele of BARD's Training Programs**

Civil servants, officials involved in development works, leaders of village institutions & local government, students of higher studies are the major clientele of BARD. Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) regularly sends its trainees of Foundation Training Course for having first-hand knowledge of rural livelihood. Every year, in affiliation with sponsoring agencies, BARD organises training courses for its mandated clientele. The content of the training program has been shifted following the changes in demand of market, policy, technology, etc. This has created an opportunity for BARD to be competitive and innovative in designing and organizing training courses. In the recent past, BARD got a considerable number of participants from DGHS, LGED, MoPA, MoWCA, BARC, MJF, WDB and AARDO. Increased demand is observed among the students of public universities specially Bangladesh University of Professional (BUP), University of Chittagong. Last year, BARD has got new groups of participants from RAJUK, BRDB, WDB, CBHC, LDDP, NAEM, NAPD, BPATC, Totthoapa Project etc.

### **4. Training Calendar**

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



## 5. Training Methods

The 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, the government has emphasized on the use of participatory training methods in all training courses as much as possible to reduce dependency 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, brainstorming, 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 shows etc. The application of video conferencing in training has also been introduced and BARD has been organising video conference sessions with the renowned resource, persons and representatives of different organizations with the active . The sessions get conducted interactively under the leadership of our respected DG, BARD. Last year, a number of video conference were organized with the representatives of RDCD where the participants of IGA Training Courses gave their feedback about the outcome of the courses. Besides this, by using the zoom platform, many renowned resource persons conducted different sessions in the FTC, SFTC and other sponsored courses.

## 6. Training Management

Training Division is responsible for the overall coordination of training activities. The Division is headed by a Director, who is assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, and one Assistant Director. This Division is also supported by one Training Officer, one Section Officer and several 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 schedule, ensuring timely release of funds etc. Under the annual plan Course Administration of each training course is proposed by the Division and approved by the 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 programs to provide necessary inputs/materials and other logistic services for the smooth running of the training programs. The process of any sponsored training program 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 the course completion report along with a financial statement to the respective sponsoring agencies.

The Academy organized a total of **215** courses against a target of **137** and the actual number of participants of those courses was **9724** against the target of **5919** in 2022-23. The achievement of course organization in terms of the number of courses was **157%** and for the number of participants, the achievement was **164%**. (Table-1). The percentage of male and female participants being **60%** and **40%** respectively.

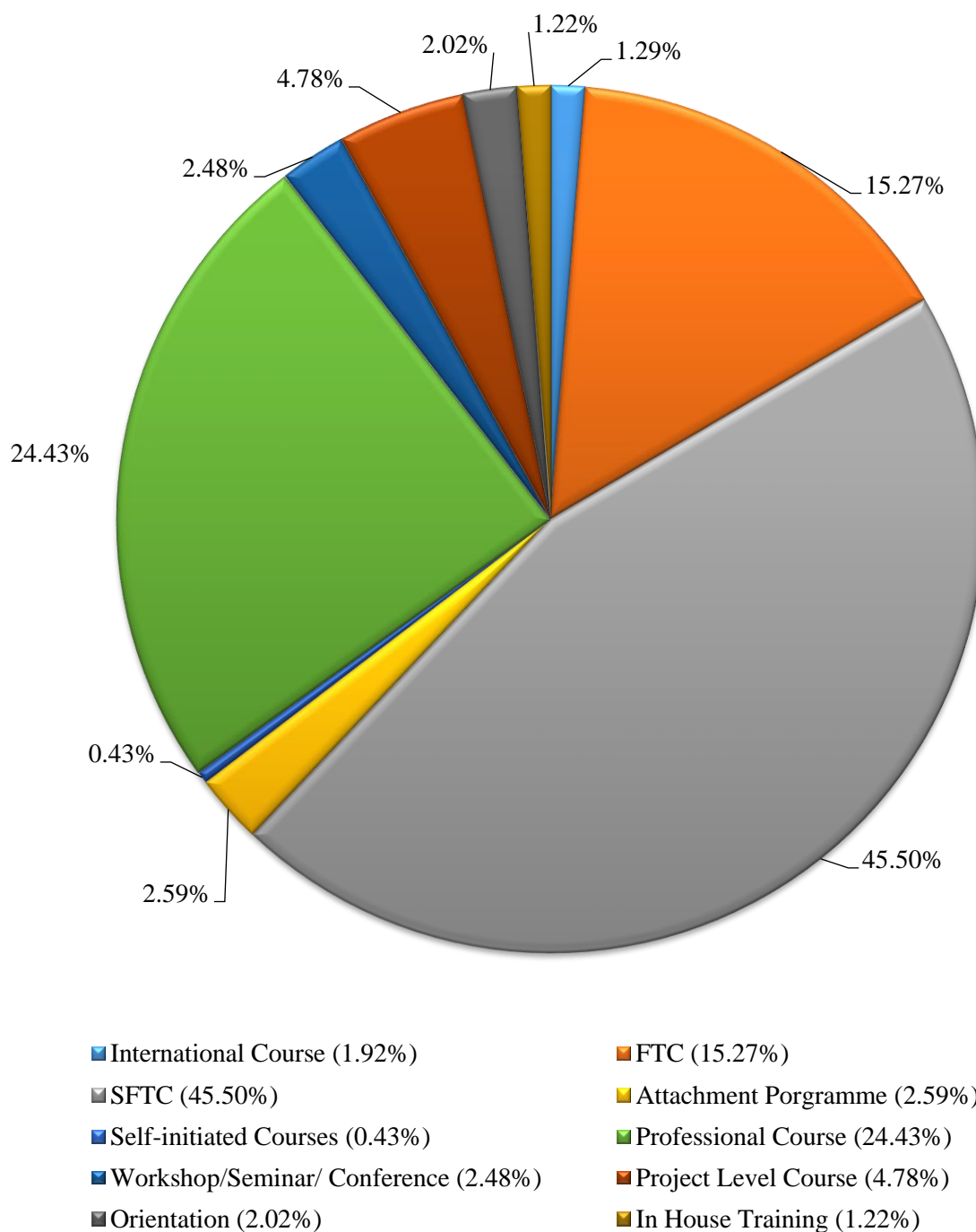
**Table-01: Achievement of Training against Plan during 2022-23**

Sl. No	Course Categoryj	Plan		Achievement		% of Achievement		Mandays
		Course	Participant	Course	Participant	Course	Participant	
<b>A</b>	<b>International Course</b>	2	80	5	221	250%	276%	1010
<b>B</b>	<b>National</b>							0
<b>B.1</b>	<b>FTC</b>	1	50	2	100	200%	200%	12000
<b>B.2</b>	<b>SFTC</b>	14	669	13	596	93%	89%	35760
<b>B.3</b>	<b>Attachment Porgramme</b>	6	320	9	543	150%	169%	2039
<b>B.4</b>	<b>Self-initiated Courses</b>	9	200	4	150	44%	75%	338
<b>B.5</b>	<b>Professional Course</b>	50	1500	97	3418	194%	227%	19199
<b>B.6</b>	<b>Workshop/Seminar/Conference</b>	10	800	24	1948	240%	244%	1948
<b>B.7</b>	<b>Project Level Course</b>	25	1000	19	590	76%	59%	3757
<b>B.8</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	10	1000	24	1590	240%	159%	1590
<b>B.9</b>	<b>In House Training</b>	10	300	18	568	180%	189%	956
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>5919</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>9724</b>	<b>157%</b>	<b>164%</b>	<b>78,597</b>

Source: Calculated from Annexure 01

A total of 78,597 man-days were used for organizing training during 2022-23. A close look at the utilization of man-days implies that major part of the man-days was used for imparting training to **Special Foundation Training Course (45.50%)**, **Professional Course (24.43%)**, **Foundation Training Course (15.27%)**. A short brief on different types of training is furnished below:

**Proportion of 78,597 Mandays utilised by Type of Course**



### **7.1. International Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops**

In 2022-23, under the joint sponsorship of Government of Bangladesh and African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) one Training Workshop on **“Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation”** was organized by BARD where total 15 participants from different countries attended on 04-16 February 2023. An international training course sponsored by CIRDAP on **‘Regional Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific’** was organized by BARD where total 18 participants from different countries attended on 04-25 November 2022. The **Eighth (8<sup>th</sup>) International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation** was organized by BARD under the joint sponsorship of Dhaka University & Stamford University where 130 Participants attended from different organization on 28-29 December 2022. Another two courses sponsored by FAO on **‘Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)’** was organized by BARD where 58 participants in total from different organizations attended on 29-31 October & 02-04 November 2022.

### **7.2 Foundation Training Courses /Special Foundation Training Courses**

Among the national level training courses, there were two four-month long Foundation Training course for BCS General Education Cadre officials sponsored by NAEM; one two-month long Special Foundation Training courses for the LGED Engineers; one two-month long Special Foundation Training courses for the Niport Officers; one two-month long Special Foundation Training courses for the Rajuk 10<sup>th</sup> Grade Officers and ten two-month long Special Foundation Training Courses for the BCS (Health) Cader Officials. It is worth mentioning that as a national training institute, BARD has an obligation to undertake some programs 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 2022-23 as well.

### **7.3 Attachment Programs on Rural Development**

A total 04 attachment courses on “Rural Development and Poverty Reduction” was organized for BCS Cadre officials attended foundation training courses at Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center (BPATC), National Academy for Planning and Development (NAPD) and National Agricultural Training Academy (NATA). 05 attachment courses on “Rural Development” were held for the students of Cumilla University, University of Chittagong; Bangladesh University of Propessional (BUP) and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University (BSMRSTU) in 2022-23 where a total of 543 participants were attended.

#### 7.4. Professional Courses

In 2022-23, BARD organized 97 professional training courses sponsored by various organizations for a total of 3418 participants. Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Community Based Health Care (CBHC), BRDB, Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance and Basic training courses for Information Service Assistant of Tottho Apa Project were the sponsoring agencies.

#### 7.5 Project Level Courses

A total of 19 project-level training courses were conducted which were sponsored by the BARD revenue projects namely **Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP); E-Parishad Project; Kawmi Madrasa Project; বার্ড ক্যাম্পাসে ট্রাইকোকম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও গবেষণা প্রদর্শনী শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বার্ড; টেকসই শিক্ষা ও উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প, বার্ড; জনসম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণ প্রকল্প, বার্ড; গ্রামীণ বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীকে কমিউনিটির অংশগ্রহণে সহায়তা প্রদান জোরদারকরণ' শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বার্ড; where 590 beneficiaries and functionaries of these projects attended.**

#### 7.6 Self-Initiated Training Courses

BARD offers self-initiated 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 2022-23, BARD organized only four self-initiated training course on 'Development Management' for Officers of SME Foundation; Training Course on 'Project Planning on Food and Nutrition' for the students of Dhaka University; Training Course on 'মানসম্মত শিক্ষাদান পদ্ধতি ও স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন' for teachers of various educational institute; 'Development Project Planning & Management' for GOs & NGOs.

