



Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh: A Mapping and Capacity Assessment

Bangladesh Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project
Technical Assistance Component



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Foreword

In Bangladesh, roughly half the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. However, farmers face many challenges to earning a living. One challenge is access – access to markets, information, agricultural technologies, and related services and public goods. Another challenge is the lack of awareness of individual farmers of their basic rights. Organizations, groups or associations among farmers have the potential to address these challenges, increase and diversify production in a sustainable manner, improve food and nutrition security, and act as major agents of change in Bangladesh. Farmers' organizations are increasingly seen as key partners in global initiatives, including in the World Committee on Food Security, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.

There is a role that organizations of farmers can play in the design and management of investments under the Country Investment Plan (CIP) of the Government of Bangladesh – a plan that covers agriculture, food security and nutrition. Developing farmers' organization capacities - in the design and implementation of activities under the CIP - is one of the key goals of the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) Technical Assistance Component, financed by the GAFSP and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

In 2013, FAO launched its new strategic framework. The framework refocuses the work of the organization around 5 objectives: (1) eradicating hunger and malnutrition; (2) sustainable agriculture; (3) reducing rural poverty; (4) ensuring efficient and fair food systems; and (5) increasing resilience. For each of these objectives, the ability of farmers to organize is key to developing lasting solutions. Further, the vision of FAO highlights the critical role of agriculture in ending hunger and malnutrition. Farmers' organizations are major stakeholders here, as they bring a nuanced understanding of the local context and actual needs, as well as important social capital.

The first step in Bangladesh to further this work has been to identify the types of organizations that exist, and understand the factors that contribute to their success. This review was undertaken in partnership, between FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Bangladesh, the Asian Farmers Association, and a variety of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It aims to provide information for practitioners interested in deepening their work with farmers' organizations in Bangladesh. It provides a mapping of farmers' organizations throughout the country, an assessment of their capacities, a review of enabling environment issues, and proposals to strengthen organizations and increase their involvement in investment programming in agriculture and food and nutrition security. These proposals will be taken up by the IAPP and, we hope, by many others in Bangladesh.



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Acknowledgements

The mapping and capacity assessment exercise covered in this report was undertaken as part of the Technical Assistance (TA) Component of the Bangladesh Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP), funded under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The authors of this report, Florentina Williamson-Noble, Project Officer and Capacity Development Specialist from the FAO Investment Centre, and Imanun Nabi Khan, Institutional Development Consultant from the FAO IAPP TA team in Dhaka, would like to express their deep gratitude and appreciation to the many partners and collaborators who made this exercise possible.

The authors would like to thank, first and foremost, the many farmers' organization representatives and those who facilitate them, for their time, openness and candor. Further, the exercise would not have been possible without support from the following:

- > From the FAO IAPP TA team: Mahmud Hossain, FAO Team Leader; Asna Zareen, Programme and M&E Officer; Enamul Haque, Administrator – Finance and Procurement; and Nusrat Jahan, Administrative Assistant.
- > From the FAO Representation in Bangladesh: Mike Robson, FAO Representative; Sheikh Ahaduzzaman, Assistant FAO Representative; and Badrul Arefin, IAPP TA Desk Officer; as well as the administrative staff and drivers who facilitated the team's work.
- > From the FAO Investment Centre: Benoist Veillerette, Senior Agricultural Economist and Tommaso Alacevich, Economist.
- > From the IAPP: Md. Nasiruzzamn, Project Director; Hemayet Uddin, Deputy Project Director; Muhammad Ali, Regional Programme Manager, Rangpur; and Engr. Kamal Uddin, Regional Programme Manager, Barisal.
- > From Action Aid Bangladesh: Amirul Islam, Manager, Sustainable Agriculture and Asgar Ali Sabri, Director (Programme). From the Asian Farmers Association: Esther Penunia, Secretary General and Victoria Serrato, Marketing Officer. From Bangladesh Agricultural University: Professor A B M Nurul Anwar, Department of Extension Education. From the Bangladesh Department of Agricultural Extension: Sadek Hossain, Project Director, AEC, ASPs-II; Abu Wali Ragib Hassan, Programme Director, DCRMA/CDMP-II – DAE Part; Nowsher Ali Sarder, M&E Specialist, SCDP and Nurul Islam, Project Director, NATP-DAE Part. From CARE-Bangladesh: Masud Alam Khan, Coordinator, Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region (FSUP-H Project). From Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation: Zenebe Bashaw Uraguchi, Advisor, Market Development, Samriddhi Project. From iDE: Nurul Amin, Director (Operations); Susanta Kumar Saha; and Mahmud Kabir, Manager, Business Development, Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char Regions. From IMA International, Christopher Grose, Managing Director. From Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services: Monjusree Saha, Head of Programme Coordination and Shariful Islam Khan, Programme Coordinator, Kurigram. From the Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component: Kenneth Hoegh, Senior Advisor and Shital Krishna Das, M&E Manager.

Additionally, the authors would also like to thank the many colleagues from various FAO divisions and other organizations that provided feedback on the report.

Sincere thanks are also extended to Claudio Gregorio, Service Chief, Europe, Central Asia, Near East, North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean Service, FAO Investment Centre and Suzanne Raswant, Service Chief, Asia and Pacific Service, FAO Investment Centre for their overall support and guidance.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	Agricultural Extension Component
AES	Agriculture extension support
AFA	Asian Farmers Association
AICC	Agricultural Information and Communication Centres
AIS	Agricultural Information System
ASPS	Agriculture Sector Programme Support
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BCUP	Borga Chashi Unnayan Prokalpa
BDT	Bangladeshi taka
BFMGA	Bangladesh Farmers Marketing Group Association
BMPCUL	Bangladesh Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd.
BRAC	Formerly, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (currently, BRAC does not represent an acronym)
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBO	Community-based organization
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CFS	Climate Field School
CIG	Common interest group
CIP	Country Investment Plan
CLP	Chars Livelihood Programme
CPMC	Collection Point Market Center
CSO	Civil society organization
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCA	District CBO Association
DCRMA	Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture Project
DG	Development Group
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNMS	District Nursery Malik Samity
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DSS	Department of Social Services
DYD	Department of Youth Development
EC	European Commission
EIDSP	Enhancing the Impacts of Decentralized Seed Production
EP	Extreme Poor
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmers Field School
FG	Farmers' group
FGD	Focus group discussion
FMG	Farmers' marketing group
FO	Farmers' organization
FSUP-HP	Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region
GAfsp	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GP	Gram Parishad
GS	Gram Samity
HCP	Hard core poor
HKI	Helen Keller International
HPP	Household productive poor
HSI	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
HVC	High value crop
IAPP	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project
ICM	Integrated crop management

IDA	International Development Association
iDE	International Development Enterprises
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPNS	Integrated Plant Nutrition System
ISEM	Integrating Smallholders into Expanding Markets
KII	Key informant interview
KKM	Kendrio Krishok Moitree
LFS	Livelihood Field School
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LSP	Local service provider
MFI	Microfinance institution
MIDPCR	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
NAEP-1996	New Agricultural Extension Policy
NAEP-2012	National Agricultural Extension Policy
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project
NCDP	North-west Crop Diversification Project
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NJG	Nuton Jibon Group
NNS	National Nursery Society
PIP	Participatory identification of the poor
PP	Productive poor
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
QPM	Quality planting materials
RDRS	Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component
RJSC	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms
SAAO	Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer
SAC	Social Audit Committee
SCDP	Second Crop Diversification Project
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	Social Development Foundation
SFG	Small farmers' group
SIPP	Social Investment Program Project
SPA	Service Providers Association
SSC	Sanchoy Sangrakhon Committee
TA	Technical Assistance
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UN	United Nations
UNFA	Union Farmers' Associations
UNMS	Upazila Nursery Malik Samity
UPO	Union Producers Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UzPO	Upazila Producers Organization
VCO	Village Credit Organization
VDC	Village Development Committee
VO	Village Organization
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
VSLG	Village Savings and Loans Group
WUG	Water user group



The aim is to empower farmers' organizations to become pro-active partners in the investment programming cycle. This involvement will lead to more effective interventions to improve food and nutrition security in Bangladesh.

Executive summary

Farmers' organizations (FOs) in Bangladesh have the potential to be true partners in, rather than "beneficiaries" of, the development process. FOs bring to the table a deep knowledge of the local context, a nuanced understanding of the needs of their communities and strong social capital. Increasing the engagement of FOs in the investment programming cycle will strengthen food and nutrition security in Bangladesh.

With this in mind, the Technical Assistance (TA) Component of the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP), implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), conducted a mapping and capacity assessment exercise. The goal was to fill the knowledge gap around FOs in Bangladesh, identify the main constraints FOs face to get involved in investment planning and programming, and propose solutions.

The mapping team met a variety of FOs, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Government bodies involved in the formation of FOs. The team conducted 38 key informant interviews, 18 focus group discussions and 31 organization visits.

During the exercise, **198 114 FOs of various types were identified**. Eighty-one percent were formed with support from government agencies, 14 percent from national NGOs, 5 percent from international NGOs, and less than 0.01 percent – only 12 organizations – were formed autonomously. Just over 2 percent of FOs are federated at any level.

Three main challenges FOs face to being involved in investment programming are the following:

- > **The bulk of FOs are small (i.e. community level) and disconnected.** As such, their voice in investment programming is rarely heard. Although some FOs are currently federated at the district level, only a handful of organizations claim to speak on behalf of farmers at the national level. However, there are questions about the legitimacy of these organizations as many are more connected to political parties than their membership. There is a need to help smaller FOs organize and network from the bottom up.
- > **Most FOs are externally promoted by Government agencies, NGOs and projects.** They are used as mechanisms to deliver activities and services (e.g. training, inputs) rather than as autonomous and sustainable institutions capable of partnership with other development actors.
- > **Key principles necessary for the development of strong organizations are not applied consistently.** These key principles are: (i) autonomy; (ii) inclusive leadership; (iii) a strong membership base; (iv) needs-based service provision; and (v) a clear, "owned" purpose. Without the application of these, organizational weakness will prevent meaningful involvement in investment programming.

In order to overcome these challenges, **support is needed in the following areas:**

1. institutional development;
2. business and market-related service provision;
3. facilitation skills of those working with FOs;
4. access to credit;
5. post-harvest and value addition technology; and
6. strengthening the enabling environment for FO development.

The IAPP TA proposes the following interventions, recognizing the need for collaboration with partners in implementation:

1. FO-to-FO exchange;
2. short-term training of FO leaders and members;
3. capacity development of those forming and facilitating FOs;
4. ensuring participation of FOs and civil society organizations in Government decision making bodies; and
5. facilitation of dialogue between stakeholders to address enabling environment issues.

Though support is needed at all levels, the IAPP TA Component aims to focus its resources strategically in order to have a greater impact. As such, it proposes **two main target groups** for these activities: (i) IAPP field-level institutions and those that facilitate them; and (ii) organizations that are federated or have started making progress towards federating, as well as those that facilitate them.

Next steps for the proposed activities include the following: (i) sharing the report with Government officials, development partners, NGOs and FOs, as well as other interested parties in order to raise awareness and spark dialogue; (ii) implementing FO-related activities from the IAPP TA work plan; (iii) planning for future IAPP TA activities that will build upon the growing momentum of this work and provide more opportunities for FOs to network, learn from each other and start planning together; (iv) addressing some of the enabling environment issues mentioned herein; and (v) developing and strengthening partnerships with other institutions and projects working with FOs.

Through the combination of these activities, **the aim is to empower FOs to become pro-active partners in the investment programming cycle.** This involvement will lead to more effective interventions to improve food and nutrition security in Bangladesh.

The team found a total of 198 114 farmers' organizations throughout different regions of Bangladesh.

The majority of farmers' organizations were formed with support from extension agencies of the Government, or NGOs.



Most of the farmers' organizations are very small (around 25-50 members) and are at community level.

Some projects and organizations have begun federating small organizations into larger fora, giving hope for sustainability.



Some of the benefits of being organized in a farmers' organization include the ability to share information and ideas, pool resources, lower production costs, gain access to markets, serve as an efficient access point for communication with other development actors, as well as advocate through strength in numbers.

Background

1

In the face of scarce land and overpopulation, Bangladesh must contend with many challenges to overcome poverty and food insecurity. A majority of the population, approximately 16 million families (about 80 million people), depend on agriculture (a sector that is plagued by challenges) for their livelihood.

The poor performance of the agriculture sector in Bangladesh is the result of a variety of physical, socio-economic and institutional constraints. One of the most conspicuous of these is the recurrent cycle of natural disasters and environmental concerns in the country – predominantly floods, drought, salinity, and erosion. One-fourth of total cultivable land (8.42 million hectares [ha]) is affected by drought, while 0.3 million ha are water logged. Approximately 5.6 million ha are flood prone, and 0.82 million ha of coastal and offshore tidal plains are affected by salinity. Additionally, annual losses by pests, diseases and weeds amount to 20-50 percent of total yield, while losses during storage are at 14 percent.

In order to develop comprehensive interventions to address the many challenges of agriculture, food security and nutrition, the Government of Bangladesh designed its Country Investment Plan (CIP), which represents the Government's priorities for investment in those areas.

During late 2010 and early 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was involved in a consultation process designed to strengthen the CIP. Many stakeholders were consulted, including civil society groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). However, there was a lack of awareness and understanding of mechanisms with proven efficiency to engage directly with farmers and their representatives, which would have involved them in **investment planning and the project cycle**.