**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	03	
6.	Training of Trainers (ToT)	05	Training Division
7.	Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers	18	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	Rural Economics and Management Division
14.	Development Management	05	
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

### 7.7 In-house Training Courses

Last year, BARD organized 18 In-house training courses for the capacity building of the Academy's Faculties and others all employees. The training courses were related, 'শুদ্ধাচার'; 'নাগরিক সেবায় উদ্ভাবনী ধারণা ও সেবা সহজীকরণ'; 'অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা এবং জিআরএস সফটওয়্যার' এবং 'সিটিজেন চার্টার/সেবা প্রদান প্রতিশ্রুতি' etc.

## 7.8 Orientation Programmes for Students and Others

In 2022-2023 BARD organized **24** orientation Programmes where **1590 Participant attended from** the Government College of Physical Education, Dhaka; Noakhali Science and Technology University; Jagannath University, Dhaka; Land Record and Survey Department, Bangladesh; University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka; Government Brajalal College, Khulna; First Security Islaml Bank Ltd.; Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka; Eden Mohila College, Dhaka; Comilla University; Dhaka University; Begum Badrunessa Government Girls' College; Sylhet Agricultural University; Shanto-Mariam University; Gono Bishwabidyalay; Feni Girls' Cadet College; Bangladesh Bank Training Academy; North South University; National Institute Of Advanced Nursing Education & Research (NIANER); Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS); Independent University of Bangladesh (IUB). 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 the dissemination of rural development messages to the new generation.

## 7.9 Workshops, Seminars and Conferences

The Academy organized a number of important Workshops, Seminars and Conference which are as follows:

1. “বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি অবহিতকরণ বিষয়ক” কর্মশালা
2. “Promoting Sustainable Rural Livelihood for Empowerment of Rural Women” শীর্ষক কোর্স কারিকুলাম রিভিউ কর্মশালা
3. “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)” শীর্ষক কর্মশালা
4. “ল্যান্ডস্কেপিং ও মাস্টার প্ল্যান রিভিউ” শীর্ষক কর্মশালা
5. “জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা দিবস উপলক্ষ্যে বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য সহায়তা” বিষয়ক ক্যাম্পেইন কর্মশালা
6. “উপজেলা পরিষদের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা ও প্রণয়ন: সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা” বিষয়ক কর্মশালা
7. “সেবা প্রদান প্রতিশ্রুতি” বিষয়ক কর্মশালা
8. “Program on Prospects of 4IR Technologies in Rural and Agriculture Sector Development” বিষয়ক কর্মশালা
9. “বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা চুক্তি ২০২২-২৩ পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী লার্নিং সেশন পরিচালনা” বিষয়ক কর্মশালা
10. “ড. আখতার হামিদ খান: তাঁর জীবন, কর্ম, পল্লী উন্নয়ন দর্শন ও বর্তমান প্রাসঙ্গিকতা” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
11. “মুজিবস বাংলাদেশঃ পল্লী উন্নয়নে গ্রামীণ পর্যটনের ভূমিকা” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
12. “কুমিল্লা ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল কোঅপারেটিভ সোসাইটি (সিআইসিএস)-এর ক্রিমারি কারখানা আধুনিকায়ন” বিষয়ক সেমিনার

13. “মৎস্য খাদ্যের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি মোকাবেলায় সহজপ্রাপ্য উপাদান ব্যবহার ও প্রাকৃতিক পদ্ধতিতে লাগসই খাদ্য সংস্থান” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
14. “আগামী দশকের উন্নয়ন ভাবনা: বার্ডের করণীয়” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
15. “স্মার্ট বাংলাদেশের জন্য স্মার্ট স্থানীয় সরকার” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
16. “সমলয় ভিত্তিক কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ: সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
17. “নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে টেকসই কৃষি উন্নয়ন” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
18. “গ্রামীণ বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রমে বার্ডের ও অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের অভিজ্ঞতাঃ প্যানেল আলোচনা” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
19. “বার্ডের নারী উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের অর্জিত অভিজ্ঞতা ও ফলাফল এবং ডিজিটাল প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর উদ্ভাবন কার্যক্রমে নারীদের সম্পৃক্তকরণে ভবিষ্যৎ করণীয়” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
20. “টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে লালমাই-ময়নামতি কর্মসূচির ভূমিকা” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
21. “Fourth Revolution for Inclusive Development Challenges and Way Forward” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
22. “Research Highlights of BARD:2023” শীর্ষক সেমিনার
23. বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা সম্মেলন ২০২২-২০২৩, বার্ড
24. মশিআপুউ প্রকল্পের বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা সম্মেলন

## 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. In the reporting year (2022-23), 51 institutions used physical facilities of BARD.

## 9. Proposed Training Plan (2023-24)

Based on 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 before 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 (2023-24). In the present APC also, more proposals are expected from the participants representing various organizations. There is scope to accommodate these demands in the training plan of BARD which will be formulated in a business session and finalized in the subsequent plenary session. The tentative training plan for 2023-24 is shown in Table-3.



**Table-3: The Tentative Training Plan for 2023-2024.**

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	Number of Courses	Duration of the Course (Days)	Number of Participants	Sponsor
<b>A</b>	<b>International</b>				
1	International Training Workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals : Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation	1	12	20	AARDO
2	International Training Programme for the Participants of the CIRDAP Member Countries	1	20	30	CIRDAP
3	9 <sup>th</sup> International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment	1	2	100	BARD, DU, Stamford University
<b>Total =</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>150</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>FTC/SFTC/Attachment Courses</b>				
1	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	16	60	800	DGHS
2	Special Foundation Training Course for LGED Engineers	1	60	40	LGED
3	Attachment Program for University Students	3	5	180	CU, CoU, RU, NSU
4	Attachment Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for BCS Cadre Officials	6	5	300	MoPA/BPATC/NAEM/NATA
<b>Total =</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1320</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>Professional Training Courses</b>				
1	Self-initiated Training Course*	8	--	200	BARD
2	Training Courses Sponsored by Other Organizations	10	3, 5	300	BRDB, NCC, CCC, BGDCL, etc
3	Training Courses for Information Service Officer/Assistant	8	3, 5	380	Tottho Apa Project, Jatioyo Mohila Songstha
4	Refresher Training Courses for Community Health Care Provider (CHCP)	75	6	3000	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
5	ToT Training Course on PG & FFS Management for Leed Farmers	50	3	1500	LDDP
6	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	10	1, 2	800	BARD
7	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries of BARD Projects	20	3, 5, 10	600	Revenue Projects, BARD
8	Orientation Program on Rural Development for various organizations	10	1	1000	GOs/NGOs/University
9	In-house Training Courses	10	3, 5	300	BARD
<b>Total =</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8080</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Gross Total</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>9550</b>	<b>--</b>

### 10. Proposed Project Level Training Courses for 2023-24.

Sl. No.	Course Title	Project
১	১.১। ভিত্তি জরিপ পরিচালনায় তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীদের প্রশিক্ষণ	জনসম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণ প্রকল্প, বার্ড
	১.২। 'ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি ও সচিবদের এসডিজি অবহিতকরণ' শীর্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচি	
	১.৩। 'কাশিনগর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি ও সচিবের জন্য প্রকল্প প্রনয়ণের সক্ষমতা তৈরী' শীর্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স	
	১.৪। 'এসডিজি স্থানীয় করণের রূপরেখা প্রনয়ণ ও করণীয়' শীর্ষক কর্মশালা	
২	২.১। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ম্যানেজমেন্ট সফটওয়্যার পরিচালনার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্টদের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স	ই-পরিষদ প্রকল্প
	২.২। গ্রামীণ তরুন-তরুণীদের জন্য ফ্রি-ল্যান্সিং ও উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক এডভান্স কোর্স	

### 11. Proposed BARD Initiated Training Courses for 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Course	Duration (Working Days)	Responsible Divisions
1.	Development Project Planning and Management(DPPM)	14-18 Jan. 2024 (05 Days)	Project Division
2.	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Project	11-15 Feb. 2024 (05 Days)	
3.	Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers	04-21 Dec. 2023 (18 Days)	Research Division
4.	Development Management	03-07 Dec. 2023 (05 Days)	Rural Economics and Management Division
5.	টেকসই উন্নয়নে মানসম্মত শিক্ষাদান পদ্ধতি ও উন্নয়ন	10-14 Sept. 2023 (05 Days)	Rural Sociology and Demography Division
6.	Sustainable Rural Livelihood for Women Empowerment	15-19 Oct. 2023 (05 Days)	
7.	Emotional Intelligence for Leadership and Social Values Development	05-09 Nov. 2023 (05 Days)	
8.	চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশনের নির্বাচিত কাউন্সিলরদের আইন, নগর উন্নয়ন ও পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স	02-06 Dec. 2023 (05 Days)	Rural Administration and Local Government Division

**11. Actions Taken against the comments of last APC:** Last year, participants made 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	BARD could design technology based training on agriculture	An action research on “Agriculture Mechanization” is being conducted by BARD which involves implementation of modern technology in agricultural cultivation and production. The experience and practical knowledge is continuously being disseminated to the beneficiaries through training
02	BARD could organize more international training courses and suggested to arrange atleast three AARDO training courses every year	BARD organized five international training courses in the last financial year. BARD has been in regular touch with AARDO to increase the number of training courses from one to three provided with both parties interest are met.
03	Atleast nine self initiated courses should be organised every year	Last year, four self initiated training courses were organized which was below par the recommendation. This was due to the heavy load of sponsored training courses, namely Foundation Training Course, Special Foundation Training course and Refreshers’ training for CHCP, all of which are mandated national training programs.
04	Waste management and entrepreneurship development addressing agricultural technology by involving Local Government representatives	A number of training courses for entrepreneurship development was arranged. The root level people involved with agricultural activities were the main beneficiaries of these training programs.
05	ToT for newly recruited faculty members	A number of training programs was held for newly recruited faculty members, i.e Development Project Planning and Management (DPDM), Office Management, Training on various government new policies like APA, NIS, D-nothi etc.

## 12. Some Observations and Concluding Remarks

- a) Last year, BARD employed a blend of both physical and online training method in some training courses. Consequently, the trainees of those specific courses had the privilege to attend training sessions of highly recognised and resourceful trainers and dignitaries.
- b) Like the preceding year, the academy is expected to remain vibrant in the training area in the current year as well. Trainees from different sponsoring agencies will come and BARD will take the load of organizing series of courses.
- c) The Faculty members of BARD have developed some self-initiated training courses considering the national priorities and policy of the government. The concerned divisions of BARD will take initiatives to organize these self-initiated training courses.
- d) The fully operational new International Hostel and new Conference Building has added a new dimension in smooth operation of training activities. The infrastructure capacity buildup was a driving factor behind the overwhelming achievement in Training last year.
- e) In recent times, BARD has been facing the issue of lack of faculty members owing to number of reasons. As a result, it will be a tough task to maintain the rigorous training activities along with two other mandated work areas of BARD- Research and Action Research.
- f) Community Clinic, which is one of the **“Ten Special Initiatives”** of the Honorable Prime Minister; working towards the primary health care of root level people. Recently, this special initiative has achieved the recognition of the United Nations (UN). Last year BARD provided “Refreshers Training” to **1720 Community Health Care Provider (CHCP)** which aligns with BARD’s true goal of working for rural people.

## Detailed Achievement of Courses and Participants against the Plan in the Year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	Target 2022-23			Achievement		Sponsor
		Number of Courses	Duration of the Course (Days)	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Numbers of Participants	
A	International						
1	International Training Workshop on “Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation”	1	8	50	1	15	AARDO
2	‘Regional Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia nad the Pacific’	1	8	30	1	18	CIRDAP
3	8th International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment	0	0	0	1	130	BARD, DU, Stamford University
4	‘Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)	0	0	0	2	58	FAO
Total =		2	--	80	5	221	
B	National - FTC/SFTC/ Attachment Programme						
1	Foundation Training Course for BCS (General Education) Cadre Officials	1	120	50	2	100	NAEM
2	Special Foundation Training Course for NIPORT Faculty/Officials	1	60	29	1	29	NIPORT
3	Special Foundation Training Course for RAJUK Officials	0	0	0	1	26	RAJUK
4	Special Foundation Training Course for LGED Engineers	1	60	40	1	40	LGED
6	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	12	60	600	10	501	DGHS
5	Attachment Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for BCS Cadre Officials	4	5	200	4	161	CU/CoU/BUP/BSMRST U
6	Attachment Program for University Students	2	5	120	5	382	BPATC/NATA/NAPD
Total =		21	310	1039	24	1239	
C							
1	Self-initiated Training Course*	9	--	200	4	150	BARD
2	Training Courses Sponsored by Other Organizations	10	5	250	55	2144	NCC, Sonali Bank, ERD, CHCP, BRDB, etc
3	Training Courses for Information Service Officer/Assistant	10	3	500	10	497	Tottho Apa
4	Advanced Training on Enterprise Development in Flood prone Areas	10	3	250	4	99	Water Development Board
5	ToT Training Course on FFS Management for LSP & ULO	20	10	500	28	678	LDDP Project
6	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	10	1	800	24	1948	BARD
7	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries of BARD Projects	25	3-10	1000	19	590	Revenue Projects, BARD
8	Orientation Program on Rural Development for various organizations	10	1	1000	24	1590	GOs/NGOs/University
9	In-house Training Courses	10	3-5	300	18	568	BARD
Total =		114	--	4800	186	8264	
Gross Total		137	--	5919	215	9724	--

## Detailed Accomplishment of Training Performance of BARD 2022-23

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	5	5	
<b>INTERNATIONAL COURSES</b>							
<b>A.</b>	<b>International Training Courses</b>						
1	Training course on ‘Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)’ 1 <sup>st</sup> Batch	29-31 October 2022	FAO	22	7	29	Mr. Ms.
2	Training course on ‘Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)’ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch	02-04 November 2022	FAO	26	3	29	Mr. Ms.
3	Training course on ‘Regional Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific’	04-25 November 2022	CIRDAP	9	9	18	Dr. Mr. Mr.
4	International Training Workshop on “Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation”	04-16 February 2023	BARD & AARDO	14	1	15	Dr. Ms. Mr.
<b>B.</b>	<b>International Conference</b>						
1	8 <sup>th</sup> International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment	28-29 December 2022	BARD, DU, Stamford University	93	37	130	Ms. Mr.
<b>NATIONAL LEVEL COURSES</b>							
<b>A.</b>	<b>Foundation Training Course/ Special Foundation Training Course/In-House Course</b>						
<b>1</b>	<b>Foundation Training Course</b>						
1.1	187 <sup>th</sup> FTC (BCS General Education)	20 November 2022 - 19 March 2023	NAEM	35	15	50	Ms. Mr. Ms.
1.2	189 <sup>th</sup> FTC (BCS General Education)	30 January - 29 May 2023	NAEM	29	21	50	Ms. Ms. Mr.
<b>2</b>	<b>Special Foundation Training Course</b>						
2.1	149 <sup>th</sup> Foundation Training Course	18 July - 15 September 2022	NIPORT	28	1	29	Dr. Mr.
2.2	150 <sup>th</sup> Special Foundation Training Course	01 August - 29 September 2022	Department of Health	28	22	50	Dr. Mr.
2.3	151 <sup>st</sup> Special Foundation Training Course	01 August - 29 September 2022	Department of Health	29	21	50	Ms. Dr. Mr.
2.4	152 <sup>nd</sup> SFTC (LGED Engineers)	18 September - 16 November 2022	LGED	34	6	40	Dr. Mr.
2.5	153 <sup>rd</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	02 October - 30 November 2022	DGHS	34	17	51	Ms. Mr.
2.6	154 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	02 October - 30 November 2022	DGHS	35	15	50	Mr. Mr.
2.7	155 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	31 December 2022 - 28 February 2023	DGHS	27	23	50	Mr. Kazi
2.8	156 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	31 December 2022 - 28 February 2023	DGHS	35	15	50	Mr. Ms.
2.9	157 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	12 March -10 May 2023	DGHS	26	24	50	Dr. Ms.
2.10	158 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	20 March -18 May 2023	DGHS	34	16	50	Ms. Mr.
2.11	159 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	16 April - 14 June 2023	DGHS	32	18	50	Dr. Mr.
2.12	160 <sup>th</sup> SFTC (BCS Health)	9 April - 7 June 2023	DGHS	29	21	50	Dr. Mr.
2.13	161 <sup>th</sup> SFTC	21 May -19 July 2023	RAJUK	26	0	26	Dr. Mr.
<b>3</b>	<b>In-house Training Course</b>						
3.1	Induction Training Course	01-30 August 2022	BARD	10	0	10	Mr.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
							Mr.
3.2	Training course on ‘নবনিযুক্ত কর্মচারীদের অবহিতকরণ প্রশিক্ষণ’	19-22 & 26 December 2022	BARD	44	5	49	Mr. Ms.
3.3	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	08 September 2022	BARD	27	3	30	Ms.
3.4	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	14 September 2022	BARD	15	15	30	Ms.
3.5	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	27 October 2022	BARD	33	9	42	Ms.
3.6	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	01 November 2022	BARD	27	3	30	Dr. I
3.7	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 November 2022	BARD	25	1	26	Kazi
3.8	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (6 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	09 March 2023	BARD	22	8	30	Mr. Asst
3.9	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (7 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	15 March 2023	BARD	31	5	36	Mr.
3.10	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (8 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08 June 2023	BARD	20	8	28	Mr.
3.11	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (9 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	11 June 2023	BARD	24	5	29	Mr.
3.12	Training Workshop on ‘শুদ্ধাচার’ (10 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	12 June 2023	BARD	27	2	29	Mr.
3.13	Training Workshop on ‘নাগরিক সেবায় উদ্ভাবনী ধারণা ও সেবা সহজীকরণ’	29-30 March 2023	BARD	37	0	37	Kazi Ms.
3.14	Integrated Service Delivery System: Component-04	24 May 2023	BARD	35	12	47	Ms.
3.15	Integrated Service Delivery System: Component-05	25 May 2023	BARD	16	09	25	Ms.
3.16	Training Workshop on ‘অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা এবং জিআরএস সফটওয়্যার’ (1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	25 June 2023	BARD	46	14	60	Mr.
3.17	Training Workshop on ‘সিটিজেন চার্টার’	25 June 2023	BARD	25	5	30	Mr.
<b>B. 1</b>	<b>Professional/Job Training Course</b> <b>Bard Initiated Course</b>						
1.1	Training Course for Officers of SME Foundation ‘Development Management’	18-22 September 2022	BARD	13	2	15	Ms. Mr.
1.2	Training Course on “Project Planning on Food and Nutrition”	12 January 2023	DU	36	25	61	Dr. S Mr.
1.3	Training Course on “মানসম্মত শিক্ষাদান পদ্ধতি ও স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন”	24-25 February 2023	BARD	38	18	56	Ms. Ms.
1.4	Development Project Planning & Management	12-16 March 2023	BARD	18	0	18	Ms. Mr.
<b>2</b>	<b>Course Sponsored By Outside Agencies</b>						
2.1	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for the officials of Sonali Bank Training Institute & Sonali Bank Staff College	19-21 December 2022	Sonali Bank Training Institute & Sonali Bank Staff College	21	9	30	Dr. S Ms.
2.2	Training Course on “Administrative Structure, Urban Planning and Development Projects and Financial Management”	28-30 July 2022	Narayanganj City Corporation	20	7	27	Ms. Mr.
2.3	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	17-19 July 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	49	49	Mr. Mr.
2.4	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	21-23 July 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	49	49	Dr. A Mr.
2.5	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	25-27 July 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	49	49	Dr. I Dr. I
2.6	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	01-03 August 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Mr. Ms.
2.7	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10-12 August 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Mr. Mr.
2.8	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (6 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	11-13 September 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Ms. Kazi
2.9	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (7 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	23-25 August 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Dr. I Ms.
2.10	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (8 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	27-29 August 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Dr. S Mr.
2.11	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (9 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	30 August - 01 September 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	50	Dr. S Mr.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
2.12	'Refreshers' Training Course for Information Service Officers And Information Service Assistants (10 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	05-07 September 2022	Tottho Apa Project	0	50	<b>50</b>	Ms. Mr.
2.13	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	18-27 September 2022	LDDP	19	6	<b>25</b>	Dr. A. Ms.
2.14	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	18-27 September 2022	LDDP	18	7	<b>25</b>	Ms. Ms.
2.15	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	02-11 October 2022	LDDP	19	6	<b>25</b>	Mr. Mr.
2.16	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	02-11 October 2022	LDDP	18	7	<b>25</b>	Dr. I. Ms.
2.17	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	22-31 October 2022	LDDP	21	4	<b>25</b>	Mr. Kazi
2.18	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (6 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	22-31 October 2022	LDDP	22	3	<b>25</b>	Ms. Mr.
2.19	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (7 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-17 November 2022	LDDP	21	4	<b>25</b>	Dr. S. Mr.
2.20	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (8 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-17 November 2022	LDDP	16	9	<b>25</b>	Mr. Kazi
2.21	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (9 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	21-30 November 2022	LDDP	15	10	<b>25</b>	Dr. S. Dr. I.
2.22	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (10 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	21-30 November 2022	LDDP	17	8	<b>25</b>	Dr. M. Mr.
2.23	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (11 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	07-16 December 2022	LDDP	13	12	<b>25</b>	Dr. I. Mr.
2.24	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (12 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	07-16 December 2022	LDDP	19	6	<b>25</b>	Ms. Mr.
2.25	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (13 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10-19 January 2023	LDDP	21	2	<b>23</b>	Dr. S. Ms.
2.26	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (14 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10-19 January 2023	LDDP	17	6	<b>23</b>	Mr. Mr.
2.27	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (15 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10-19 January 2023	LDDP	18	7	<b>25</b>	Ms. Mr.
2.28	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (16 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10-19 January 2023	LDDP	14	10	<b>24</b>	Mr. Mr.
2.29	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (17 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	20-29 January 2023	LDDP	15	9	<b>24</b>	Mr. Ms.
2.30	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (18 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	20-29 January 2023	LDDP	14	11	<b>25</b>	Mr. Ms.
2.31	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (19 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	20-29 January 2023	LDDP	17	8	<b>25</b>	Kazi Ms.
2.32	Training Course on ‘Training of Trainers (TOT)’ (20 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	20-29 January 2023	LDDP	17	8	<b>25</b>	Mr. Ms.
2.33	“Leadership Development Training of Water Management Organizations (WMO’s)” (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	23-25 November 2022	Bangladesh Water Development Board	19	6	<b>25</b>	Mr. Mr.
2.34	“Leadership Development Training of Water Management Organizations (WMO’s)” (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	01-03 December 2022	Bangladesh Water Development Board	23	1	<b>24</b>	Dr. S. Mr.
2.35	“Leadership Development Training of Water Management Organizations (WMO’s)” (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	06-08 December 2022	Bangladesh Water Development Board	20	5	<b>25</b>	Dr. I. Ms.
2.36	“Leadership Development Training of Water Management Organizations (WMO’s)” (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06-08 December 2022	Bangladesh Water Development Board	24	1	<b>25</b>	Dr. M. Mr.
2.37	Training for Trainers (ToT)’ Course for BCS Livestock Officers (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	18-22 December 2022	LDDP	21	4	<b>25</b>	Dr. A. Kazi
2.38	Training for Trainers (ToT)’ Course BCS Livestock Officers (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	18-22 December 2022	LDDP	15	7	<b>22</b>	Dr. I. Dr. I.
2.39	Training for Trainers (ToT)’ Course for BCS Livestock Officers (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	08-12 January 2023	LDDP	20	4	<b>24</b>	Mr. Ms.



Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
2.40	Training for Trainers (ToT)' Course for BCS Livestock Officers (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	22-26 January 2023	LDDP	21	4	25	Dr. S. Mr.
2.42	Training for Trainers (ToT)' Course for BCS Livestock Officers (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	12-16 March 2023	LDDP	23	0	23	Mr. Ms.
2.43	Training for Trainers (ToT)' Course for BCS Livestock Officers (6 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	12-16 March 2023	LDDP	24	0	24	Ms. Mr.
2.44	Training for Trainers (ToT)' Course for BCS Livestock Officers (7 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	21-25 May 2023	LDDP	16	2	18	Dr. S. Mr.
2.45	Training for Trainers (ToT) Training Course for BCS Livestock Officers (8 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	21-25 May 2023	LDDP	19	4	23	Ms. Kazi
2.46	Training Course on “Promote Sustainable Practice in Safe Vegetable Chain Development”	23 January 2023	SEP Project, PAGE NGO	15	0	15	Mr.
2.47	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for the officials of the Ministry of Religion (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	01-03 March 2023	Ministry of Religion	27	6	33	Dr. S. Mr.
2.48	‘Refreshers’ Training Course for the officials of the Ministry of Religion (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	04-06 March 2023	Ministry of Religion	26	5	31	Dr. M. Ms.
2.49	Training Course on ‘Role of Government Officials in Building Smart Bangladesh’	10-12 June 2023	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges	28	2	30	Dr. S. Dr. I.
2.50	Training Course on Office Management for Officials of ERD	16-17 June 2023	ERD, MoF	24	2	26	Ms.
2.51	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	01-06 April 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
2.52	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	01-06 April 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
2.53	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	01-06 April 2023	CBHC	24	16	40	Mr.
2.54	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	01-06 April 2023	CBHC	23	17	40	Mr.
2.55	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-13 April 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
2.56	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (6 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-13 April 2023	CBHC	19	21	40	Mr. Asst.
2.57	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (7 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-13 April 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
2.58	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (8 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	08-13 April 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Kazi
2.59	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (9 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	29 April-4 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
2.60	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (10 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	29 April-4 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr. Asst.
2.61	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (11 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	29 April-4 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
2.62	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (12 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	29 April-4 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
2.63	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (13 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06-11 May 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
2.64	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (14 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06-11 May 2023	CBHC	22	18	40	Mr.
2.65	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (15 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06-11 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
2.66	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (16 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06-11 May 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
2.67	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (17 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06 - 11 May 2023	CBHC	23	17	40	Mr.
2.68	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (18 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06 - 11 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
69	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (19 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06 - 11 May 2023	CBHC	22	18	40	Mr.
70	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (20 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	06 - 11 May 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
71	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (21 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13 - 18 May 2023	CBHC	22	18	40	Mr.
72	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (22 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13 - 18 May 2023	CBHC	23	17	40	Mr.
73	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (23 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13 - 18 May 2023	CBHC	23	17	40	Mr.
74	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (24 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13 - 18 May 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
75	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (25 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	27 May-01 June 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
76	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (26 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	27 May-01 June 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
77	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (27 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	27 May-01 June 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
78	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (28 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	27 May-01 June 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
79	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (29 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 - 08 June 2023	CBHC	27	13	40	Mr.
80	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (30 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 - 08 June 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr.
81	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (31 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 - 08 June 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
82	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (32 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 - 08 June 2023	CBHC	16	24	40	Mr. Asst
83	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (33 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	03 - 08 June 2023	CBHC	24	16	40	Mr.
84	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (34 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 - 15 June 2023	CBHC	23	17	40	Mr.
85	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (35 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 - 15 June 2023	CBHC	26	14	40	Mr.
86	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (36 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 - 15 June 2023	CBHC	22	18	40	Mr.
87	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (37 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 - 15 June 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
88	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (38 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 - 15 June 2023	CBHC	20	20	40	Mr.
89	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (39 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	17 - 22 June 2023	CBHC	21	19	40	Mr. Asst
90	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (40 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	17 - 22 June 2023	CBHC	16	24	40	Mr.
91	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (41 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	17 - 22 June 2023	CBHC	15	25	40	Mr.
92	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (42 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	17 - 22 June 2023	CBHC	18	22	40	Mr.
93	Refreshers Training Course for CHCP (43 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	17 - 22 June 2023	CBHC	22	18	40	Mr.
94	Training Course on Project & Office Management for Accountant, of BRDB (1 <sup>st</sup> Batch)	03-05 June 2023	BRDB	38	6	44	Dr. I
95	Training Course on Project & Office Management for Accountant, of BRDB (2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	10-12 June 2023	BRDB	39	5	44	Ms.
96	Training Course on Project & Office Management for Fild Organizer, of BRDB (3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch)	10-12 June 2023	BRDB	35	9	44	Mr.
97	Training Course on Project & Office Management for Fild Organizer, of BRDB (4 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13-15 June 2023	BRDB	21	29	50	Ms.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
2.98	Training Course on Project & Office Management for Project Officers of BRDB (5 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	13-15 June 2023	BRDB	26	24	50	Ms.
<b>C.1</b>	<b>Attachment Programme/ Orientation Course/Guided Visit Attachment Programme/ IUB, UNI, BPATC, NAEM, NAPD.</b>						
1.1	Attachment Training Course on 'Rural Development'	30 August- 02 September 2022	Comilla University	34	23	57	Mr.
1.2	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	18-22 December 2022	BPATC	26	15	41	Ms. Ms.
1.3	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	01-05 January 2023	NATA	27	13	40	Ms. Mr.
1.4	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	22-26 January 2023	NAPD	40	0	40	Dr. Mr.
1.5	Communication for Development (C4D)	09-12 February 2023	BUP	21	18	39	Mr. Mr.
1.6	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	21-23 February 2023	BSMRSTU	69	22	91	Dr. S. Mr.
1.7	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	25-27 February 2023	University of Chittagong	90	56	146	Ms. Mr.
1.8	Attachment Course on 'Research Methodology'	09-12 March 2023	BUP	30	19	49	Dr. Mr.
1.9	Attachment Course on 'Poverty Reduction and rural development'	14-18 May 2023	NAPD	40	0	40	Dr. M. Kazi
<b>2</b>	<b>Orientation Course</b>						
2.1	Orientation Training Course for Students of BPED, Government College of Physical Education, Dhaka	22 August 2022	Government College of Physical Education, Dhaka	111	23	134	Mr.
2.2	Orientation Training Course for Students of Management Information System, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Semester	22 August 2022	Noakhali Science and Technology University	18	27	45	Mr.
2.3	Orientation Training Course for Students of Public Administration Department, Jagannath University, Dhaka	17 September 2022	Jagannath University, Dhaka	40	34	74	Mr.
2.4	Orientation Course for the Officials of Land Record and Survey Department, Bangladesh	14 October 2022	Land Record and Survey Department, Bangladesh	27	21	48	Mr.
2.5	Orientation Course for the Student of Business Administration Department, University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka	15 October 2022	University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka	12	6	18	Mr.
2.6	Orientation Course for the Student of Geography And Environment Department, Government Brajalal College, Khulna	20 October 2022	Government Brajalal College, Khulna	33	12	45	Mr.
2.7	Orientation Course for Trainee Junior Officer 63 <sup>rd</sup> & 64 <sup>th</sup> Batch, First Security Islaml Bank Ltd.	02 November 2022	First Security Islaml Bank Ltd.	63	6	69	Mr.
2.8	Orientation Course for the Student of Public Administration Department, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka	06 November 2022	Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka	28	27	55	Mr.
2.9	Orientation Course for the Student of Eden Mohila College, Dhaka	03 December 2022	Eden Mohila College, Dhaka	0	121	121	Ms.
2.10	Orientation Course for the students of the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, Comilla University	03 January 2023	Comilla University	31	16	47	Ms.
2.11	Orientation Course for the students of the Department of Sociology, Dhaka University	18 January 2023	DU	26	44	70	Mr.
2.12	Orientation Course for the students of the Department of Statistics, Dhaka University	21 January 2023	DU	151	49	200	Dr. S.
2.13	Orientation Course for the students of Begum Badrunnessa Government Girls' College	12 February 2023	Begum Badrunnessa Government Girls' College	0	53	53	Ms.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
2.14	Orientation Course for the students of Sylhet Agricultural University	14-16 February 2023	Sylhet Agricultural University	20	25	<b>45</b>	Ms.
2.15	Orientation Course for the students of Shanto-Mariam University	18 February 2023	Shanto-Mariam University	46	72	<b>118</b>	Dr. S.
2.16	Orientation Course for the students of Gono Bishwabidyalay, Department of Sociology	09 March 2023	Gono Bishwabidyalay	30	26	<b>56</b>	Ms.
2.17	Orientation Course for the students of Feni Girls' Cadet College (14 <sup>th</sup> Batch)	10 March 2023	Feni Girls' Cadet College	0	54	<b>54</b>	Ms.
2.18	Orientation Course for 46 <sup>th</sup> FTC Trainees of the Bangladesh Bank Training Academy	16 March 2023	Bangladesh Bank Training Academy	48	8	<b>56</b>	Ms.
2.19	Orientation Course for the students of the University of Asia Pacific	19 March 2023	University of Asia Pacific	9	10	<b>19</b>	Ms.
2.20	Orientation Course for the students of the Department of Environment Science & Management, North South University	19 May 2023	North South University	26	17	<b>43</b>	Ms.
2.21	Orientation Course for the students of Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies Department, Dhaka University	20 May 2023	Dhaka University	56	44	<b>100</b>	Ms.
2.22	Orientation Course for the Trainees of Teacher Development Training Course of NIANER	16 June 2023	National Institute Of Advanced Nursing Education & Research (NIANER)	17	47	<b>64</b>	Ms.
2.23	Orientation Course for the Officials of Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS)	17 June 2023	Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS)	23	8	<b>31</b>	Ms.
2.24	Orientation Course on Rural Development for the students of IUB	16-17 June 2023	Independent University of Bangladesh (IUB)	14	11	<b>25</b>	Mr.
D.	<b>Workshop/Seminar/Conference</b>						
1	<b>Workshop</b>						
1.1	Workshop on Annual Performance Agreement (APA)	08 September 2022	BARD	48	15	<b>63</b>	Dr. Ms.
1.2	Workshop on 'Promoting Sustainable Rural Livelihood for Empowerment of Rural Women '	30 October 2022	BARD	18	22	<b>40</b>	Ms. Ms.
1.3	Workshop on 'Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)'	24 November 2022	IPDI Foundation	58	28	<b>86</b>	Ms.
1.4	Workshop on 'ল্যান্ডস্কেপিং ও মাস্টার প্ল্যান রিভিউ'	03 December 2022	BARD	34	11	<b>45</b>	Dr. Mr.
1.5	Workshop on “জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা দিবস উপলক্ষ্যে বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য সহায়তা বিষয়ক ক্যাম্পেইন”	02 February 2023	BARD	04	21	<b>25</b>	Kazi Ms.
1.6	Workshop on “উপজেলা পরিষদের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা ও প্রণয়ন: সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা”	04 March 2023	BARD	19	13	<b>32</b>	Ms. Mr.
1.7	Workshop on “সেবা প্রদান প্রতিশ্রুতি”	15 March 2023	BARD	21	6	<b>27</b>	Mr.
1.8	Workshop Program on Prospects of 4IR Technologies in Rural and Agriculture Sector Development	11 May 2023	BARD	36	10	<b>46</b>	Ms. Kazi
1.9	Workshop on ‘বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা চুক্তি ২০২২-২৩ পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী লার্নিং সেশন পরিচালনা’	10 June 2023	BARD	30	8	<b>38</b>	Dr. Ms.
2	<b>Seminar</b>						
2.1	Seminar on ‘ড. আখতার হামিদ খাঁন: তাঁর জীবন, কর্ম, পল্লী উন্নয়ন দর্শন ও বর্তমান প্রাসঙ্গিকতা’	18 July 2022	BARD	257	60	<b>317</b>	Dr. S. Mr.
2.2	Seminar on ‘মুজিব’স বাংলাদেশঃ পল্লী উন্নয়নে গ্রামীণ পর্যটনের ভূমিকা’	17 August 2022	BARD	74	11	<b>85</b>	Mr. Mr. Mr.
2.3	Seminar on ‘কুমিল্লা ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল কোঅপারেটিভ সোসাইটি (সিআইসিএস)-এর ক্রিমারি কারখানা আধুনিকায়ন’	17 September 2022	BARD	35	3	<b>38</b>	Ms. Kazi
2.4	Seminer on ‘মৎস্য খাদ্যের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি মোকাবেলায় সহজপ্রাপ্য উপাদান ব্যবহার ও প্রাকৃতিক পদ্ধতিতে লাগসই খাদ্য সংস্থান’	08 October 2022	BARD	44	0	<b>44</b>	Mr.
	Seminar on ‘আগামী দশকের উন্নয়ন ভাবনা: বার্ডের করণীয়’	27 May 2023	BARD	135	26	<b>161</b>	Dr. Mr.
2.5	Seminar on ‘স্মার্ট বাংলাদেশের জন্য স্মার্ট স্থানীয় সরকার’	03 June 2023	BARD	64	16	<b>80</b>	Ms.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
							MR. Mr.
2.6	Seminar on ‘সমলয় ভিত্তিক কৃষি যান্ত্রিকীকরণ: সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা’	18 June 2023	BARD	21	5	26	Dr. S. Dr. I.
2.7	Seminar on ‘নবায়োগ্য শক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে টেকসই কৃষি উন্নয়ন’	18 June 2023	BARD	19	7	26	Dr. S. Dr. I.
2.8	Seminar on ‘গ্রামীণ বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রমে বার্ডের ও অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের অভিজ্ঞতাঃ প্যানেল আলোচনা’	19 June 2023	BARD	37	15	52	Kazi Mr.
2.9	Seminar on ‘বার্ডের নারী উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের অর্জিত অভিজ্ঞতা ও ফলাফল এবং ডিজিটাল প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর উদ্ভাবন কার্যক্রমে নারীদের সম্পৃক্তকরণে ভবিষ্যৎ করণীয়’	19 June 2023	BARD	24	11	35	Ms. Ms.
2.10	Seminar on ‘টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে লালমাই-ময়নামতি কর্মসূচির ভূমিকা’	20 June 2023	BARD	179	121	300	Dr. M.
2.11	Seminar on Fourth Industrial Revolution for Inclusive Development Challenges and Way Forward	20 June 2023	BARD	41	11	52	Dr. I. Kazi
2.12	Seminar on Research Highlights of BARD:২০২৩	21 June 2023	BARD	29	10	39	Mr. Kazi
3	<b>Conference</b>						
3.1	Annual Planning Conference (APC) ২০২২-২০২৩	20-21 August 2022	BARD	80	11	91	Dr. I. Ms. Mr.
3.2	Annual Planning Conference ২০২২-২০২৩	20 March 2023	WENIP, BARD	46	154	200	Ms. Ms.
E. 1	<b>Project Level Course BARD Action Research Project Course</b>						
1.1	Training Course on “অভিযোজিত কৃষি উৎপাদন এবং আয়বর্ধনমূলক কার্যক্রম”	26-28 July 2022	Char Livelihood Improvement Project, BARD	13	17	30	Mr. Mr. Asst
1.2	Training Course on “এসডিজি অভীষ্ট লক্ষ্য অর্জনে গ্রামীণ নারী ও তরুণীদের দলীয় সক্ষমতা এবং সাংগঠনিক নেতৃত্ব ও ব্যবস্থাপনাগত দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন”	27-29 September 2022	WENIP, BARD	0	36	36	Ms. Ms.
1.3	Training Course on ‘প্রজনন স্বাস্থ্য ও প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য পরিচর্যা ডিজিটাল ডিভাইস ব্যবহার, খাদ্য ও পুষ্টি নিরাপত্তা ও পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন’	10-16 October 2022		0	48	48	Ms. Ms.
1.4	Training Course on “গ্রামীণ নারী উদ্যোক্তা ও দাই কর্মীদের ডিজিটাল ডিভাইস ব্যবহারের সক্ষমতা উন্নয়ন”	09-10 January 2023		0	48	48	Ms. Ms.
1.5	Training Course on “নারী উদ্যোক্তা তৈরী ও ক্ষমতায়নে গার্মেন্টস ম্যানুফ্যাকচারিং, ফ্যাশন ডিজাইন এবং পার্লারিং দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন”	11-19 June 2023		0	32	32	Ms. Ms.
1.6	Training Course on “নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের জন্য অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা পরিকল্পনা এবং কম্পিউটার ও তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে ব্যবসাজাত পণ্য বিপণন ব্যবস্থা”	11-15 June 2023		0	28	28	Ms. Ms.
1.7	Training Course on “নারী ও শিশুর অধিকার সুরক্ষায় অগ্রসর আইনি শিক্ষা এবং এ্যাডভোকেসি ক্যাম্পেইন”	13-15 June 2023		0	36	36	Ms. Ms.
1.8	Training Course on ‘উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন’(১ <sup>st</sup> Batch)	13-15 December 2022	‘খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতকল্পে পল্লী এলাকায় উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন’ শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বার্ড	28	2	30	Mr. Mr.
1.9	Training Course on ‘উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন’ (২ <sup>nd</sup> Batch)	27-29 December 2022		14	16	30	Mr. Mr.
1.10	Training Course on “সমন্বিত কৃষি ব্যবস্থাপনা”	15-17 April 2023		16	14	30	Mr.
1.11	Training Course on “হাঁস-মুরগী ও গবাদি পশুপালন” বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ কোর্স	06-08 June 2023		16	14	30	Mr.
1.12	Training Course on “Refrigeration And Air-conditioning”	26 December 2022 - 26 February 2023	Qawmi Madrasah Project, BARD	27	0	27	Mr. Mr.
1.13	Training Course on ‘রিফ্রেশার’ (‘রেফ্রিজারেশন এন্ড এয়ারকন্ডিশনিং’ বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত ২৭ জন প্রশিক্ষণার্থীর জন্য)	10 June 2023		26	0	26	Mr.
1.14	Training Course on “ট্রাইকোকম্পোস্ট ও ভার্মিকম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও ব্যবহার”	15 June 2023		21	9	30	Dr. S.