In June 2010, the Government of Bangladesh received a USD 50 million grant from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) for the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP), which is in line with the priorities outlined in the CIP. USD 3.69 million of this amount was allocated for a Technical Assistance (TA) Component, implemented by FAO, to develop capacities of a variety of actors, including non-state actors such as farmers' organizations (FOs), in **investment programming in agriculture, food security and nutrition**.

The TA Component has three sub-components: (i) developing capacities in project cycle management; (ii) developing capacities in specific technical areas relevant to the CIP and the IAPP – seed sector quality assurance, water management, and nutrition; and (iii) developing capacities to ensure inclusive investment programming. This last sub-component takes a 'twin track' approach to strengthen inclusiveness – it builds both the capacity of state actors in stakeholder mobilization and consultation, and the capacities of non-state actors, particularly FOs, to **organize, advocate and partake in the investment programming process**. It is under this third sub-component that this mapping exercise fits.

The TA Component aims to address capacity needs at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels, in order to provide a holistic approach to capacity development. This is in line with the FAO capacity development framework and international good practices.

What are some examples of how this translates concretely in this work with FOs? At the individual level, the project is working to develop skills of FO leaders and members to be able to participate in investment programming. At the organizational level, the project is facilitating exchanges between FOs that will strengthen their institutions. At the enabling environment level, the project has conducted a review of policies relevant to FOs and has proposed some improvements (contained within this report).

1.1 Farmers' organizations: Definition

For the purpose of this exercise, an **FO is defined** as a formal or informal (registered or unregistered) membership-based collective action institution serving its members, who are rural dwellers that get part or all of their livelihood from agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and/or other rural activities). Services provided by the FO aim to improve the livelihoods of its members, and include access to advice, information, markets, inputs and advocacy.

Farmers' Organizations vs. Farmers' Groups

In Bangladesh, there is a spectrum of institutions formed by farmers. It ranges from farmers' groups promoted by external actors for the main purpose of project delivery (whether stated explicitly or understood implicitly owing to the lack of provisions for sustainability following project completion) to FOs and farmers' federations formed autonomously by community members, with the purpose of establishing a platform to address the needs of the farming community on a permanent basis. In between these two extremes, there are associations, societies, cooperatives, unions, and even firms. The common thread is that all are established to serve the interests of farmers.

The mapping team has intentionally chosen to include all institutions on this spectrum, as they are all part of the landscape of FOs (used in the broader sense) in Bangladesh. The purpose of this broad inclusion is to analyse the strengths and shortcomings of different types of organizations in order to paint a complete picture of the situation and, therefore, allow for meaningful insight into the challenges Bangladeshi farmers encounter in organizing.

1.2 Farmers' organizations: Benefits of being organized

Some of the **benefits of being organized** in an FO include the ability to share information and ideas, pool resources, lower production costs, gain access to markets, serve as an efficient access point for communication with other development actors, as well as advocate through strength in numbers.

With regards to market access, by consolidating their efforts, farmers and their organizations are able to pool resources and build assets and competency. With a larger market share and with more information, small producers can modify transaction conditions, such as price and timing and can exert influence over other actors, thereby gaining market and negotiating power. With real market power, FOs gain credibility and are in a better position to discuss with policy makers. Considering that agriculture in Bangladesh needs to move higher in the value chain in order to increase farmer income, the formation of FOs is very beneficial to farmers, as it allows them to engage more effectively at these levels.

1.3 Farmers' organizations: Key factors for success

The many factors that contribute to a strong FO vary depending on the context. However, through the exercise, the team found the following **factors**, which are often overlooked, to be **particularly important for successful, sustainable organizations**:

- > **Autonomy:** Though some FOs may be formed by external facilitators, autonomy is key for long-term sustainability. Leadership, vision and initiative must come from within the organization. Decisions must be made genuinely by the members and not through direct or indirect imposition by facilitators. This does not mean that there is no role for facilitators, but that all who are engaged as such must genuinely be working towards the complete autonomy of the organization within a defined time frame. In order for this to be feasible, the formation of FOs cannot be an externally-imposed process, but must, instead, highlight the benefits of being organized, facilitate peer-to-peer learning from already established FOs, and build on existing networks within villages. This process takes time and those planning to support the formation of FOs must allow for it.
- > **Inclusive leadership:** Strong leaders that mobilize and engage their members are also key to ensuring the sustainability of FOs. Leaders must be genuinely endorsed by members and must make continuous efforts to engage and communicate with their organization. Grievance and accountability mechanisms should also be in place to address any concerns about poor leadership.
- > **A strong membership base:** An FO is as strong as its members. If the members are strong, its leaders are likely to be strong as well. The reverse is not necessarily true. In Bangladesh there is a large risk of leaders taking all the benefits of the FO for themselves and not sharing with members (elite capture). As such, developing a strong, empowered membership base is critical for ensuring the sustainability of the organization. Members must be engaged in the affairs of the organization and must be able to hold their leaders accountable.
- > **Needs-based service provision:** Services provided by the FO must be based on the true needs of its members, and not on the pre-conceived notions of external actors. If service provision does reflect actual needs, this can be key to ensuring the financial viability of the FO. This can take shape through the development of an enterprise (a seed mill, for example) that can generate revenue for the organization. It could also be through the provision of information or advocacy services, which don't, per se, generate revenue, but do ensure an engaged membership base that is more likely to see the benefits of partaking in the organization (ensuring a steadier stream of membership dues, which contribute to financial sustainability).
- > **A clear, 'owned' purpose:** A key step in the FO development process must be for farmers to make their purpose for organizing explicit. This purpose must be clear to all concerned farmers, and not just to the facilitators who, in many cases, impose their own ideas. This is a large factor contributing to the mechanical nature of FO development, and why organizations are at risk of failing upon closure of the project under which they were developed.



Once institutions are strong, with a sense of purpose and good leadership, they are able to vocalize and advocate for their needs and ideas. As such, they become more engaged partners in investment.

2

Approach and methodology

2.1 Objectives

This exercise had two objectives. The first was to attempt to fill the knowledge gap on FOs in Bangladesh. Though the mapping exercise did not cover every organization in the country, the intent was to centralize information about FOs in order to make it available for the broader development community. The second objective was to gather information to analyze capacity needs and tailor capacity development activities under this TA Component – specifically to adapt the content, targeting and approach of these in order to strengthen the institutional capacities of FOs so that they can become strong, legitimate actors in the investment programming cycle.

2.2 Geographical coverage

Primary qualitative and quantitative data of this mapping cover organizations in Rangpur, Barisal (and Rajshahi for those linked to Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation [HSI]). Secondary information was collected from apex agencies (in Dhaka, Rangpur and Barisal) and covers organizations throughout Bangladesh.

2.3 Theme

While many organizations have managed to develop their technical capacities, it was found during the initial CIP consultations in 2010, and further confirmed during this exercise, that institutional capacities consistently lag behind – and were, therefore, the main focus of discussions. This is rooted in the idea that once institutions are strong, with a sense of purpose and good leadership, they are able to vocalize and advocate for their needs and ideas. As such, they become more engaged partners in investment.

2.4 Timing and participation

The exercise took place in two phases from Spring 2012 to Spring 2013. Representatives from the IAPP Project Management Unit and Regional Offices, the Asian Farmers Association (AFA), Action Aid Bangladesh and both the TA Component project team and the FAO Investment Centre were involved.

2.5 The initial mapping

The first phase of the exercise began in April 2012 and is referred to as the 'initial mapping.' During this phase, three focus group discussions, one each in Dhaka, Rangpur and Barisal, took place. The team also visited FOs in their villages and headquarters (for the few federated groups). In addition to the workshops and field

visits, the team held bilateral discussions with NGOs working with FOs in the two regions. A sharing meeting brought together Government/IAPP project staff with NGOs to discuss the main findings from the visit, and to brainstorm solutions to the constraints faced by the organizations met.

2.6 In-depth mapping

Though the initial mapping gave a useful snapshot of the situation, more work was required to better understand the landscape. This in-depth mapping began in Spring 2012 and continued until Spring 2013. During this phase, 15 focus group discussions, 38 key informant interviews and 31 FO visits took place. Additionally, the team conducted a review of policies relevant to FO development, as well as the registration processes of organizations and cooperatives. The exercise confirmed many of the capacity needs found during the initial phase and uncovered some additional needs. Importantly, the in-depth mapping also allowed the development of a network of FO leaders and Government and NGO partners, which has paved the way for the delivery of activities to strengthen FOs by the TA Component.

2.7 Limitations

Though the approach aimed to be as inclusive as possible, it is important to note some important limitations. This mapping was an attempt to centralize information about FOs in Bangladesh – it does not cover every single FO in the country. Within the selected regions, Rangpur and Barisal, even local project staff encountered a lack of easy access to information about FOs which resulted in the team being unable to meet with all organizations included.

Members attend a Village Association meeting in Gaibandha district.



In addition to difficulties in gathering data on the number of existing organizations, the team faced even larger difficulties gathering data on membership numbers and demographics, and organizational purpose. This has meant that deeper analysis on the organizations included in this report (such as a breakdown of FOs based on organizational purpose or on gender or youth balance) is not possible at this stage. With time, more data should become available and this analysis could be conducted at a later stage.

This said, the team did manage to gather a large amount of information on a fairly representative sample of organizations. The analysis of this information led to the findings synthesized in section 4.

More information on the methodology can be found in Annexes 1, 2 and 9.



Policy makers are increasingly emphasizing the central contribution of farmers' organizations to food and nutrition security, and that involving them in investment programming ensures more effective interventions.

Enabling environment for farmers' organizations

3

This section includes a review of the enabling environment that shapes the involvement of FOs in investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition. This includes the policy framework, the institutions involved in registering FOs and the institutional framework for training Government agricultural extension workers.

International

At the international level, policy makers increasingly emphasize the central contribution of FOs to food and nutrition security, and that involving them in investment programming ensures more effective interventions. Support to FOs has come from the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, the 2012 World Food Day, the UN Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and the GAFSP.

National

There are a variety of policies that place emphasis on FOs (or groups, as they are commonly referred to in the policies). Although the roles and needs of FOs are recognized at the policy level, this tends to be inadequately translated into practice in agricultural development planning and programmes.

3.1 Breakdown of the 10 relevant policy instruments

The mapping team reviewed a large number of agricultural and rural development policies and strategies developed by the Government of Bangladesh. It found 10 policy instruments that refer to FOs.

These policy instruments include:

- > two broad policies: the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) (1999) and the Rural Development Policy (2001);
- > one specific cooperative law, drafted in 2011, but not yet approved;
- > three policy tools focusing on agricultural extension as agents are expected to work with and through FOs;
- > more specific sub-sector policies (fisheries, livestock, water management) that also impact the way Government works with FOs.

The table below provides information on these policy instruments. A synthesis of findings follows.

Table 3.1 Major agricultural policies relevant to farmers' organizations

Policy/ Implementing Agency	Sections relevant to FOs	Status of implementation	Recommendations
<p>National Agriculture Policy (NAP) – 1999</p> <p>Implementing Agency¹: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)</p>	<p>Section 10, page 12: Emphasizes reinforcing implementation of the New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP-1996) through a common, participatory monitoring approach; aims to strengthen agricultural extension services to encourage a self-motivated cooperative system of production.</p> <p>Section 11, page 14: A self-motivated cooperative marketing system is encouraged.</p> <p>Section 14, page 16: Agricultural Credit Committees at union, upazila, district and national levels are to be formed with representation from at least one FO in each committee. These committees are to support farmers in accessing credit from krishi (agricultural) banks, as well as other government banks.</p> <p>Section 19, page 20: Agriculture committees are to be formed at different administrative levels. One representative from an FO is to be included as a member in the agriculture committees at each level. These committees are to identify and assess agriculture-related problems and develop solutions in a participatory manner.</p>	<p>The goal of the NAP is to ensure implementation of the group approaches under the NAEP-1996, but this extension method still does not ensure autonomous, sustainable organizations.</p> <p>No initiatives by the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) have been taken yet to develop a self-motivated cooperative system for production and marketing.</p> <p>Except for a few cases, agricultural credit committees are not functional.</p> <p>Though agriculture committees do exist, most of them are not functional.</p>	<p>A next step could be to develop guidelines on how to strengthen the capacity of the agriculture extension service in order to support a self-motivated cooperative system of production and marketing, as referenced in the NAP.</p>
<p>National Rural Development Policy – 2001</p> <p>Implementing Agency: Department of Cooperatives (DoC), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), and the Bangladesh Rural Development Board, under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources.</p>	<p>Section 5.8, page 22: Cooperatives for Rural Development focuses on further activation of the cooperative movement by creating an appropriate institutional framework, consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, organizing rural capital, arranging for the necessary capital supply and taking measures for production, preservation, processing and marketing of agricultural and non-agricultural products through a demographic system.</p>	<p>A Water Cell within the DoC has been established to develop strong rural institutions related to water. It is functioning reasonably well.</p> <p>Some dairy, fish and crop cooperatives supported under this policy are also functioning well. Although water user groups (WUGs) (under LGED) and Water Management Associations (under BWDB) have been mobilized, many are not functioning smoothly (more information is provided under the mapping findings section).</p>	<p>There is a need for further enforcement and concrete action from higher levels within the Government.</p>
<p>Cooperative Policy – 2011 (still not approved as of July 2013)</p> <p>Implementing Agency: All departments that work with cooperatives will implement the policy according to their specific context and needs. The DoC will act as the registration authority for cooperatives, as well as a monitoring agency.</p>	<p>The policy has 6 core pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) federating primary farmers cooperatives at upazila level; 2) building a strong network of cooperatives from grassroots to apex levels, through the facilitation of institutional development; 3) assistance, mostly to access finance and marketing to autonomous cooperatives so they are able to compete in open market economy and global market; 4) assisting cooperatives in strengthening their organizational management; 	<p>The policy is yet to be approved.</p>	<p>The policy is yet to be approved. This could be because in order to implement the policy, the Government would need to provide a significant budget allocation to strengthen the National Cooperative Union, the Bangladesh Civil Service Cooperative Cadre Service.</p>

cont./..