Sl. No	Title of Course	Duration	Sponsor	Number of Participants			
				Male	Female	Total	
1.15	Training Course on “নিরাপদ সবজি চাষ ও ট্রাইকো কম্পোস্ট”	11 June 2023	বার্ড ক্যাম্পাসে ট্রাইকোকম্পোস্ট উৎপাদন ও গবেষণা প্রদর্শনী শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বার্ড	27	3	30	Dr. S. Mr.
1.16	Training Course on “নারী উদ্যোক্তা তৈরী ও ক্ষমতায়নে টেকসই কৃষিজ উৎপাদন এবং পাটজাত ও খাদি শিল্প কার্যক্রমে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন”	15-25 May 2023	টেকসই শিক্ষা ও উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প, বার্ড	0	30	30	Ms. Ms.
1.17	Training Course on ‘ফ্রি-ল্যান্সিং ও উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়ন’	31 May - 04 June 2023	E-Parishad Project, BARD	12	13	25	Ms. Md.
1.18	Training Course on “টেকসই অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ”	13-15 June 2023	জনসম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট (এসডিজি) স্থানীয়করণ প্রকল্প, বার্ড	14	0	14	Ms. Md.
1.19	Training Course on “প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য সেবা ও কেয়ার গিভার তৈরী”	12-14 June 2023	গ্রামীণ বয়স্ক ও প্রতিবন্ধী জনগোষ্ঠীকে কমিউনিটির অংশগ্রহণে সহায়তা প্রদান জোরদারকরণ’ শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বার্ড	27	3	30	Kazi Ms.
Total 215 =				5798	3926	9724	