1 The responsibility of the implementing agency is to ensure implementation of the policy.

Policy/ Implementing Agency	Sections relevant to FOs	Status of implementation	Recommendations
	<p>5) mobilization of communities in economically and climatically vulnerable areas through forming cooperatives and provision of credit and inputs; and</p> <p>6) information and communications technology, training, human resources development, research and evaluation.</p> <p>This policy emphasizes the importance of value addition by farmers' cooperatives. The Government will support value addition enterprises (by co-investing) if the cooperative has raised funds as capital stock. It proposes that the Government act as a guarantor for cooperatives looking for credit support.</p>		
<p>New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) – 1996</p> <p>Implementing Agency: MoA</p>	<p>Section 2.3.6, page 6, Component 5: Working with groups of all kinds – this section emphasizes that all extension agencies should work with groups of all kinds, in order to bring maximum benefit to farmers. It also states that extension workers should enable farmers to fully participate in the planning of extension programmes.</p>	<p>DAE, Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Department of Fisheries (DoF) and NGOs have largely adopted a group approach for extension activities: most FOs mapped in the report (section 4) result from these extension activities; however, only DAE has an Extension Manual.</p> <p>Representation of FOs in national level decision meetings related to extension is still not taking place though there are a few cases at the local level.</p>	<p>A next step could be to prepare a uniform extension manual that integrates the approaches of all extension agencies. In general, though there is greater focus on groups, the formation process is still quite supply driven and should become more bottom up.</p>
<p>Agricultural Extension Manual – 1999</p> <p>Implementing Agency: DAE</p>	<p>Developed on the basis of the NAEP-1996 for extension workers in DAE, the manual provides limited guidance on mobilizing FOs and group formation mechanisms in Chapter 4, 'Working with Groups.'</p>	<p>The manual is available in both Bangla and English, thus useable by all levels of extension staff. However, the manual lacks concrete examples of how to apply different concepts and is, therefore, not widely used by village-level extension staff.</p>	<p>There is a need for more detailed, illustrative guidance in the 'working with groups' chapter. This includes more guidance on guiding principles for FO formation, strengthening, and accountability with the community.</p>
<p>NAEP – 2012 (draft as of July 2013)</p> <p>Implementing Agency: MoA</p>	<p>This revised version of the NAEP-1996 has nine principles. Principle 3: "Targeting and mobilizing farmers' groups (FGs) and their federations" (page v) is relevant to FOs.</p> <p>Among the 24 key pillars of the NAEP-2012, the following are relevant to FOs:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Support to FGs and their federations.</p> <p>Pillar 3: Targeting, mobilizing, capacity building and registration of "Farmers Groups."</p> <p>Pillar 4: Implementation of a market-led, demand responsive, pluralistic, decentralized bottom-up extension system.</p> <p>Pillar 5: Development and Strengthening of Farmers' Information and Advisory Center as a "One-Stop Service Center."</p>	<p>The draft version is yet to be signed by the Minister.</p> <p>The NAEP-2012 envisages the federation of small farmers' groups (SFGs) into a larger platform. However, no concrete guidance is provided on how to implement this.</p>	<p>Once the new policy is finalized, a comprehensive extension manual will be needed to provide guidance and clarity on the approach of group formation and federation.</p>

Policy/ Implementing Agency	Sections relevant to FOs	Status of implementation	Recommendations
<p>National Livestock Policy –2007</p> <p>Implementing Agency: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL)</p>	<p>Section 4.1, page 6: Dairy Development and Meat Production: Cooperative dairy development (which follows the standard approach of the 'Milk Vita model' – more detail provided in Chapter 4) to be expanded in areas of the country with high production potential.</p> <p>Section 4.7, page 27: Marketing of Livestock Products: The formation of farmers' groups and cooperatives is to be encouraged and supported for collective marketing of livestock products.</p>	<p>Milk Vita (Bangladesh Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. [BMPCUL]) has significantly contributed to the implementation of this policy. From the private sector, BRAC Dairy, PRAN, Rangpur Dairy and Akij have also been using the group approach referenced under the policy. Despite the fact that organizations are forming successfully, there is still a large surplus of milk that cannot be processed. Therefore, in order to capture all the benefits of production, organizations need to develop value addition methods. Except for a few cases (Milk Vita and community-based organizations [CBOs] of the Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component [RFLDC]) no significant implementation of section 4.7 has been found.</p>	<p>The development of a module/ extension guideline delineating how to implement the policy could ensure its enforcement.</p> <p>With regards to the collective marketing of dairy products, better guidance on how to handle surplus amounts of milk would be very useful.</p>
<p>National Fisheries Policy – 1998</p> <p>Implementing Agency: MoFL</p>	<p>Section 9.7, page 12: Fisheries Extension Programme: Assistance to be provided for the establishment of different organizations for the development of fisheries resources, such as fish farmers associations and shrimp farmers associations.</p> <p>Section 9.12, page 14: Fisheries Co-operatives:</p> <p>9.12.1: For the management of the large natural or artificial government khas water bodies that exist in rural areas, fishers and fish farmers to be organized into cooperatives to increase production and alleviate poverty.</p> <p>9.12.2: Formation of fisheries-related cooperative societies to be encouraged.</p> <p>9.12.3: Government khas water bodies to be handed over to fishermen cooperative societies on a long-term basis.</p> <p>9.12.4: Members of fisher cooperative societies to be trained in fish culture and management.</p>	<p>Through different projects fish farmers groups have been developed, though there are large doubts about their sustainability.</p> <p>Leasing of open water bodies (haor, baor, beel, khal, river) is largely managed by local influential people, instead of the organizations referenced in the different sections of the policy.</p>	<p>Guidelines delineating a comprehensive approach for sustaining fishermen groups are still required to guide DoF.</p> <p>Monitoring is required to ensure that elite village members do not capture fishermen cooperatives.</p> <p>Illiteracy problems and a lack of understanding of how the system works should be addressed to enable poor fisherfolk to gain legal registration from DoC.</p>
<p>Government Jalmahal (wetland) Management Policy – 2009</p> <p>Implementing Agency: Ministry of Land</p>	<p>The policy is grounded in the concept 'Jal jar Jola ta', namely 'he who possesses the fishing net, possesses the water body.' Thus the policy recognizes ownership of public water bodies by those who fish them.</p>		<p>In leasing wetlands to fishermen groups, priority should be given to the group living in the surrounding area of the water body.</p> <p>A monitoring system is required to identify hereditary fishermen and fishermen cooperatives.</p>

Policy/ Implementing Agency	Sections relevant to FOs	Status of implementation	Recommendations
Guidelines for Participatory Water Management – 2000 Implementing Agency: Ministry of Water Resources	These guidelines elaborate the legislative framework of forming water management organizations, referenced in the National Water Policy (1999). They aim to avoid conflicts and duplication of efforts among the agencies involved in water management: BWDB, LGED, the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation and the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) in the area of flood control, irrigation, drainage, surface/ground water management.	Only BWDB and LGED strictly follow these guidelines.	These guidelines place emphasis on large irrigation schemes but they could also be applied usefully to minor schemes under BADC and LGED.
Integrated Minor Irrigation Policy (Draft) – 2011 Implementing Agency: BADC	Section 5.21: Stakeholders' participation in minor irrigation – This section makes a brief reference to the need for the development of an instruction manual on the formation of WUG and distribution of water among the beneficiaries.	Still in draft form.	An illustrative instruction manual on the formation of WUGs is very much needed in the field. Upazila Irrigation Committees could play a critical role in ensuring the effectiveness of the instruction manual.
Social Forestry² Rules 2010 (updated version of 1997 rules) Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Forest Department	Section 4: Formation of Social Forestry Groups to improve and expand the forest area. Members of the Social Forestry Group are to be selected from inhabitants living within 1 sq. km of a selected social forestry area. The management committee of the group shall include a President, Secretary, Treasurer and two members, two of which are to be women.	After the introduction of the concept of social forestry by the National Forestry Policy in 1994, this approach has become popular. Therefore, the social forestry rules have been well received.	The rules have been well received, but the policy would further benefit from guidance on how to develop co-management groups. For the groups that do exist, risk for elite capture needs to be mitigated.

Some of the **main features of the policy framework** highlighted above are as follows: (i) there is a focus to increase the participation of non-state actors in development activities; (ii) some of the text provides a sound basis for work with FOs; (iii) some of these policies are outdated and need to be updated; (iv) their implementation is sometimes supply driven, which is at the expense of sustainability (this could be addressed through better bottom up approaches); and (v) implementation could be improved if some missing elements were added, such as guidelines and manuals for Government staff, as well as monitoring systems.

3.2 Registration of famers' organizations

In addition to a review of relevant policies, the mapping team also reviewed the various registration options for FOs through different government bodies.

Though encouraged by the draft NAEP-2012, registration of FOs is still a tedious procedure. This is because registration is centralized, which means that approval from Dhaka is required for each application. There are also many steps, including, in some cases, verification from National Security Intelligence, which makes the process quite lengthy.

There are three organizations in Bangladesh responsible for the registration of organizations. Different registration bodies handle different types of organizations, varying from cooperatives and business ventures to social welfare organizations. They are:

² Social forestry refers to afforestation programmes: in marginal and degraded state and communal forest lands; village woodlots; farm forestry; strip plantations alongside railways, highways and embankments; 'community plantations' on public or communal lands with joint management (group) and benefit-sharing arrangements between the government and local communities.

1. The Department of Social Services (DSS): the legal body responsible for registering Non-Profit Social Welfare Organizations;
2. The Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC): the office provides two types of registration under the Companies and Societies Act; and
3. The DoC: gives registration to common interest groups using a cooperative model.

In addition to these agencies, the Department of Youth Development (DYD) also provides registration to youth groups, including youth farmers' clubs.

These registration agencies are responsible for registration and ensuring lawful administration among social, voluntary, or for-profit organizations. However, post-registration activities, like monitoring of activities or audit by these three agencies are not visible. That said, being registered with one of these three agencies provides an organization with legal recognition, as well as access to government assistance, such as social safety nets, vulnerable group feeding, tree plantation, and cash/food for work. An organization must determine which of the four types of registration described below best fits its nature. It was found that besides the DSS, the other types of registration authorities emphasize the general committee as an independent decision maker over the executive committee. Organizations registered with DSS are, by and large, controlled by the government. Thus for the purpose of developing sustainable and autonomous FOs, the Society Registration Act (1860) and the Cooperative Society Ordinance (1984) seem more appropriate, as they allow for the participation of members in changing the constitution, leadership or the making of any other decisions for the betterment of their organization.

The following table summarizes the key features of the three registration authorities, as well as their procedures:

Table 3.2 Features of registration agencies

Features	Registration Agencies			
	Department of Social Services (DSS)	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC)	Department of Cooperatives (DoC)	
Founding Act	Voluntary Social Organization (1961)	The Society Registration Act (1860)	The Companies Act (1994)	Cooperative Society Ordinance (1984)
Nature of organizations eligible for registration	Non-profit voluntary organization.	Non-profit voluntary organization.	For-profit organization.	For-profit organization.
Documents required for registration	Constitution and Application for Registration.	Memorandum of Association and Rules & Regulations.	Memorandum of Association and Rules & Regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five different notes needs to be submitted, regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share; 2. Savings; 3. Book of accounts; 4. Resolution; 5. List of board of directors. • By-laws. • Minimum share value is BDT 20 000 (USD 245).
Place of registration/ office	All districts.	Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna.		All districts.

Features	Registration Agencies			
	Department of Social Services (DSS)	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC)	Department of Cooperatives (DoC)	
Internal and external control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior permission from DSS needed to change constitution. • Government has the power to abolish the FO executive body or abolish the organization as a whole if the FO fails to fulfil requirements mentioned in its articles, or conducts unlawful activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Committee of the FO has the power to abolish the Exec. Committee. • General Committee can amend the constitution. • General Committee can propose to abolish the organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Committee has the power to amend the constitution. • General committee can abolish the Exec. Committee. • General committee can also abolish the organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exec. Committee formed by election. • General Committee has the power to amend the constitution. • General committee can abolish or change the Exec. Committee.
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Organization can audit accounts at its own cost. • No need to submit audit report to DSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts to be audited by an established chartered accountant firm and submitted to RJSC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts to be audited by an established chartered accountant firm and submitted to RJSC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audited by DoC. • 10 percent of audited profits to be submitted to the government annually.
Process of registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tedious steps, needs security clearance, less expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tedious steps, needs security clearance, expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tedious steps, needs security clearance, expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparatively easy but tedious .

3.3 Agricultural training institutes

A further constraint to the successful development of sustainable FOs is the limited capacity of extension personnel in organization formation and institutional development. A potential solution is to work with the Agricultural Training Institutes (ATIs) throughout the country.