### Training & Class Conducted by the Faculty Members 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Course Conducted				Training Conducted			
		Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Others Training	Total Course Conducted	FTC/ SFTC Training	CHCP& NIS Training	Tottho Apa/ LSP/WDB/ BRDB	Attar & C Tra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A.	<b>Director General</b>								
1	Mr. Md. Shahjahan	0	0	0	0	18	7	0	
2	Mr. Md. Harun-Or-Rashid Molla	0	0	0	0	28	17	4	
B.	<b>Addl. Director General</b>								
1	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	0	0	0	0	18	0	20	

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Course Conducted				Training C			
		Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Others Training	Total Course Conducted	FTC/ SFTC Training	CHCP& NIS Training	Tottho Apa/ LSP/WDB/ BRDB	Attar & C Tra
2	Mr. Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee	0	0	2	2	38	3	15	
3	Dr. Abdul Karim	0	1	4	5	89	24	53	
<b>C.</b>	<b><u>Training Division</u></b>								
1	Mr. Md. Abdullh Al Mamun	0	0	6	6	89	50	70	
2	Mr. Junaed Rahim	4	0	5	9	46	1	20	
3	Ms. Rakhi Nandi	0	0	4	4	18	0	20	
4	Mr. Faruk Hossain	0	0	8	8	7	0	0	
5	Mr. Asiqur Rahman	2	0	3	5	4	0	0	
<b>D.</b>	<b><u>Administration Division</u></b>								
1	Dr. Mohammed Kamrul Hasan	0	1	4	5	88	17	27	
2	Ms. Irin Parvin	0	0	3	3	71	0	10	
3	Mr. Benzir Ahmed	0	0	4	4	77	10	35	
4	Mr. Md. Abu Taleb	0	0	2	2	44	0	25	
5	Md. Ashim Kumar Sarker	0	0	6	6	17	1	1	
6	Mr. Md. Nazmul Kabir	0	1	0	1	52	0	0	
7	Mr. Md. Ashik Sarker Lifat	0	0	3	3	16	0	0	
8	Mr. Shahriar Ahmed	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	
9	Mr. Md. Obydullah Sarder	0	0	6	6	6	0	0	
<b>E.</b>	<b><u>Project Division</u></b>								
1	Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha	0	0	4	4	89	10	53	
2	Ms. Azma Mahmuda	0	3	5	8	60	0	20	
3	Mr. Kamrul Hasan	1	0	7	8	30	0	52	
4	Mr. Md. Joynal Abedin	1	0	6	7	0	1	0	
<b>F.</b>	<b><u>Research Division</u></b>								
1	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	0	1	6	7	89	10	28	
2	Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain	2	1	3	6	74	1	0	
3	Ms. Farida Yeasmin	1	1	11	13	51	0	20	
4	Kazi Foyez Ahmed	0	0	8	8	16	1	1	
<b>G.</b>	<b><u>Rural Economics &amp; Mgt. Division</u></b>								
1	Ms. Afrin Khan	0	1	6	7	70	29	34	
2	Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud	0	0	6	6	37	0	20	
3	Mr. Mohammed Ashrafur Rahman Bhuiyan	1	0	5	5	0	1	0	
<b>H.</b>	<b><u>Rural Education &amp; Social Development Division</u></b>								
1	Dr. Sk Mashudur Rahman	0	0	8	8	69	27	0	

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Members	Course Conducted				Training C			
		Project Level Training	Workshop/ Seminar/ Conference	Others Training	Total Course Conducted	FTC/ SFTC Training	CHCP& NIS Training	Tottho Apa/ LSP/WDB/ BRDB	Attat & C Tra
2	Ms. Sharmin Shahria	0	0	6	6	14	2	0	
3	Mr. Md. Royal Khan	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	
<b>I. <u>Rural Sociology &amp; Demography Division</u></b>									
1	Ms. Nasima Akhter	7	4	5	16	86	36	44	
2	Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed	0	0	1	1	62	0	24	
3	Kazi Sonia Rahman	1	4	3	8	42	0	0	
4	Ms. Saifun Nahar	7	4	7	18	37	8	20	
5	Mr. Md. Shahjalal	0	1	6	7	0	0	0	
<b>J. <u>Agriculture &amp; Environment Division</u></b>									
1	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi	2	2	8	12	88	0	100	
2	Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan	0	1	6	7	87	40	109	
3	Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar	0	2	7	9	20	1	184	
4	Mr. Anas Al Islam	0	0	5	5	28	0	4	
5	Mr. Md. Babu Hossain	0	1	4	5	2	0	28	
6	Mr. Md. Saleh Ahmed	0	0	4	4	8	0	0	
7	Mr. Rahmat Ullah	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	
<b>K. <u>Rural Administration &amp; Local Government Division</u></b>									
1	Ms. Fouzia Nasreen Sultana	2	3	4	9	59	0	18	
2	Mr. Md. Aminul Islam	1	2	6	9	0	0	0	



# **Annual Report 2022-23 on Administration**

**Ms. Irin Parvin  
Mr. Benzir Ahmed  
Mr. Shahriar Ahmed**

## 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. At the same time, 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 Additional Director General and nine Directors. Total manpower strength of BARD is 365, where 304 is working.

## Activities of Different Sections

There are 14 sections under the Administration Division. The activities of these sections are supervised by Joint Director (General Administration), Assistant Director (Public Relations), Assistant Engineer, Medical officer, Section officer and coordinated and controlled by the Director (Administration). Activities accomplished by different sections of Administration Division according to the plan for July 2022–June 2023 are summarized below:

## Establishment Section

**Promotion:** In the year 2022 – 2023, a total of 07 (Seven) employees were promoted to different higher posts at the officer level as presented below:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
1.	Additional Director General	--	01	As per rules
2.	Director	As per rules	02	As per rules
3.	Joint Director	As per rules	02	As per rules
4.	Deputy Director	--	02	As per rules
	<b>Total</b>		<b>07</b>	

**Training/Workshop/Seminar:** A total of 21 Faculty Members attended in different higher study, training, workshops and seminars in different countries via virtual platform while 1031 faculty members and staff also attended various in-country training courses, workshops and seminars. Details of programs attended by the Faculty Members in foreign countries are as follows:

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/Days
						From	To	
1	Mr. Nasima Akhter Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day
		"Identifying the Gender-Nutrition intersections in India : Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence" on 27th February, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	27/02/2023	27/02/2023	1 Day
2	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi Director	Nomination for AARDO Online Training Programme on "Emerging Trends in Agricultural Technologies" at Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT-KGP), West Bengal, India, 27-30 March & 03-04 April 2023.	AARDO	Online	2023	27.03.2023	04.04.2023	06 Days
3	Ms. Irin Parvin Director	"Advanced Seminar on Anty-poverty Issues in Developing Countries".	People's Republic of China	China	2023	25.05.2023	14.06.2023	21 Days

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/ Days
						From	To	
4	Dr. Sk. Mashudur Rahman Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day
5	Ms. Fouzia Nasreen Sultana Joint Director	Bangladesh Country Consultation Workshop: Co-designing ICIMOD's Medium-Term Action Plan V (2023-2026)	MoCHTA & ICIMOD	Hotel Pan Pacific Sonargaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh	2022	24.07.2022	24.07.2022	1 Day
		"Identifying the Gender-Nutrition intersections in India: Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence" on 27th February, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	27/02/2023	27/02/2023	1 Day
6	Dr. Mohammad Anwar Hossain Bhuyan Joint Director	Enabling Smallholders to Produce and Consume more Nutritious Food through Agroforestry Systems.	AARDO-ICRAF	Online E-Lecture	2022	08.08.2022	08.08.2022	1 Day
		'Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)'		BAR D Kotbari, Cumilla	2022	24.09.2022	26.09.2022	3 Days
		Nomination for AARDO Online Training Programme on "Emerging Trends in Agricultural Technologies"	AARDO	Online	2023	27.03.2023	04.04.2023	06 Days

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/Days
						From	To	
		at Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT-KGP), West Bengal, India, 27-30 March & 03-04 April 2023.						
7	Mr. Benzir Ahmed Joint Director	"Innovative Policies, Programmes and Best Practices for Sustainable Rural Livelihood in Korea" FERO, R O Korea from 03-09 September 2023.	AARDO	Korea	2023	03/09/2023	09/09/2023	7 Days
8	Kazi Sonia Rahman Joint Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/Day
						From	To	
9	Mr. Junaed Rahim Joint Director	"Stakeholder Engagement: Methodology and Tools for Socio-Economic Development Focusing on Good Practice Documentation"	AARDO	Online	2022	21.07.2022	23.07.2022	3 Days
10	Ms. SaifunNahar Deputy Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day
		"Identifying the Gender-Nutrition intersections in India: Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence" on 27th February, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	27/02/2023	27/02/2023	1 Day
11	Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud Deputy Director	Agroforestry for Nourishing Livelihoods and Landscapes.	AARDO-ICRAF	Online E-Lecture	2022	09.08.2022	09.08.2022	01 Day
		<b>International Workshop-cum-Training Programme on "Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation"</b>	AARDO		2023	16.01.2023	25.01.2023	10 Days