List of govt. ATIs in Bangladesh		
Sl #	Govt. ATIs	District
1	ATI, Bangla Bazar	Gaibandha
2	ATI, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar	Dhaka
3	ATI, Tajhat	Rangpur
4	ATI, Gridhanarayanpur	Sherpur
5	ATI, Isurdi	Pabna
6	ATI, Begumganj	Noakhali
7	ATI, Gongabordi	Faridpur
8	ATI, Shimultoli	Gazipur
9	ATI, Doulatpur	Khulna
10	ATI, Rahmatpur	Barisal
11	ATI, Khadimnagar	Sylhet
12	ATI, Rangamati	Rangamati
13	ATI, Hathazari	Chittagong
14	ATI, Homna	Comilla

These institutes (of which there are 240 nationwide, including 15 run by the government) prepare students for a career in agricultural extension within the government or private sector. The Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB) is responsible for developing the curriculum of the institutes. A review of the current curriculum (found in Annex 3) shows a lack of emphasis on skills in facilitating rural institutional development. At present, of a total of eight semesters and 153 credits, only six credits focus on agricultural extension approaches (where institutional development would fit). This contrasts with the emphasis put by the NAEP-1996 on working with and through FOs as the primary means for extension work. Further, the curriculum was found to be largely theoretical, lacking a variety of practical sessions that would give students hands-on experience in working with communities to form organizations.

ATIs are also constrained by unplanned transfers of training staff, as well as a severe shortage of revenue budget for operations and maintenance costs.

The condition of private ATIs is more problematic than that of DAE ATIs. Most of the private ATI focus more on their students' obtaining a diploma certificate than on the skills and knowledge needed for effective employment. Private ATIs are for-profit organizations, and suffer from insufficient quality standard control by the BTEB.

3.4 Potential way forward

In order for interventions at the enabling environment level to be effective, a key principle must be remembered: extension support should empower farmers and give them a voice and a role in their own development. There are indeed several government policies that give support for FOs, though their implementation is generally weak. As such, farmers remain relatively unorganized and unable to participate in investment programming and decision making platforms of government agencies. To improve the situation, there is a need for specific points in the Government investment planning and programming cycle when FOs are consulted. To make this consultation meaningful, relevant information should be provided to FOs in advance and their proposals must be formally considered and reflected. An even better solution would be to have FO representatives participate in regular planning processes as partners with the Government. This would ensure that prioritization of public investment reflects the opportunities and challenges of (small) producers.

3.4.1 Coordinated agricultural extension

Empowerment of farmers must be a unifying principle of agricultural extension. A unified approach to group formation by Government extension agencies would facilitate this by supporting the development of strong, well-organized, federated FOs. Further, there is a need for better coordination of extension services provided by the different public, private and civil society agencies. These need to be harmonized at regional and national levels to avoid duplication of efforts and to facilitate scaling up of successful approaches.

A unified extension manual for Government extension agencies, which incorporates all of the policies mentioned above and reduces discrepancies in approach, would very much serve this purpose of coordination. At present, the absence of this type of manual results in the extension agencies (DAE, DoF, DLS and NGOs) mobilizing farmers into groups in an uncoordinated manner.

The Agricultural Extension Manual (January 1999, Revision) developed by DAE based on the NAEP-1996, is a good basis for this as it is comprehensive. However, it was designed for higher-level extension personnel of DAE, not for Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officers (SAAOs) or field level extension agents. Moreover, little is mentioned about the processes of farmers' group formation in this manual. Such guidance might include how to address governance and legitimacy issues, targeting clusters/villages and individual beneficiaries, formation of FOs, graduation of FOs from primary to federated bodies, registration processes, developing committees and sub-committees, developing memoranda of articles, business skills (savings, credit, and business services centers) and conflict resolution. The manual should include all of this information in an illustrative manner.

3.4.2 Capacity development of extension agents

Current analysis of ATIs is based on an initial review of the BTEB-issued curriculum. More detailed understanding should be developed through focus group discussions with students, trainers and ATI management, as well as a more thorough review of the curriculum and the internship experience. The review process will lead to more concrete recommendations, which would be discussed with DAE and other Government extension departments, as well as BTEB.

The goal is to place more emphasis on community mobilization and organizational development. Specifically, more instruction would be provided with regards to targeting, participatory identification of the poor, visioning, mission development, membership empowerment and the development of organizational values. Additionally, improvements would be made to the six-month internship at the end of the four-year course, so that all graduates are truly ready for hands on work upon graduation. Further, discussion with DAE indicated the need to expand instruction on information and communications technology (ICT) tools for extension.

In addition to strengthening the capacities of future extension agents, there is also a broader need to develop the institutional capacity of the current Government extension staff in community mobilization. This can be

done through a combination of training and exposure visits and exchanges with facilitators of successful community mobilization projects from different institutions as well as engaging directly with successful FOs.

This capacity development of extension agents would pave the way for a shift in mindset from organizing farmers into groups as a tool for distribution of inputs to seeing FOs as true partners in extension. In partnership with extension agents, FOs could become one-stop service centres for the farming community – where services such as information and advisory services, input bulk purchasing, bulk selling, farm machinery rental services and savings and credit would be provided.

3.4.3 Streamlined Registration Process

A further challenge to address is the tedious and time-consuming registration process. FOs face many barriers in this process. Dialogue with key stakeholders is required in order to address the main problems.

3.4.4 FAO support to modernization of extension through its Country Programming Framework

FAO's 2013-14 Country Programming Framework, currently a final draft for consultation, includes the modernization of extension as one of its five strategic priorities for Bangladesh. Through the Framework, FAO plans to provide broader support to coordinated agricultural extension and the capacity development of extension agents in addition to the work under the IAPP TA. Within this, a major study on extension modernization will be conducted that will deepen and broaden the analysis of the issues mentioned herein.



Farmers' organizations are still largely considered 'beneficiaries' of project and programme activities. They are still not really seen as true partners in the development and implementation of investment programmes.

4

Mapping findings

4.1 Summary

A wide range of FOs is covered here, ranging from temporary groups to longstanding organizations. The team found a total of **198 114 FOs** throughout different regions of Bangladesh.

Most of the FOs are very small (around 25-50 members) and are at the community level. There are few organizations at the district and regional levels and very few at the national level. The majority of FOs were formed with support from (and most are still facilitated by) projects of different extension agencies of the Government, or of national or international NGOs. The organizations have been created, in most cases, as a channel for the delivery of project activities, services and goods, rather than as sustainable rural institutions. These project-based FOs tend to lack plans for sustainability after the withdrawal of project assistance. As such, their sustainability is questionable.

That said, some projects and organizations have begun federating small organizations into larger local (up to upazila and district) fora, and some at even higher levels, which gives some hope for sustainability. However their coverage and impact are still rather limited. Of the 198 114 FOs, the team found 4 144 (2 percent) that are federated at some level (union, upazila, district, nationally). There were few organizations found that are truly autonomous, though some examples are provided.

Approaches to forming FOs vary greatly across projects, as needs of farmers vary. This diversity of approaches is not necessarily problematic, however, there is a lack of key factors for the success of any organization. These key factors are: (i) autonomy; (ii) inclusive leadership; (iii) a strong membership base; (iv) needs-based service provision; and (v) a clear, 'owned' purpose.

The FOs found also have a variety of purposes for organizing. There are commodity-based organizations, advocacy-based organizations, multi-purpose organizations and others. As mentioned earlier, data for full analysis based on organizational purpose is not available, however it is important to recognize that the FOs herein have a variety of mandates, and therefore require a variety of capacity development interventions. What is common to all, though, is the benefit to farmers of being organized, and the opportunity it creates for strengthening farmers' voices in development.

Perhaps the most important finding, though, is that FOs are still largely considered 'beneficiaries' of project and programme activities. They are still not really seen as true partners in the development and implementation of investment programmes.

A large amount of information on these various FOs was collected during this exercise. Salient points are provided in this chapter, with further detail, including information on related projects and geographical

distribution, provided in Annexes 4-7. Different organizations were able to provide more and less information based on their own internal data collection techniques. This is reflected in the varying levels of detail provided in this report.

4.2 Typology

This report divides FOs into 4 categories according to their origin, in order to have a simple, clear typology on which to base analysis:

- (vi) Autonomously formed FOs;
- (vii) FOs formed with support from Government extension agencies;
- (viii) FOs formed with support from international NGOs; and
- (ix) FOs formed with support from national NGOs.

4.2.1 Autonomously-formed farmers' organizations

This type of organization is formed through the initiative of farmers themselves. Their aim is to defend farmers' interests and solve problems themselves. The mapping found 12 organizations that were formed autonomously (with some receiving support at a later stage) and are registered with various government agencies. However, although they are registered, the information available on these organizations was rather limited.

Table 4.1 Autonomously- formed FOs

Sl no.	Name of FO	Region covered	No. of members	Federated	Remarks
1	Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity	Charfasson	700	-	
2	Andulbaria Multipurpose Vegetables Seed production Cooperative Society Ltd	Jlbon Nagar, Chuadanga	150	-	
3	Bangladesh Farmers Marketing Group Association	4 districts of North Bengal and Gabtoli, Dhaka	105	1	
4	Chimbuk Falchashi Bahumukhi Samabay Samity Ltd. (Chimbuk Fruit-Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Association Ltd.)	Chimbuk, Bandarban	50	-	
5	Fishery Natun Para Shutki Babosayee Kalyan Samity (Dry Fish Producers Association)	Nazirertek, Cox's Bazar	111	-	
6	Gadkhali Phulchashi o Phul Babshayi Kallyan Samity (Gadkhali Flower-Farmers & Traders Welfare Association)	Gadkhali, Jessore	144	-	
7	Idilpur Anarosh Chashi Bahumukhi Samobay Samity Ltd. (Pineapple Producers Association)	Madhupur, Tangail	250	-	Gold medal ³
8	Kuralganchi Adarsha Samobay Samity	Chuadanga		-	Gold medal
9	Nabogonga Water Management Association	Chuadanga	250	-	Gold medal
10	RidoyeMati O Manush Krishak Samobay Samity	Ishurdi, Pabna	1,000	-	4 ideal farmers ⁴
11	Savar Kumar Khoda Phulchashi Bahumukhi Samabay Samity Ltd. (Savar Kumar Khoda Flower-farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Association Ltd.)	Savar	92	-	
12	Shurjamukhi Mahila Samity (Sunflower Women Association)	Laimipara, Bandarban	54	-	

³ This is a form of recognition from the DoC, which is given to organizations that have strong governance and performance.

⁴ Annually, DAE awards several farmers with the title 'ideal farmer' to recognize their contribution to agriculture.

4.2.2 Farmers' organizations formed with support from Government extension agencies

As a means to transfer technology and services, the Government plays an important role in forming this type of FO through their extension agencies. The team found 160 348 FOs formed with support from seven Government extension agencies, departments and organizations. Members of these FOs work in the crop, livestock and/or fisheries sectors. Some organizations focus on one specific thematic area (i.e. crop), whereas others are a blend of different themes, and others address broader issues such as overall village development.

To understand FOs formed with support from Government extension agencies, one must understand how the Government extension system works. Different agencies and departments have different approaches to facilitating FOs (for example, the Social Development Foundation spends a significant amount of time on the process of institutional development, while other agencies, such as DAE or DLS focus more on the distribution of inputs through groups). This stems from the fact that agencies and departments depend quite heavily on project funding for their operations. As such, they implement a multitude of Government and donor-funded projects, and each project requires a different approach. Additionally, there are cases in which different agencies implement different components of a single project. This leads to instances in which one project will have differences in the FO facilitation approach. This is due to the lack of integration of the agencies and departments involved.

Some FOs are founded through shorter-term projects, and others through longer-term programmes. This explains some of the lack of consistency in how information on different FOs is presented herewith. Finally, the general finding is that FOs linked to Government extension agencies are still not close to full autonomy and sustainability. For the most part (though there are some important exceptions), the organizations exist for the lifetime of the respective project, but are discontinued thereafter. This is due to the fact that, as mentioned above, the extension approach is generally focused more on forming groups in order to distribute project benefits and less on the development of strong, sustainable, internally motivated institutions.

Table 4.2 FOs formed with support from Government extension agencies

SI no.	Name of Gov. agency	Name of FO	Name of project	Funded by	Regions covered	No. of FOs	Federated
1	BADC	Livelihood field school (LFS)	IAPP (WUG)	GAFSP	North and south	230	-
		WUG	Completed projects & core	Multi	All over Bangladesh	17,843	-
	Sub-total					18,073	
2	DAE	Climate Field School (CFS)	Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture Project (DCRMA)	Multi donor	5 regions	156	-
		Common interest group (CIG)	National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)	IDA, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	25 districts	13,450	UPO-1,345 UzPO-120
		Integrated crop management (ICM) Club	Agricultural Extension Component (AEC)	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	All over Bangladesh	16,438	UNFA-1,087
		LFS	IAPP (DAE & BADC seed)	GAFSP	North and South	375	-
		SFGs	North-west Crop Diversification Project (NCDP)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	16 districts of North-west	12,480	FMG-490
		SFGs	Second Crop Diversification Project (SCDP)	ADB	North and South	866	-
		Sub-total					43,765
3	DoC	Cooperative Association	Legal entity and development projects	-	All over Bangladesh	83,853	100
4	DoF	CIG	NATP	IDA	25 districts	2,670	UPO-1,345 UzPO-120
		LFS	IAPP	GAFSP	North and south	850	-
	Sub-total					87,373	

5	DLS	CBO	RFLDC-Noakhali	DANIDA	Greater Noakhali	172	CBO Association-4
		CBO	RFLDC-Barisal	DANIDA	Greater Barisal	296	CBO Association-5
		CIG	NATP	IDA	25 districts	3,921	UPO-1,345 UzPO-120
		Livestock Rearers Group	IAPP	GAESP	North and South	1,214	-
	Sub-total					5,603	
6	Rural Division, MoLGRD&C	Village Savings and Loan Group	Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP)	Department for International Development (UK)	Jamuna Chars	2,272 (CLP I- 1,712 CLPII – 560)	-
7	Social Development Fund (SDF)	Gram Parishad	Social Investment Program Project (SIPP) 1 and 2	World Bank	Northern and southern regions	3,262	Not yet
Total: FOs formed with support from Government departments						160,348	3,151

4.2.3 Farmers' organizations formed with support from international non-governmental organizations

Though there are many international NGOs working in Bangladesh, the mapping team found only six that work with FOs. The respective FOs are mobilized under a variety of foreign-funded projects, directly implemented by international NGOs, sometimes in collaboration with Government agencies. FOs here are from the crop, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry sub-sectors. All of the international NGOs mentioned herein take an approach towards FO mobilization that includes federation. This support for federation has resulted in FOs with better prospects for sustainability and autonomy in the future.