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/Day
						From	To	
12	Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar Deputy Director	"Climate Change Challenge: The WayForward to Reinforcement of LivestockSystems in Developing Countries"	AARDO	Online	2022	23.08.2022	26.08.2022	04 Days
13	Mr. KamrulHasan Deputy director	Agroforestry Regional Perspective and New Dimensions	AARDO-ICRAF	Online E-Lecture	2022	10.08.2022	10.08.2022	01 Day
		Training Course of AARDO Title on "Integrated Pest Management"at The Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA), Dokki, Egypt, April-May 2023	AARDO	Dokki, Egypt	2023	01/04/2023	30/05/2023	2 Months
14	Mr. Rakhi Nandi Deputy director	'Macro-economic Impact Analysis of Global Commodity Price Inflation and Response to Crisis on 5F (Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Fuel and Finance)'		BARD, Kotbari, Cumilla	2022	27.09.2022	29.09.2022	03 Days
15	Mr. Anas Al Islam Assistant Director	"AARDO 2 <sup>nd</sup> International Webinar Series of E-Lecture". (Theme of Policy Dialogue/Lectures: Sea Food Technologies Experiences of Taiwan.)	AARDO	Online E-Lecture	2022	07.09.2022	07.09.2022	01 Day

SI No.	Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year/Month/Day
						From	To	
16	Mr. Md. Babu Hossain Assistant Director	AARDO-FERO Online Training Programme on "Innovation for Sustainable And Resilient Agriculture : The Korean Experience", 22-25 August 2022, R O Korea	AARDO-FERO	Online	2022	22.08.2022	25.08.2022	04 Days
17	Mr. Md. Saleh Ahamed Assistant Director (Farm)	Invitation to Participate in webinar on Jackfruit-21 July 2022.	AARDO	Malaysia	2022	21.07.2022	21.07.2022	1Day
18	Mr. Md. Ashik Sarker Lifat Assistant Director	Nomination for AARDO-IIT Madras-Scholarship for Master of Science (MS) BY Research in Chennai, India-Starting January 2023	AARDO	Chennai, India	2023			2 Years
19	Mr. Shahriar Ahmed Assistant Director	Online International Training Programme on "Millets for Global Food Security" at AARDO Headquarters	AARDO	Online	2023	13/02/2023	16/02/2023	4 Days
20	Mr. Md. Shahjalal Assistant Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day
21	Mr. Rahmat Ullah Assistant Director	"Webinar of International Women's Day" on 9th March, 2023.	CIRDAP	Online	2023	09.03.2023	09.03.2023	1 Day





- (iii) **Transfer:** During the reporting period, 20 Faculty Members and 77 staffs were transferred in different divisions and sections from their earlier places of posting.
- (iv) **PRL/Pension:** PRL/Pension of 08 officers and 19 staffs were granted during this period.
- (v) **Celebration of National and Important Days:** All national and important days including International Mother Language Day, Historical 7<sup>th</sup> March Day, 103<sup>rd</sup> Birth Anniversary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and National Children Day, Genocide day, 52<sup>nd</sup> Independence of Bangladesh and National Independence Day, 47<sup>th</sup> Death Anniversary of Father of the Nation and National Mourning Day 2022, Sheikh Rasel Day 2022, 64<sup>th</sup> Founding Anniversary of BARD, 108<sup>th</sup> Birth and 23<sup>rd</sup> Death Anniversary of the Founder Director of BARD, Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, Victory Day etc. were observed with due respect and importance.
- (vi) **Support from the Welfare Fund:** A total 24 staffs were granted financial assistance amounting to Tk. 1,19,000/- in the year of 2022-23.
- (vii) **Warning:** As disciplinary measures, 01 employees of the Academy was served warning for incident during this period.

### **Target and Achievement in 2022-23 and Target for 2023-24 Establishment Section**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
A	BOG Meeting	02	--	02
B	Appointment in Vacant Posts			
a) Grade: 01-09				
2	Joint Director	02	-	04
3	Deputy Director	01	--	05

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
4	Assistant Director	09	08	04
5	Assistant Director (Library)	01	01	--
b) Grade: 10-11				
6	Assistant Librarian	01	-	01
c)Grade: 12-17				
7	Junior Artist	01	01	-
8	Assistant Teacher	04	02	02
9	Lady Health Visitor	01	-	01
10	LDA	02	-	02
11	LDA-Cum-Computer Operator	02	-	02
12	Mechanic	01	-	01
13	Electrician	02	02	02
14	Cataloguer	01	01	01
15	Investigator	03	02	03
17	Meter Reader	01	01	-
18	Sales Man	01	01	-
19	Driver	03	03	-
20	Pump Driver	01	01	-
21	Assistant Inspector (Lady)	02	02	01
d)Grade: 18-20				
22	SMW	05	05	-
23	Knitting Master	01	01	-
24	Driver (Tri Wheeler)	02	-	02
25	Binder	01	01	01
26	Doptory	01	-	01

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
27	Plumbing Assistant	01	01	-
28	Assistant Carpenter	02	02	-
29	Tea-Man	01	-	02
30	Assistant Nasta Maker	01	-	01
31	Peon	04	02	05
32	Gardener	03	02	02
33	Attendant	06	07	01
34	Security Guard	10	10	04
C	Promotion			
	a) Grade: 01-09	As per rules	07	As per rules
	b) Grade: 10-11	As per rules	-	As per rules
	c) Grade: 12-17	As per rules	-	As per rules
	d) Grade: 18-20	As per rules	-	As per rules
D	Foreign Training/Workshop/ Seminar	As per need	21	As per need
E	Higher Scale	As per need	02	As per need
F	Local Training/Workshop/ Seminar	As per need	96	As per need
G	Transfer	As per requirement	99	As per requirement
H	PRL/Pension	As per rules	27	As per rules

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
I	Celebration of National and Important Days	13	12	12
J	Support from the Welfare Fund	As per requirement	1,66,750/-	As per requirement
K	Warning/Penalty	As per requirement	01	As per requirement
L	Departmental Proceedings	As per requirement	01	As per requirement

## Accounts Section :

### Budget Allocation : Targets and Achievements

Sl. No	Activities	Target (2022-2023) Tk.	Achievement (2022-2023) Tk.	Target (2023-2024) Tk.
1	Salary (Officer & Staff)	9,89,00,000	8,47,87,000	10,49,00,000
2	Allowances	6,93,72,000	6,11,11,000	7,58,60,000
3	Supply & Service	5,45,39,000	5,31,47,000	6,79,90,000
4	Pension & Gratuity	3,50,00,000	3,50,00,000	4,60,00,000
5	Research	2,15,00,000	2,12,77,000	2,05,00,000
6	Others	10,42,000	6,03,000	12,00,000
7	machinery	11,77,000	11,76,000	32,00,000
8	Information & communication Technology	55,13,000	55,11,000	50,00,000
	Total (GOB)	<b>28,70,43,000</b>	<b>26,26,12,000</b>	<b>32,46,50,000</b>
9	Local income	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
	Total	<b>31,20,43,000</b>	<b>28,76,12,000</b>	<b>34,96,50,000</b>

### Audit & Penion section:

Si. No	Activities	Terget (2022-2023)	Achievment (2022-2023)	Terget (2023-2024)
1.	Finaligation of Pension case	0	0	0
2.	Reply of Audit Objection	As per required	As per required	As per required
3.	Settlement of Audit Objection	60	18	55(42+13)

**Maintenance Section:**

<b>SL. No</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
1.	Repair works in toilet/bathroom, kitchen at different official & residential building.	30	38	25
2.	Roof repair works in different building.	-	06	01
3.	False Ceiling Works	-	05	-
4.	Drain Repair	10	26	20
5.	Repair and Painting Works in different building.	60	67	35
6.	Toilet & Bathroom repair & modernization.	12	18	22
7.	Brick Wall Construction & Repair.	05	08	06
8.	Floor Repair at different building (Office & Residence)	40	48	42
9.	Electric Underground Cable Line Repair.	-	02	03
10.	PABX Repair.	-	-	-

11.	Generator Repair & Servicing.	-	-	-
12.	Rain Water Pipe Supply & Fitting at Different Building.	25	32	30
13.	Repair, Renovation of Hostel Building, Guest House.	-	06	-
14.	Repair & Painting of Mosque.	02	01	01
15.	Repair of Walkway.	-	-	-
16.	Thai Aluminum Sliding Door & Windows.	-	4 Nos	-
17.	Cleaning & Repair of Canal & Drain at BARD Campus.	05	06	06
18.	Steel Furniture Repair.	-	12	-

**Communication Section :**

Sl. No.	Activities ( Service to Provide)	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
01.	P.A.System (mike)	1200	1438	1,200
02.	Cord less Mike	1200	2426	1,200



03.	Multimedia Projector	1000	976	900
04.	Laptop Computer	1000	1055	1,000
05	DVD	-	-	-
06.	Sound System	100	100	100
07.	Conference System	30	69	50
08.	TV	-	-	-
09.	Web, Cam,	100	962	200
10.	Flat Panel	100	431	500
11..	Photocopies	2,00,000 copies	1,85,322 copies	2,00,000 copies
12.	Copy Printer	4,00,000 copies	9,22,404 copies	5,00,00 copies

**Communication Section (PhotographWorks) :**

Sl. No.	Activities ( Service to Provide)	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
01.	Digital Photographs	10,000 snaps	11,700 snaps	13,000 snaps
02.	Video Works	40 hours	14 Days	15 Days
03.	Photo Print	5,700 copies	1,020 copies	2,000 copies

## Communication Section (Art Works)

Sl. No.	Activities ( Service to Provide)	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
01.	Banner writing	100	82	100
02.	Display+Welcome	150	32	150
03.	Poster	50	30	50
04.	Certificate Writing	3000	6534	3000
05	Wall Magazine	10	10	10
06.	Sticker	500	549	500
07.	Signboard+Name plate	25	11	25
08.	Cultural Evening	30	26	30
09.	Chart	50	10	50
10.	Honor Board	10	8	10
11..	Miscellaneous Works	1000	580	1000