Table 4.3 FOs formed with support from international NGOs

SI no.	Name of agency	Name of FO	Name of project	Funded by	Region covered	No. of FOs	Federated
1	Action Aid	Kendrio Krishok Moitree (KKM)	Capacity building of KKM	Agricord/AFA	Southern and northern region	252	9
2	CARE	Village Development Committee	FSUP-HP*	European Commission (EC)	Haor regions	645	Federation to come after 2014
3	HSI	National Nursery Society	Agro-Forestry Improvement Project (AFIP)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	All over Bangladesh	62	1
		Service Provider Association	SAMRIDDHI	SDC	Northern and Haor	4,831	58
4	iDE	Farmers Association	ISEM, EIDSP, MIDPCR, IMPACT**	IFAD	Mostly in northern and southern districts	N/A***	55
5	Save the Children	Various	Nabo Jiban	United States Agency for International Development	Southern region	3,860	-
6	World Vision	Development Group (DG) as primary and CBO as federated	Area Development Programme (ADP)	multi	72 upazila		509
Total: FOs formed with support from projects of international NGOs						4,819	632

* Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region.

** Integrating Smallholders into Expanding Markets; Enhancing the Impacts of Decentralized Seed Production; Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions; Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer.

***Note: Although it provides backstopping support for market development to more than 6 000 farmers' groups, iDE itself has only formed and mobilized 42 Collection Point Market Centres (CPMCs) and 13 farmers' associations, totalling 55 farmers' associations in different regions.

4.2.4 Farmers' organizations formed with support from national non-governmental organizations

Many national NGOs that work with rural people in Bangladesh focus almost exclusively on forming groups in order to disburse microfinance. The largest of these NGOs are ASA, BRAC, Grameen Bank and Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS). Members of these groups may indeed be farmers, however the focus of the group is predominantly to deliver and collect micro credit, and not to develop FOs that are viable, long-term sustainable institutions. As such, in-depth analysis of these groups has not taken place as a part of this exercise. However, a short summary of their work is provided later in the report.

This section does not cover the activities of national NGOs sub-contracted by Government agencies under the projects already described above (such as BRAC's contribution to the SCDP), though their contribution in this regard should be recognized.

With both of the aforementioned categories not included in this section, the mapping only found the following three organizations to fit the criteria of FO under this mapping.

Table 4.4 Farmers' organizations formed with support from national NGOs

Sl no.	Name of NGO	Name of FO	Name of project	Funded by	Region covered	No. of FOs	Federated
1	BRAC	Village Organization (VO)	Tenant Farmer Development Project	Bangladesh Bank	210 upazilas of 46 district	15,162	-
2	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)	People's Institution (PI)	Various	World Church	15 districts	838	-
3	Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS)	Union Federation	Various	EC, Finland Church Aid, Denmark Church Aid, Church of Sweden, Netherlands Church Aid.	Northern region	12,104	361
Total: FOs formed with support from national NGOs						28,104	361

4.3 Autonomously-formed farmers' organizations

4.3.1 Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity

In 2004, Hellen Keller International (HKI) provided support in vegetable production to Md. Solaiman and neighbor farmers in Charfasson upazila of Bhola district. Although yields did increase as a result, farmers were unable to reap the benefits at the market because of a lack of bargaining power. Shortly thereafter, in 2005, in a discussion with a trader at the local market, Mr. Solaiman came to understand the importance of bulking produce in order to access markets. He asked the trader whether, if he and neighbor farmers bulked their produce, they would be able to market it to the trader directly. The trader replied positively. Mr. Solaiman and his neighbor farmers encouraged other farmers to join them in forming a group so that they could bulk their produce and market it successfully to meet local demand.

When purchasing inputs for vegetable production and marketing, the shopkeeper informed the group that if they bought large quantities, they could receive a lower wholesale price. They shared this information with other farmers who needed the inputs. This experience in bulk purchasing demonstrated the power of being organized. It inspired the farmers to create a formal fund to be used to buy common inputs.

This was the beginning of Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity (Model Farmers Development Organization), officially formed in 2006. Initially they had 101 members from the capital of the upazila and outskirts. Now the organization has expanded to include all the unions of the upazila. Membership has increased to 1 450.

Service provision

Following a negative experience with a seed dealer, the FO members asked themselves why they could not start their own business that supplied necessary farm inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. The organization began collecting shares of BDT 1 000 per farmer, and rented a shop at the local market. This venture opened a new horizon for the FO and gave it another opportunity to serve its members. "For organizational sustainability we have to make a marginal profit from this venture but our purpose is to ensure that quality seeds, fertilizers and other inputs are available at our member farmers' doorsteps," shared Mr. Solaiman, now the Secretary of the FO.

Partnership

In 2011, recognizing Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity as a viable entry point for credit provision, the NGO ASA extended its credit support to members of the organization. Following this positive experience, the United Leasing and Finance Company has used the organization as an entry point to provide loans to the vegetable farmers, as the organization has a good track record of credit recovery. International Development Enterprises (iDE) often arranges farmers' visits to the Samity and invites lead farmers from the organization to train other farmers. The organization now has 17 urea super granule units. The organization acquired these with the assistance of the International Fertilizer Development Corporation. The organization paid five percent and the Corporation covered the balance.

The Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity now has a very strong reputation in Charfasson and the surrounding areas. As a spillover effect of the members' success, many more farmers in the area are engaged in vegetable production. This is evidenced by the 14 000 ha of land that are now being used for vegetable production. Large quantities of cucumber, bitter gourd and watermelons are now sold to other districts. About 25 percent of these producers belong to the organization.

4.3.2 Andulbaria Multipurpose Vegetables Seed Production Cooperative Society Ltd.

Andulbaria Union in Jibon Nagar upazila in Chuadanga district is well known for vegetable seed production. But, as is the case with many remote areas, seed growers were not able to market their products successfully. This was the result of a lack of access to technologies for sorting, grading, packaging and storing of seeds. To resolve this problem, some advanced seed growers decided to establish a common facility centre that would provide services to seed growers in the area. Thus the 'Andulbaria Vegetable Seed Production Society' was formed to develop and manage this operation. In 1990, when the organization formally registered with the DoC, it took its current name, the 'Andulbaria Multipurpose Vegetables Seed Production Cooperative Society Ltd.'

At the time of the Society's formation, FAO was implementing the 'Strengthening of the National Vegetable Seed Programme,' which worked in four vegetable seed clusters in Bangladesh. The programme installed a grader machine for vegetable seed cleaning and grading in Jibon Nagar upazila of Chuadanga district. The machine was installed at the organization's facility. In 1991-92, when the machine was installed, the volume of business was BDT 800 000 per year. Today, business is at BDT 6 000 000 annually.

Organizational structure

The society has 150 members (with an 11 person executive committee), who are contract growers for different vegetables. They farm approximately 1 500 acres of land. Society members produce a large variety of vegetable seeds and bring seeds to the society's facility, which sorts, grades and cleans them for a nominal charge of BDT 2 per kg of seeds.

Partnership

Once the seeds have been sorted, graded and cleaned, members are then able to sell their seeds, through the society, to more than 10 seed company partners. These include A R Malik Seed Co. Ltd., Sreemangal Seed House,

Rajdhani Seed Co. Ltd., United Masud Seed Co. Ltd., Shomrat, Nadim, Kamal, Chittagong Seeds, Kashem Seed Co. Ltd., and Sultan Seeds, Mollica. At the beginning of the season, these private companies distribute source seeds to the society. The society then distributes these source seeds to its members. Members in turn use the source seeds to grow vegetable seeds for sale back to the private companies at a fair price. This arrangement benefits the members because they enjoy quality source seeds and fair prices for their product.

4.3.3 Bangladesh Farmers' Marketing Group Association (BFMGA)

Three years after the completion of the NCDP, several farmer leaders who participated in the project decided to develop a network among 75 active, semi-active and dismantled farmers' marketing groups (FMGs) that were formed under the project. One of the major objectives of this networking and coordination was to ensure marketing of high value vegetables and fruits at the central market of Gabtoli, Dhaka. There is still an unmet demand for high value fruits and vegetables in Dhaka, and this network aims to meet it.

The strategy adopted by the network is to register the interested FMGs as primary cooperatives and then to federate them into a central cooperative, the BFMGA. This process of networking and federating is ongoing. As of April 2013, BFMGA had submitted registration documents of 16 FMGs to the DoC.

4.3.4 Chimbuk Falchashi Bahumukhi Samabay Samity Ltd. (Chimbuk Fruit-Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Association Ltd.)

Understanding the damage done by the standard slash and burn (zhoom) cultivation techniques commonly used in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Mro⁵ inhabitants of the Chimbuk hill of Bandarban (one of the poorest districts of the CHT), began to plant fruit⁶ orchards to reduce dependency on zhoom techniques. After their initial experience with fruit production, the Mro farmers realized that they could not earn a profit if they sold their fruit individually. Mr. Toyo Mro, one of the farmers from the area, mobilized the indigenous Mro fruit farmers in Chimbuk to form a cooperative. They received registration from the DoC on 14 September 2008 as 'Chimbuk Falchashi Bahumukhi Samabay Samity Ltd.'

The organization now has 50 members and an executive committee of nine members, including two Mro women. Important accomplishments of this organization include: (i) lobbying with the regional hill development board to declare the zone as a 'fruit producing zone'; and (ii) creating direct market linkages with Chittagong-based wholesalers, which facilitate members receiving a fair price for their products.

4.3.5 Gadkhali Phulchashi o Phul Babshayi Kallyan Samity (Gadkhali Flower-Farmers & Traders Welfare Association)

This association, Bangladesh's first flower farmer association, was established in 2003 and is led by Mr. Sher Ali. Mr. Ali himself introduced commercial flower⁷ cultivation to Bangladesh following an inspired visit to Indian flower clusters. Flower cultivation was first introduced in Gadkhali village of Jhikargancha upazila in Jessore district in the mid-1980s. Since then, the crops have been disseminated to neighboring upazilas and districts, making the area the largest cluster of flower production in the country. With quickly increasing levels of production, flower farmers faced price distortion at the market owing to poor post-harvest processing and transportation. In order to advocate on behalf of the flowers farmers and traders to the government, Mr. Ali along with other farmers established the Gadkhali Flower-Farmers & Traders Welfare Association. At present the association has 144 members with an executive committee consisting of nine members, and is registered with the DoC. The milestone achievement of this association was to convince the government to establish a market in Gadkhali. Around 30 000 flower-farmers of Jessore region are now associated with this market.

5 Mro is an ethnic community from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

6 The main fruits are papaya (red lady), mango (ranguai) and pineapple (honey queen).

7 Commercial flowers include marigold, rose, tube-rose, gladiolus, zarbera.

4.3.6 Idilpur Pineapple Growers Cooperative Ltd.

Mr. Jevier Chishim introduced pineapple production to Idilpur in 1942. A series of difficulties in accessing markets and finance followed its introduction to the area. In the mid-1970s this led Mr. Chishim and some progressive pineapple farmers from Idilpur to come up with an alternative way for pineapple producers to access finance. Informally they formed a group of 20 pineapple producers and collected monthly savings of BDT 20, and then distributed loans to group members using this money. The group finally took a more formal shape on 13 June 1977 as the 'Idilpur Pineapple Growers Cooperative Ltd.'

Advocacy

Around this time, the cooperative applied for a loan from the bank but was refused, as pineapple production was not included in the bank's agricultural loan program. The cooperative leaders then lobbied the government to be eligible for agricultural loans from commercial banks. During 1978, in a local conference, the then President of Bangladesh learned about pineapple producers' problems in Madhupur from the leaders of Idilpur Pineapple Growers Cooperatives. The President then advised Sonali Bank to disburse loans to the pineapple producers imposing a nominal interest, with a grace period until harvesting to repay the loan. The producers then took loans from Sonali Bank, with the cooperative as a guarantor. The process continues to this day even for producers outside of the Idilpur Cooperative.

Growth and service provision

Inspired by this positive experience, the cooperative expanded their activities beyond loan provision. Membership increased from 20 to 136. Twenty of these members are from the Garo Community, including seven female members. In addition to support for access to finance, the cooperative helps its members to better market their produce. They also promoted chemical-free 'safe' pineapple production in Madhupur. They linked the producers of 'safe' pineapple with corporate buyers like Aftab and BD Foods, with assistance from the Agribusiness Development Project of ADB.

Performance

The cooperative now has 8.17 acres of land, which have been leased to members. Some funds have been raised in this leasing process. The cooperative has been audited by the DoC every year and during these audits it was found that profits were distributed transparently. Owing to its sincere devotion to members, the Idilpur Cooperative has been awarded the gold medal⁸ from the DoC three times.

4.3.7 Savar Kumar Khoda Phulchashi Bahumukhi Samabay Samity Ltd. (Savar Kumar Khoda Flower-farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Association Ltd.)

This organization was launched on 8 April 2010 by Mr. Ansar Mollah along with five other farmers. It is registered with the DoC. Its primary goal is to solve problems of seed (tuber) production, post-harvest handling and marketing faced by flower producers and traders in Savar. The organization has an executive committee with six members. They are elected by 92 general members. The organization provides the following services to its members: (i) capacity development of flower farmers and traders (members only) on modern technologies of different flower production, pest management, post-harvest management, preservation of flowers, transportation and marketing; and (ii) advocacy to the government to allocate space in wholesale markets (Khamarbari and Shahbag) in Dhaka for members of this organization.

4.3.8 Shurjamukhi Mahila Samity (Sunflower Women Association)

This association was established in 1998 after receiving its license from the Department of Women Affairs. The association has 54 indigenous Bawm female farmers. They are associated with the mango orchard in Laimipara of Bandarban sadar upazila. Prior to joining together, association members faced constraints with mango cultivation, processing, marketing and financing. In response, they united under a common platform and

8 This is a form of recognition from the DoC, which is given to organizations that have strong governance and performance.

formed 'Shurjamukhi Mahila Samity.' The organization provides the following support to its members: (i) credit facilitation for female farmers; (ii) networking with government and international organizations; (iii) training on fruit processing and marketing in the local tourist market; and (iv) development of linkages with Chittagong-based wholesalers.

4.4 Farmers' organizations formed with support from Government extension agencies

4.4.1 Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation

4.4.1.1 Water User Groups under the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation

WUGs are formed under BADC. The groups then draft proposals for deep tube well or low lift pump schemes. The Upazila Irrigation Committee then reviews these proposals to ensure viability. Once approved, the proposal is submitted to BADC itself. Then BADC installs the equipment, and the WUG is thereafter responsible for its management.

BADC reports that though there is a WUG associated with each irrigation scheme, there is no database of WUGs. BADC estimates to have 17 843 irrigation schemes, therefore, we can assume that the number of WUGs is similar. Most of the WUGs are informal, having no legal recognition from any government entity. Each WUG has a manager, generally elected by the user farmers of the area. It is the manager who collects fees from group members – totaling BDT 30 000 for an electricity connection and irrigation canal costs (see Table A5.3 in Annex 5). The manager often bears most of the burden in collecting participation fees, getting the electricity connection and developing irrigation canals.

Performance and sustainability

Cases of mismanagement and elite capture of WUGs have been reported. This generally occurs when managers have an influential background. Often they create an arbitrary list of water user farmers, while they invest the initial participation fee from their own pocket, and thus claim the project as their own. The recovery rates of the yearly rent due to BADC of each irrigation scheme (BDT 15 000) are also poor owing to capture of funds by managers of WUGs, as noticed by agricultural engineers working with BADC. Member farmers of WUGs have shown keen interest to be associated with WUGs, but malpractice by the manager of the scheme often stops members' participation in the regular operation and maintenance of units.⁹ Malpractice includes grabbing the whole unit as the manager's own investment, and imposing higher irrigation charges (BDT 1 500 / 33 decimals¹⁰/ season against standard BDT 800 / 33 decimals / season), but showing a loss by the project. This occurs because of BADC's institutional weaknesses, lack of manpower, and lack of policy enforcement in forming WUGs.

Even the groups that do not suffer elite capture still face challenges regarding sustainability. As operation and maintenance costs for the irrigation schemes are covered by projects and not by the WUGs themselves, once the project ends, the WUGs are not prepared to be in a position to repair the equipment when needed. Thus, when the equipment no longer functions, the groups dissolve.

4.4.2 Department of Agricultural Extension

4.4.2.1 Climate Field Schools (CFSs) under the Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture Project

The DCRMA approach is to work with already formed ICM or integrated pest management (IPM) clubs (formed under the AEC of DANIDA's Agriculture Sector Programme Support [ASPS]). The project brings together three of these clubs and forms a CFS. There are 156 CFSs in 52 upazilas (Annex 5: A5.5 to A5.9). These CFSs are mobilized

⁹ Reported by farmers within a low lift pump scheme in Agailjhara Upazila, Barisal.

¹⁰ Unit of measurement used in Bangladesh equal to approximately 40.46 m².

with the aim to: (i) organize farmers affected by climate change risks; (ii) adapt and disseminate mechanisms to mitigate diverse risks; and (iii) manage the implementation of demonstrations of climate-friendly technological innovations.

Performance and sustainability

Although the project adopts a unique approach to mitigate climate change risk in the crop sub-sector through the CFS, the scope for developing strong village-level institutions is rather limited. This is the result of a lack of capacity development activities and handholding on participatory visioning towards a sustainable FO.

4.4.2.2 Common Interest Groups, Union Producer Organizations (UPOs) and Upazila Producer Organizations (UzPOs) under the National Agricultural Technology Project: Phase I- DAE Component

The NATP Phase 1-DAE component covers 120 upazilas under 25 districts. DAE staff has mobilized 13 450 crop-based CIGs, including 4 035 only-female CIGs (Annex 5: A5.10 and A5.11). There are different types of CIGs under the NATP – some linked to DAE, some to DLS and some to DoF.

CIGs under the DAE component are made up of small and marginal farmers of the crop sub-sector. Each CIG consists of 20-30 members, of which 30 percent must be women and 70 percent must be small or marginal farmers or sharecroppers. The general body of the CIG elects a President, Secretary and Treasurer. CIGs are mobilized at the village level with the responsibilities of: (i) disseminating information among members; (ii) managing the implementation of demonstrations; (iii) coordinating NATP activities among members, such as input distribution or marketing of produce; and (iv) developing the group's micro-extension plan.

CIG farmers are vulnerable to market risks and exploitation as a result of a lack of access to market information and market linkages – problems that cannot be solved exclusively at the local level. As such, the NATP has a provision to vertically integrate village level CIGs into UPOs, and further into UzPOs. Producers' organizations at these two tiers have different responsibilities; among them: (i) increasing productivity and production through the application of agricultural technology from the National Agricultural Research System (NARS); (ii) ensuring increased profit through quality production and market linkages; (iii) obtaining quality inputs at a competitive price; (iv) increasing the bargaining power of producers; (v) protecting farmers from exploitation by middle men; (vi) providing guidance on innovative approaches and ways to diversify production; (vii) risk reduction and mitigation by advising less risky agricultural practices; and (viii) social support. The UPOs and UzPOs are formed from crop based CIGs, livestock CIGs and fishers CIGs.

Performance

In an internal evaluation, the DAE project implementation unit assessed that, of the total CIGs, 2 percent were graded as 'very good' (A); 29 percent as 'good' (B); 63 percent as 'average/moderate' (C); and 6 percent as 'poor' (D). The extension component needs to further mobilize and strengthen the lowest 69 percent of CIGs to improve their performance and upgrade them to 'good' (Annual Report, Public Coordination Unit, NATP, March 2012).

The NATP annual report (2010-11) stated that the experience of forming CIGs by extension personnel has developed the institutional capacity of extension agencies in group formation and mobilization. The CIGs themselves have developed their capacities in micro plan preparation on crop production. This has resulted in active partnership between groups and extension agents, as well as a stronger feeling of ownership within groups, facilitating sustainability of the groups and their activities.

4.4.2.3 Integrated Crop Management Clubs and Union Farmers' Associations (UNFAs) under the Agricultural Extension Component of DANIDA's Agriculture Sector Programme Support

DAE, along with the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, the Seed Wing of the MoA and the Agricultural Information Service, have established Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in 335 upazilas of 64 districts in Bangladesh.

The FFS provides season-long demand-driven 'hand holding' training to a group of male and female farmers at field level. A FFS 'batch' consists of 50 farmers, 50 percent of whom are female. The FFS batch receives season-long training (20 sessions). Each session lasts 4-5 hours and is made up of theoretical and practical lessons. The importance of farmers' group formation is integrated in the FFS curriculum and capacity building on institutional development starts early in the FFS sessions.

After completion of the season-long training, the FFS graduates form ICM clubs, as a way to stay connected after the FFS and to implement activities using their new knowledge. So far, over 16 438 IPM/ICM¹¹ clubs have been formed throughout the country (Annex 5: A5.12 to A5.15).

Federation

In unions that have at least three ICM Clubs, the AEC facilitates the formation of UNFAs. The objective of the UNFAs is to continue activities generated by the FFS process, to build local institutions for FFS implementation, to strengthen marketing activities, and to benefit from becoming a larger voice in articulating farmers' demands.

The process of federating village and block level ICM clubs into UNFAs began in early 2011. As of October 2012, the AEC had formed 1 087 UNFAs in 146 upazilas of 57 districts. It is expected that in the near future these UNFAs will form a larger FO, which will advocate for its members on production, agricultural policy and marketing issues.

Performance

Despite the fact that the ICM approach has been adopted by DAE as a holistic approach to crop production, the mapping team struggled to find organizations delivering the intended activities (marketing support from UNFAs, for example) during the visits to Rangpur and Barisal. Of the total 16 438 ICM clubs that have been formed, 6 169 are still functional. This is mostly because project support has been phased out in some areas, and the clubs themselves are not fully sustainable on their own.

4.4.2.4 Livelihood Field Schools – Crop Farmers Groups under the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project

Each LFS is made up of 25 farmers, from poor households, selected through the use of participatory rural appraisal (PRA). The LFS has 10 sessions: 5 for demonstration-related training and 5 for adoption-related topics. Over the course of a season, each LFS farmer receives 33 hours of training. Between the first and second years, each LFS receives need-based inputs such as stress-tolerant seeds, farm yard manure pits, agricultural machinery (power tillers, power pumps, sprayers). Each LFS is expected to raise funds from the rental of agricultural machinery to neighboring farmers. The LFS members are to contribute monthly savings and open a bank account. The DAE part of the IAPP has a target to mobilize 8 000 LFSs over the life of the project (Annex 5: A5.16). As of June 2013, 2 250 LFSs had been formed in the two regions (Rangpur and Barisal). The overall IAPP has a target of forming 15 004 farmers groups under four departments (DAE, DLS, DoF and BADC) over the five years of the project, of which more than 50 percent of these will be mobilized by the DAE part.

4.4.2.5 Small Farmers' Groups and Farmers' Marketing Groups under the Northwest Crop Diversification Project

The project formed 12 415 SFGs (240 430 members), in order to provide production and credit assistance. Credit assistance is delivered by the NGOs that are involved in group formation. Farmers were separated into male and female SFGs, with female groups accounting for 50.4 percent of the total number of groups, and women making up 50.3 percent of overall SFG membership.

11 AEC has two roots in earlier initiatives: IPM and Integrated Plant Nutrition System (IPNS). IPM is an approach to managing pests and crops by combining cultural, biological, genetic, mechanical and chemical methods in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks while IPNS is the management of all available plant nutrient sources, organic and inorganic, to provide optimum and sustainable crop production conditions within the prevailing farming system. Later AEC uses the FFS training methodology to train farmers groups on Integrated Crop Management, which includes both IPM and IPNS, thus forming a holistic approach to crop production.

Marketing support

The project formed 490 FMGs, each with representatives from 20 SFGs (2 representatives from each SFG) in order to provide marketing assistance to the producers. A model was developed that included the construction of 76 markets in the project area. These markets offered modern facilities for high value crops (HVCs) to project beneficiaries through the FMGs. This included 60 growers' markets in 60 upazilas and 15 wholesale markets – one for each of the 15 projects districts in the northwest region and one central market at Gabtoli (on the northern side of Dhaka City). The model also defined eligibility criteria, formation guidelines, and training modules. The aim of the model was to develop alternate marketing channels through direct involvement of HVC producers.

Performance

According to the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), most of these markets are not fully operational anymore. The concerned officer of DAM reported to the mapping team that modern marketing benefiting farmers is a medium- to long-term plan. This is because it requires a change of behavior of farmer groups from subsistence agriculture to high value commercial crop agriculture. The DAM expected that in the near future these markets may start functioning again as farmers develop more experience with HVCs. Nonetheless, during the field visits, the mapping team found that most of the markets were not constructed in a suitable place for both buyers and sellers. The team struggled to find FMGs to interview. It was revealed during discussions with some members of FMGs and SFGs that the groups were mobilized by partner NGOs contracted by NCDP. The partner NGOs treated the farmers as their credit borrowers and did not put much emphasis on institutional development. No standard procedure in forming FOs was followed by the project and partner NGOs. This might be the major reason why SFGs and FMGs no longer function following the withdrawal of assistance of NCDP (which closed in 2009).

4.4.2.6 Small Farmers' Groups and Farmers Marketing Groups under the Second Crop Diversification Project

The project has a target of forming around 12 000 SFGs as well as Farmers Marketing Groups during its span of 2011-2016. SCDP has been partnering with BRAC in forming and mobilizing SFGs, and facilitating credit provision in high value crops cultivation as well as business development. As of November 2012, BRAC has formed 866 SFGs through their 51 branches in 52 upazilas of 9 districts (Annex 5: A5.17).

4.4.3 Department of Cooperatives

The DoC is the principal Government organization responsible for registering and assisting cooperatives in the management of human, agricultural, natural, technical, financial and other resources. Work with FOs under the DoC differs from the other departments in that the DoC does not implement projects to develop FOs, but instead, it registers and supports existing organizations. According to the DoC, there are 83 853 registered farmers' cooperatives of different categories that are functioning throughout Bangladesh. A chart with summary information on these is provided in Annex 5 (A5.18). Details on all the organizations were not available, however, details are provided on the BMPCUL below and in Annex 5.