## Development Communication Section

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
1.	Computer Training support to the Courses (FTC, SFTC & Others) and related services	25 Courses	30 Courses	30 Courses
2.	Unicode Training (Typing Skill)	As per Demand	1 Group	As per Demand
3.	D-Nothi& Hardware Training	As per Demand	04 Courses	As per Demand
4.	Number of Printer Purchase	10 Pcs	05 Pcs	10 Pcs
5.	Number of Broadband Internet Connectivity and Wi-Fi	As per Demand	15	As per Demand
6.	Update of BARD Website	Update will be continue	Link with National Portal	Update will be continue
7.	Number of Replacement of Old Computers	As per Demand	08 Pcs	As per Demand
8.	Number of Computer Purchase	As per Demand	10 Pcs	As per Demand
9.	Number of LAN connectivity for all Computers	As per Demand	10	As per Demand
10.	Number of CC Camera Installation	As per Demand	02 Pcs	As per Demand
11.	Creation of Face book Page for BARD	Update continue	Update continue	Update continue

Sl. No	Activities	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
12.	Video Conferencing	As per Demand	20	As per Demand

## Library Section

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2022-23)	Achievement (2022-23)	Target (2023-24)
1.	<b>Gift:</b>			
	English Book	100	90	100
	Bangla book	50	35	50
	Periodicals	50	40	50
2.	<b>Local Purchase:</b>			
	English Book	100	170	180
	Bangla book	80	70	90
	Periodicals	08	08	12
3.	<b>Exchange:</b>			
	Periodicals	50	50	60
4.	<b>Foreign Purchase:</b>			
	Periodicals	02	00	02

5.	<b>BARD Publications:</b>			
	English Book	40	73	80
	Bangla book	50	35	50
6.	Library readers:	1000	900	1200
7.	Monthly Meeting	06	02	06

## Documentation Section

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2022-23)	Achievement (2022-23)	Target (2023-24)
1.	The number of cuttings and Preservation of Bangla and English Articles	2000	1500	2000
2.	Preservation of Folder on different Subjects	45	47	50

## Hostel Section:

Si.No.	Activities	Target	Achievement	Target
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		(2022-2023)	(2022-2023)	(2023-2024)
1.	Income form Accommodati on Facilities	1,92,80,000.00	2,03,19,977.00	2,50,20000.00
2.	Expenditure for providing Services and Improvement of Hostel Facilities	1,28,00,200.00	1,13,66,290.00	1,45,81,000.00
3.	Net Income	64,79,800.00	89,53,687.00	1,04,39,000.00
4.	purchase of stationary	4,50,000.00	4,84,826.00	6,00,000.00
5.	plumbing good and Electric purchase	7,00,000.00	6,32,125.00	9,00,000.00
6.	purchase of lilens	7,50,000.00	6,85,561.00	15,00,000.00
7.	purchase of furniture	5,50,000.00	4,16,225.00	3,00,000.00

**Cafeteria Section:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
1.	Income from Cafeteria	Tk. 300 Lac	Tk. 420 Lac	Tk. 447 Lac
2.	Expenditure of Cafeteria	Tk.285 Lac	Tk. 381 Lac	Tk. 427 Lac
3.	Net Income	Tk. 15 Lac	Tk. 39 Lac	Tk. 20 Lac

**Caretaking Section:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
01	Transport Services to Different Training Courses	260	185	270
02	Transport Services to Employees of BARD	1550	800	1550
03	Convert Vehicles to CNG	--	--	--
04	Condemnation of Old cars	02	02	02
05	Purchase of New Vehicle	02	--	02
06	Servicing/ Repair of car and Add	13	13	13

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
	Necessary Tools			
07	Maintaining Cleanliness	As per Requirement	As per Requirement	As per Requirement
08	Spray mosquito killer throw fogger	As per Requirement	As per Requirement	As per Requirement

### Store Section

<b>S.I no</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target 2021-2022</b>	<b>Achievement 2021-2022</b>	<b>Target 2022-2023</b>
1.	Distribution of Summer Dress	145	136	140
2.	Distribution of winter Dress	145	69	80
3.	Distribution of Umbrella	145	136	140
4.	Distribution of Shoes	145	136	140
5.	Supply of Stationery Goods	4,50,000/-	4,50,000/-	4,50,000/-



## Medical Centre:

Sl. No	Activities	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
1.	Patients visited	2400-2500	1374	2400-2500
2.	Treatment was given to the patients at resident and hospital.	2400-2500	1700	2400-2500
3.	Patients at referred to different hospital after giving preliminary treatment.	50-60	37	50-60
4.	Treatment and service were provided to the patients at the observation bed.	25-30	20	25-30
5.	Children received Vita: A capsules & Polio vaccine.	300-400	302	300-400
6.	Patients who blood sugar tested at.	600-800	400	600-800
7.	Purchase of diabetes test stick.	700-800	600	700-800
8.	Covid-19 sample tested the Comilla City Corporation.	-	-	-

**Bangladesh Pally Unnayan Academy Model School(primary section)**

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2022-2023)	Achievement (2022-2023)	Target (2023-2024)
1.	Monthly Assessment	02	02	02
2.	Terminal Assessment	02	02	02
3.	Annual Assessment	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 Opinion Meetings	03	02	02
8.	Annual Prize Giving Cultural Ceremony	01	01	01
9.	Boi Utshob	01	01	01
10.	Literary and cultural Program	01	01	01
11.	National Day Celebration	all	all	all
12.	Study tour (one-five)	01	01	01
13.	Admission test (Nursari)	01	01	01
14.	Making Annual Lesson Plan and Distribution (KG to Class 5)	01	01	01
15.	Internal Teachers Meetings	12	10	12
16.	School Managing Committee meetings	12	12	12
17.	Model Test for Class Five (all subjects for 50 marks)	3	3	3
18.	Special Model Test for Class Five (all subjects for 100 marks)	3	3	3

19.	Final Assessment (for class five)	01	01	01
20.	Talent Pull Scholarship(if applicable)	10	06	10
21.	General Grade Scholarship(if applicable)	05	01	05
22.	GPA (A <sup>+</sup> )	90%	80%	90%
23.	Saving Deposit (Student)	Continued	Continued	Continued
24.	Making Books List and Distribution (all classes)	01	01	01
25.	Showing Terminal and Annual Exam Paper to the Guardians	03	02	02
26.	Annual Magazine Publication	01	-	01
27.	Preparing ID Card For The Students	450	440	460
28.	Purchasing Teacher's table	-	-	06 pcs
29.	School Roof repairing	01	-	01
30.	Gaurder wall preparing	01	-	01
31.	Converting class room(3 into 2)	02	02	-
32.	K.C gate	01	01	-
33.	Bench coloring	90set	-	90set
34.	Purchasing new benches	60set	25set	-
35.	Drum set purchasing	1set	-	1set
36.	School Gardenning	-	-	01
37.	Purchasing ceiling fan	10	04	06 pcs
38.	Purchasing Teacher's chair	-	-	04 pcs
39.	Purchasing teacher's chair for Headmaster room	-	-	10 pcs
40.	New building setting up(500 ss related)	as needed	as needed	as needed

**Bangladesh Pally Unnayan Academy Model School :( Secondary Section)**

<b>SL. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Target (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Achievement (2022-2023)</b>	<b>Target (2023-2024)</b>
1.	Monthly Exam (Class 6-10)	2	2	2
2.	Terminal Exam (Class 6-7)	1	1	1
3.	Annual Exam (Class 6-7)	1	1	1
4.	Pre-Test Exam (Class 10)	1	1	1
5.	Test Exam (Class 10)	1	1	1
6.	Board Exam (Class 10)	1	1	1
7.	Annual Milad	1	1	1
8.	Annual Picnic	1	1	1
9.	Annual Sports	1	1	1
10.	Teachers and Guardians Meetings	2	1	2
11.	Annual Prize Giving and Cultural Ceremony	1	0	1
12.	BoiUtshob	1	1	1
13.	Literary and cultural program	1	0	1
14.	National Day Celebration	All	All (According to Guideline)	All

15.	Study Tour (All Class)	1	0	1
16.	Making Syllabus and distributing All Classes	1	1	1
17.	Vertical Extension (3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor)	0	0	1

## 5.5 Conclusion:

Administration Division is one of the vital divisions of this Academy. 103<sup>rd</sup> Birth Anniversary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Historic 7th March Day, 52<sup>nd</sup> Independence of Bangladesh and National Independence Day, International Women's Day has been observed through arranging various programmes. International Mother Language Day, Victory Day also have been observed. 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 support and cooperation in future.

# **Annual Report 2022-23 on Faculty Council**

**Fouzia Nasreen Sultana  
Junaed Rahim  
Rakhi Nandi  
Kazi Foyez Ahmed**

## Introduction

The Faculty Council of BARD is an Academic forum that serves as a platform for the professional development of the Faculty Members. The main objective of the Faculty Council is to update knowledge of the Faculty Member on contemporary issues of rural development, review the progress of work in the fields of training, research, and action research, and organize socio-cultural activities for increasing interaction among the Faculty Members and their family members.

The Faculty Council usually organizes two types of meetings. These are regular and special meetings. Regular meetings are supposed to take place every month where Faculty Members share findings of their completed research, present journal articles from reputed journals, review the progress of work in training, research, and action research quarterly, and disseminate knowledge and experiences of training and higher studies at home and abroad. On the other hand, special meetings are convened to discuss urgent issues of rural development and chalk out follow-up action. Scholars and professionals from home and abroad usually give a talk to the faculty members in the special meeting.

## Executive Committee for Faculty Council 2022-2023

The Executive Committee for Faculty Council 2021-2022 was as follows:

1.	Ms. Fouzia Nasreen Sultana Joint Director	Chairman
2.	Mr. Junaed Rahim Joint Director	Secretary
3.	Ms. Rakhi Nandi Deputy Director	Joint Secretary
4.	Mr. Kazi Foyez Ahmed Assistant Director	Sports and Recreation Secretary

## Review of Faculty Activities

The Executive Committee of the Faculty Council prepared a draft plan of activities for the year 2022-2023, which was finalized by incorporating the feedback of the Faculty Members. The plan incorporated provisions for regular meetings, special meetings, and social get-togethers. The average attendance of the Faculty Members in the regular meetings was 90 percent. The numerical performance of the Faculty Council against the plan can be seen in **Table-01**.

**Table 01: Performance of Faculty Council against Plan**

Event	Plan (Number)	Achievement (Number)
Regular Meetings	12	07
Special Meetings	03	05
Seminars/Workshops	02	0
Social events (Picnic/get-together)	02	02
Others	As per need	As per need