4.4.3.1 Bangladesh Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd.

Under the BMPCUL (also known as the Milk Vita model), a Village Milk Producers' Cooperative Society covers 3-4 villages. To become a member, a farmer must own a cow, buy a share of BDT 100 and pay an admission fee of BDT 10. The Society must have a joint marketable surplus of 180-200 liters of milk daily.

A managing committee is elected at the annual general meeting of the Society. Committee members work on a voluntary basis as per the by-laws of the cooperative. At the close of each financial year, profit dividends are distributed to the members as per their share certificate. Dividends are also paid to the Government, as they are also investors in the cooperative. At present the Government's equity in all Milk Vita cooperatives is BDT 415 million and the farmers' equity is BDT 180 million. BMPCUL as a federated cooperative has organized

over 200 000 dairy farm families into 1 705 village milk producers' co-operative societies. This covers about 21 districts in 28 milk-shed areas.

4.4.4 Department of Fisheries

4.4.4.1 Common Interest Groups under the National Agriculture Technology Project – DoF component

The approach to CIGs under the DoF component of the NATP is the same as that of DLS and DAE but with a different theme. Each CIG is made up of 15-20 fishers, with a total of 40 050 members (18 percent female). The main activities of fisher CIGs are to mobilize the fishers' groups, organize participatory identification of problems, and prepare CIG micro plans, which reflect priority needs of CIG members. The Local Extension Agents of Fisheries facilitate these fisher CIGs. These extension agents received training from the DoF.

Performance and federation

During the last 3 years of implementation, 2 670 CIGs in 120 project upazilas of 25 districts have been formed and mobilized (Annex 5: A5.20). Though these CIGs are to be federated into UPOs and UzPOs, this has yet to take place owing to the lack of mature organizations and an insufficient quantity of products for marketing.

4.4.4.2 Livelihood Field School – Fishers Groups under the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project

The LFS approach is the same as the one described in the DAE section. As of December 2012, the project had mobilized around 850 LFS-fishers' groups (Annex 5: A5.22). Throughout the project period, DoF aims to mobilize 2 510 such groups. However, as of June 2013 DoF had yet to develop lesson plans for the groups. Instead, the component adopts a non-interactive group training approach. Concrete plans for ensuring the sustainability of the groups after project closure are still needed.

4.4.5 Department of Livestock Services

During the 1990s and early 2000s, DLS implemented two large projects that adopted a group approach to working with livestock and poultry rearers. These projects, the Smallholder Livestock Development Project (SLDP I & II) and the Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP I & II), worked with rearer groups, but only for microcredit purposes (Annex 5: A5.23). Unfortunately records of these rearer groups are not available.

4.4.5.1 CBOs and District CBO Associations (DCAs) under the Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component of DANIDA's ASPs Phase II

The RFLDC facilitates FFSs with livestock and poultry rearers, and fishers, as the main vehicle for all activities. The FFS is a participatory extension approach, under which farmers receive training and support over an 18-month period. The support consists of formal FFS learning sessions as well as advice during trial in their own field. Group mobilization into CBOs is discussed as a sub-topic in one of the FFS sessions. After graduation from the FFS process, 10-12 FFSs from one union form a CBO. The CBOs are institutionalized both through training on organizational development, and the supply of inputs, in the form of block grants (BDT 10 000 to 500 000). The RFLDC expects that after the withdrawal of project assistance, CBOs will be able to operate autonomously. In addition to CBOs at union level, DCAs are formed at the district level (Annex 5: A5.24 to A5.35).

Services provided

CBOs are central to RFLDC's strategy for sustainable extension. Although the CBOs' main responsibility is the running of the FFSs, RFLDC believes that training will have little impact without the provision of timely quality input supplies and market channels that offer poor farmers fair prices for their products. This provision of improved services by CBOs is important for sustaining the organizations.

Details on services provided by CBOs to their members are provided in Annex 5, but are organized around the following broad areas: (i) aquaculture; (ii) livestock; (iii) agriculture/horticulture; and (iv) other activities. These services are offered to members and other clients in the vicinity of the CBOs. Many of the latter are

farmers involved in the FFSs. The most successful of the individual CBOs have a network of approximately 1 500 farmers. They have an annual turnover of over BDT 1 million and annual profits of over BDT 100 000, through the provision of services to members and the community. As such, they can employ their own staff and offer honoraria to their executives. They also employ poultry workers, community livestock workers and community agriculture and aquaculture resource persons, to provide vaccinations, animal health care and advisory services to farmers for a fee. A share of this fee is given to their home CBO.

Federation

Some of these services are provided by DCAs made up of between 28-50 individual CBOs. It is the role of the DCAs to provide the services and make the linkages that are beyond the capacity of the individual CBOs. This includes making contacts with national and regional agribusiness or Government organizations. It is the DCAs that secure supplies of vaccines and quality (hybrid) seeds from private companies at the national level, and make contracts for the net-making system with some local agribusinesses. There are nine such associations.

Performance

A total of 468 CBOs have been formed through the group development process under the RFLDC. In Barisal, a total of 188 out of 296 now have legal status from the DoC.

4.4.5.2 Common Interest Groups, Union Producers Organizations and Upazila Producers Organizations under the National Agricultural Technology Project: DLS Component

CIGs under the DLS part are made up of small and marginal farmers from the livestock sector. They have the same responsibilities as CIGs under the DAE part. Under this component, a total of 3 921 CIGs with 76 335 farmers (26 percent female) have been mobilized (Annex 5: A5.36). About 30 percent of CIGs initiated fund raising by collecting member subscriptions of BDT 50-100. There are seven types of CIGs formed under this component: 17 percent are poultry-related, 17 percent goat, 41 percent cow, 24 percent beef fattening, 0.17 percent duck, 0.08 percent buffalo, and 0.03 percent sheep in 104, 92, 120, 107, 02, 02, and 7 upazilas respectively. The Livestock CIGs are also part of the UPOs and UzPOs.

4.4.5.3 Livestock Rearers Groups under the IAPP – DLS Part

The IAPP is in the process of organizing Livestock Rearer Groups (homogenous groups of cow, goat and backward poultry rearers). As of December 2012, 1 200 groups had been formed out of the 3 750 planned (75 000 members) over the project span (Annex 5: A5.37). The primary responsibilities of the Livestock Rearer Group are to: (i) adopt the technology promoted under demonstration; and (ii) undertake group activities related to learning and distribution of inputs. Group members receive training and inputs, including vaccination, medication and de-worming activities. One-thousand-eight-hundred-and-seventy-five exclusively female groups will receive the backyard poultry-rearing package. Nine-hundred-and-thirty-eight groups will receive the cow-rearing package and the other 937 groups will receive the goat-rearing package. As the budget for this part is relatively small, the LFS approach is not being fully applied.

Performance/Sustainability

Based on a review of the IAPP project appraisal document and consultation with the DLS Project Coordinator, the mapping team found no strong indication of future sustainability of these groups. This is the result of a lack of guidelines on how to develop strong institutions. As such, groups are being formed without some clear key principles.

4.4.6 Ministry Of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MOLGRD&C)

4.4.6.1 Village Savings and Loans Groups (VSLGs) under the Chars Livelihood Programme

The VSLG approach enables group members to save and borrow money for small-scale farming, as well as access funds in the event of a crisis, and thereby reduce their vulnerability to shocks. VSLGs are composed of 15-25 female members who meet regularly to deposit savings and collect loan repayments. If desired, they can borrow small amounts of money (up to 3 times their savings) for short periods (repayment within 3 months), paying monthly interest at a low rate of 5 percent initially, after which a desired rate set by the group is to be used. The group's savings and earnings are shared among the members in proportion to their savings after approximately 12 months, while the credit remains within the group.

Performance

CLP-I (now closed) enrolled over 35 600 VSLG members (1 712 groups) as of April 2011. As of December 2012, CLP-II had enrolled 11 828 members (523 groups). According to a sustainability study conducted by CLP (Panetta, 2009), some VSLGs are no longer operational as a result of migration owing to river erosion, conflict within the group and lack of group leadership.

4.4.7 Social Development Foundation

4.4.7.1 Gram Samitys (GSs) (Village Associations) under the Nuton Jibon Project

The organizational approach under the Nuton Jibon Project is quite complex, but the complexity is a part of what has made the institutions so successful. There are a variety of checks and balances in place to ensure accountability, inclusion and fairness. Figure A5.2 in Annex 5 depicts the following approach in graphic form.

- > The project begins by facilitating participatory identification of the poor (PIP) to identify the hardcore poor (HCP) and poor households within a target village.
- > A general body, the **Gram Parishad (GP) (village council)**, is formed and includes all households within a target village.
- > The GP is made up of **Nuton Jibon (New Life) Groups (NJGs)**, with 10-15 members, all from HCP and poor families. Each NJG has a leader and cashier.
- > To maintain savings and keep proper records, the leaders and cashiers of 3-5 NJGs form a **Sanchoy Sangrakhon Committee (SSC)**. The SSC elects a leader and cashier, one of whom must be a woman.
- > At the next level, a **Village Credit Organization (VCO)** is formed, which is made up of the leaders of all SSCs in the village, along with two members of the GS (described in the following bullet). At least 60 percent of the members of the VCO must be women. The VCO members select a leader, a secretary and a cashier to undertake various activities, and at least two of these must be women.
- > The GP forms a committee similar to that of an executive committee, called the GS (Village Association), which is the most important body in the village, as it has the power to make all decisions. GSs consist of nine members: president, secretary, cashier and seven members from NJGs. The GS meets at least once every three months in the presence of at least 70 percent of the HCP and 60 percent of the poor people of the village. At least 50 percent of those present at the GS meetings must be women.
- > The NJG, the SSC and VCO together undertake the savings and credit activities within a GS.
- > Within the GS, a Social Audit Committee (SAC) is also formed, consisting of five members, directly selected by the GP. Members of the SAC cannot be members of the GS or other committees, nor can they be close relatives of GS and other committee members. The SAC is formed to ensure the transparency and accountability of the activities under the GP.

As of December 2012, the Nuton Jibon project had mobilized 3 262 GSs in 16 districts covering 3 regions: Barisal, Rangpur and Jamalpur.

Federation

The Nuton Jibon Project is in the process of forming 'second-generation' institutions, called Nuton Jibon Cluster Community Societies, in Gaibandha and Jamalpur. Between 30 and 35 GSs under a cluster (at Upazilla level) come together and form these societies. At district level, the societies federate to form a Nuton Jibon District Community Society. The major focuses of these higher-level organizations are institutional strengthening, advocacy and producer group development.

4.5 Farmers' organizations formed with support from international non-governmental organizations

4.5.1 Action Aid Bangladesh

4.5.1.1 Kendrio Krishok Moitree (Central Farmers Alliance)

KKM is a national federation of FOs. Its headquarters are in Dinajpur, where it has a seed processing facility, which provides seeds to its members. However, more investment is required to reach production levels needed to cover all members and have this as a sustainable funding mechanism for the organization. Criteria for membership include being poor or hardcore poor, and landless.

The federation is made up of 828 village organizations, with 25 members each, which are federated into 30 union-based organizations and then into KKM at national level. KKM is run by an executive committee of 13 members, 6 of which are female. KKM members are strong advocates for farmers' rights at the local level, and have linkages with Union and Upazila Parishads. KKM is also a member of the Asian Farmers Association. An image showing KKM's structure is provided in Figure A6.1 in Annex 6.

4.5.2 CARE Bangladesh

4.5.2.1 Village Development Committees (VDCs) under the Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region (FSUP-H Project)

VDCs are a platform for the poor to actualize their own development agenda in their communities by realizing their right to services, information and markets. They act as advocates to improve local governance. VDCs also have their own revolving fund, generated through regular collection of subscription payments. The fund provides loans for establishing small businesses, either individually or in groups. It also covers VDC operating costs. These platforms are now being facilitated by the project to evolve into self-managed 'peoples organizations.' In the future, there is a possibility that the VDCs will join at the Union and Upazilla level, to form second tier federations (Annex 6: Tables A6.2 and A6.3).

4.5.3 Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

4.5.3.1 The National Nursery Society (NNS)

The NNS is the national body of Upazila and District Nursery Malik Samitys (NMSs) (nursery owners associations). It was established in 2010 as a common platform of 9 000 nursery owners from 386 upazilas of 63 districts in Bangladesh. The NNS has 356 functional Upazila Nursery Malik Samitys (UNMSs) and 62 District Nursery Malik Samitys (DNMS) (Annex 6: Table A6.4). The NNS is formally registered with the Joint Stock Company under the Society Act. The Society has a 27 member executive committee and the following sub-committees: policy making; planning and fundraising; finance, purchase and expenditure; organization development; training and information; marketing; quality plant materials (QPMs) technical committee; fairs and exhibitions; members' welfare; environmental development; disaster management; and recreation.

The major objectives of the NNS are to: (i) enhance collaborative efforts among members, which will strengthen and provide leadership to the horticultural industry; (ii) bring all concerned nursery industry entrepreneurs

into a nationwide umbrella with a focus on production and marketing of QPMs; (iii) support the organizational development of the nursery owners associations of Bangladesh; and (iv) develop linkages with government and national QPM supply chain players, i.e. research institutes, universities, extension agencies and development organizations.

4.5.3.2 Service Provider Associations (SPAs) under the Samriddhi Project

Through the Samriddhi project, HSI develops the capacity of local service providers (LSPs) in the area of high value agriculture (livestock, poultry and horticulture). The LSPs, with their training, then provide demand-driven business services to farmers and SFGs for a service charge. When LSPs realized that there was an increase in demand for relevant technical and business services in their communities, they started to set up Service Providers' Associations with the intention to better coordinate their service activities in communities. The associations allow for more effective promotion and expansion of their services to communities. They also facilitate linkages with other resource organizations, such as Government line agencies and NGOs. These linkages give LSPs easier access to information on innovation and technologies, which LSPs need to update their skills.

Approximately 4 000 LSPs have been mobilized into 58 SPAs (membership of 25 percent women), each led by a President. Each of the SPAs has 50-66 LSPs as members, and each of the LSPs works with 250-300 farmers by forming groups of 15-20 farmers. The LSPs currently provide services and support to 4 831 of these farmers' groups and their 208 networks.

SPAs earn profits by charging for their services, and by making deals with private companies in the input and output markets, facilitating exchanges with farmers, and selling processed products (e.g. medicinal plants). The profit generated from these activities is distributed among SPA members, with some percentage of the profit deposited in the SPAs as savings. This market development model (shown in Annex 6: Figure A6.4) is a strong tool of sustaining FOs by providing agribusiness support to member farmers.

4.5.4 International Development Enterprises – Bangladesh

4.5.4.1 Collection Point Market Centres (CPMCs) and Farmers' Associations

CPMCs are market associations that bundle the produce of smallholders in order to attract more traders. The farmers' associations have been mobilized and facilitated by iDE under different projects with a view to enabling poor members to participate effectively in high-value agricultural market systems (Annex 6: Table A6.6). The major functions of the associations are to: (i) develop new input sellers within the association to enhance farmers' access to quality inputs; (ii) develop linkages with traders, manufacturers, seed and pesticide companies and producers in order to disseminate a range of technologies and services such as bio-fertilizer, pheromone traps, shell separators of ground nuts and soil testing services; (iii) establish small processing units where producers can undertake product grading; and (iv) market and sell aggregated produce of member farmers to local, regional and national buyers.

4.5.5 Save The Children International

4.5.5.1 Household Productive Poor (HPP) Groups, Productive Poor (PP) Groups, Extreme Poor (EP) Groups and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) under the Nabo Jiban Project

In mobilizing FOs, the Nabo Jiban Project targeted different socio-economic groups and formed the following homogenous groups: HPP Groups, PP groups, EP groups and VSLAs, each made up of 20-25 farmers. HPP group members are those with less than 50 decimals of land. PP group members are farmers with 50-150 decimals of land. EP group members have no land or only a homestead, and are a widow or beggar. VSLA members are those who have no access to formal microfinance institutes and are mostly the vulnerable poor. So far, the project has mobilized 2 000 HPP groups, 700 PP groups, 1 000 EP groups and 160 VSLAs.

4.5.6 World Vision Bangladesh

4.5.6.1 Development Groups and Community Based Organizations

Under their Area Development Programs, World Vision Bangladesh has mobilized 2 178 DGs, which have been federated into 509 CBOs. The activities of CBOs are: (i) facilitating the formation of additional development groups within their geographic area; (ii) organizing leadership and financial management training; (iii) building skills in community disaster response coordination; (iv) advocating for women's control over lending resources; (v) training on proposal writing; (vi) ensuring regular and fair elections and promoting organized systems and structures within the DGs and CBOs themselves; and (vii) ensuring equal representation and active participation of farming and non-farming community members, including women and children, in all stages of management, planning and monitoring and evaluation of the needs-based activities mentioned above.

4.6 Farmers' organizations formed with support from national non-governmental organizations

4.6.1 BRAC

4.6.1.1 Village Organizations (VOs) under the Tenant Farmers Development Project (Borga Chashi Unnayan Prokalpa [BCUP])

VOs under the BCUP are made up of approximately 22 male and female tenant farmers. Tenant farmers must be members of a VO in order to access benefits of the BCUP, which include loan provision. As of March 2013, BCUP had mobilized 15 162 VOs made up of 326 847 members. In the future, VO members may become eligible for larger loans. However, the VOs themselves may not continue after project closure, as is the case with other microfinance groups¹².

4.6.2 Christian Commission For Development In Bangladesh

4.6.2.1 People's Institutions (PIs)

Since 2000, CCDB has formed 838 PIs. Among them, 294 have been phased-out¹³, 213 are older, but still supported by CCDB and 413 are more recently formed. Currently CCDB is working directly with older and younger PIs. Each institution is made up of 100-150 poor people of a village. According to CCDB, about 80 percent of the members of these PIs are farmers. Some of the older PIs are producing seed, including hybrid seed. They have a brand name and internal distribution mechanism.

4.6.3 Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services

4.6.3.1 Union Federations

To ensure empowerment of the rural poor, since the 1980s, RDRS has organized Union Federations. These are coalitions of small groups of poor and marginalized people within a Union. The smallest unit of the Federation is the Village Group, which is made up of 15-20 households of small and marginal farmers, destitute families and indigenous families. The General Committee of the Federation is made up of one nominated representative from each Village Group. Members of all Village Groups elect a total of nine members to the Executive Committee of the Federation by direct voting.

Each Union Federation is managed by two permanent committees: the General Committee (Protinidhi Committee) and the Executive Committee. The General Committee is the most powerful body of the Federation as it has the power to make all decisions. The General Committee has several sub-committees: the Women Forum (Nari Forum); the Youth Forum (Juba Forum); the Information and Advocacy Unit; and the Conflict Resolution Committee.

¹² As shared by Mr. Alamgir Hossain, Program Manager, Agriculture and Food Security Program.

¹³ An evaluation of these institutions is still needed in order to get a better sense of their performance.

All of these fora, including the Union Federation itself, have a written constitution. A separate Farmers' Forum (Krishak Forum) has also been proposed under the Federation, for which a draft constitution has been developed. The Farmers Forum (one in each Union) aims to address constraints associated with small and marginal farmers. A circular was placed in all federations encouraging them to launch a separate forum of farmers. To date, most of the federations have formed farmers' fora.

In addition to the Union Federations, a large network has been developed at the upazila, district and division (Rangpur) levels to maintain unity among the federations, exchange experiences, and better link with government and non-government organizations for advocacy purposes. There are Federation Coordination Committees at the upazila, district and divisional levels. All of these have defined constitutions that outline their responsibilities.

Performance and sustainability

The Federation movement continues to gain strength, with individual village groups enhancing their physical and economic resources as well as their skills to manage them. One striking example of this: a total of 1 430 members from 353 Union Federations across 11 northern districts stood as candidates in 2011 Union Parishad (local council) elections, of which 559 members were successfully elected.

Most of the federations demonstrated strength in the areas of governance, social awareness, female empowerment, and resolving land disputes. However, there is a need for more skills in entrepreneurship, building business linkages and negotiation capacity. These skills are key to being able to deliver services to the poor producers in the economically fragile areas of the northern region. As such, there are still questions regarding the sustainability of federations without the assistance of RDRS.

4.6.4 Microfinance NGOS

4.6.4.1 ASA

Groups under ASA are made up of 20-25 members. These groups are assembled by ASA in order to disburse microfinance.

4.6.4.2 Grameen Bank

Grameen Bank forms groups to conduct microfinance activities. These groups form and dismantle; as such, there are no centralized records.

4.6.4.3 Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS)

TMSS also works with microfinance groups, with members from farm and non-farm communities.



Some farmers' organizations are stronger in governance but lack financial sustainability. Others are experienced in providing services to members, but have a poor institutional framework. A common thread among all is the need for autonomous leadership and vision, and for plans for long-term sustainability.

5

Capacity needs assessment

During this participatory exercise, the team uncovered several sets of capacity needs. They are outlined below. The constraints and capacity needs are scored, ranked and listed together in Annex 9. It is important to note that different FOs have different purposes (e.g., some focus on advocacy, others on market access). They will, therefore, require different capacities in order to achieve their organizational goals. That said, the overarching purpose of this exercise, and the IAPP TA Component's work with FOs, is to increase their involvement in investment programming. As such, the majority of information on capacity needs relates to this purpose. The first four needs listed below are directly relevant to building sustainable FOs that can be more involved. The fifth need, related to post-harvest and value addition technology, though not directly linked to participation in investment programming, was brought up often and so is reflected below. The last category relates to the overarching macro-level need to strengthen the enabling environment for the sustainable development of FOs and their inclusion in investment programming.

The six areas for improvement are:

1. institutional development capacities;
2. business and market-related service provision;
3. facilitation skills of those working with FOs;
4. access to credit;
5. post-harvest and value addition technology; and
6. strengthening the enabling environment for FO development.

Naturally, different organizations have different combinations of these needs. Some are stronger in governance but lack capacity in service provision and, therefore, financial sustainability. Others are quite experienced in providing agribusiness services to members, but have a poor institutional framework. A common thread among all is the need for autonomous leadership and vision, and for plans for long-term sustainability.

5.1 Institutional development capacities

Constraints identified relate to organizational management, financial management, project cycle management, and networking, lobbying and advocacy.

Organizational management: There was a strong call for support around leadership and membership development, mobilization of members and building trust within groups. This is particularly important considering concerns raised about elite capture. Many organizations expressed a lack of clarity about their mandate. Thus, there is a need to strengthen skills in organizational management and strategic planning (visioning, formulation of goals, objectives, strategies) of both leaders and members. There is a need to develop

capacities in coordination and collaboration, with a view to federating the organizations as they are further developed. Many FOs expressed a need for support in the Government's registration process. In addition, there is a need to develop capacities of organizational leaders, particularly executive committee members, in leadership and human resources management. This includes general professionalism as well as skills in planning, inclusive management, member profiling, needs assessment and demand-driven service provision.

Financial management: Financial management was identified as an important area of intervention as most of the organizations' leaders and members lack basic financial skills. These skills include tracking cash flow and simple financial analysis to measure profitability. As the leaders lack these skills, they are unable to support member farmers in writing successful business proposals. Two benefits are envisaged from educating FO leaders and members in financial management: (i) transparency of FOs in cash flow management; and (ii) provision of services to members in agribusiness project proposal writing, resulting in increased member loyalty.

Project cycle management: In order to enhance FO participation in the investment programming cycle, there is a need for FO leaders and members to develop an understanding of how the Bangladesh project cycle works and what the role of FOs within this cycle could be. Skills are needed in project formulation, implementation/management, and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to generic skills in these areas, FOs need to become familiar with Government planning processes and tools, including the Development Project Proposal, so that they can contribute concretely. Capacity development is also needed for investment planning and participatory planning, so that FOs can develop their own projects. This will provide a more sound basis for sustainability of the organizations. Capacity development is also needed to generate knowledge and lessons learned, including the systematic management and sharing of information.

Networking, lobbying and advocacy: Empowerment of FOs and their members is needed to deepen their participation in development processes. There is a need to raise awareness on the advantages of being organized that go beyond accessing benefits of external projects. Strong and well-organized FOs can play an important role in shaping the agenda of decision makers and service providers, defining the most suitable interventions and services for their needs, as well as how these services should be delivered and financed. Skills in lobbying and networking (with local government, service providers, other communities and FOs) are critical here. There is also a need to build knowledge of the Government's strategies, policies and processes so that FOs can understand exactly where the different entry points are, how decisions are made, and where they can most effectively participate. Ideally, FO representatives would be present in Union and Upazila Parishads. There was also a call for a strong national platform through which farmers' voices can be heard and their needs addressed. Though FOs are not yet at this stage of development, a mandate and institutional structure will need to be established to ensure good communication flow and accountability between the different levels of the organization and those working on behalf of the membership at the national level.

Additional needs include skills in negotiation and communication, as well as the building of confidence of organizations' leaders and members.

Awareness is also needed about legal rights of farmers and FO members, including land rights and women's rights. There is also a need for more communication between FO leaders and members. The role of women within the organizations needs to be strengthened as well. This could be done through awareness building of husbands, as well as specific targeting of women for organizations and leadership positions, possibly based on quotas.

5.2 Business and market-related service provision

As FOs are membership based, their efficacy depends on their capacity to provide services and benefits to their members. To be sustainable, FOs should have the capacity to define members' needs, identify interventions to

address them, and deliver these interventions in an inclusive manner. If the services and benefits are demand-driven, farmers will remain members of the organization and contribute to it. If not, farmers will quit or, at best, remain as “dormant” members. A strong and active membership base is also an important part of ensuring the financial sustainability of the organization.

Business services: In most cases, FOs failed to provide appropriate business services to their members. This is especially important considering the transition from subsistence to market oriented agriculture. Need-based agribusiness services for members are a path towards sustainability of FOs, which enhance trust, commitment and accountability. Capacities are needed to deliver common business services to members such as pre-season crop budgeting, forecasting of production within the group, quality enhancement and the development of market plans for fresh produce. In addition, FOs need capacities to organize commercially viable agribusiness clusters, and to train their members as entrepreneurs. More support is needed for FOs in business planning and management, mobilizing resources (including savings) within organizations, accessing finance and building capital. All business services must begin with the identification of business on the basis of livelihood relevance, market opportunities and how it contributes to community development.

Market-related services: The mapping team identified several constraints faced by FOs related to fair access to markets. These include lack of skills in value addition and building linkages with the private sector. In order to avoid being taken advantage of by local syndicates, there is a need to develop mechanisms for bulk buying of inputs and selling of products. There is also a need for awareness raising around how being organized can help members improve their access to and competitiveness in markets. This includes getting good information about market prices. FOs also face difficulties accessing up-to-date information on weather forecasts, potential business partners beyond the local level, available inputs, modern production and marketing technologies, and good agricultural practices. Increased awareness of options currently available to farmers is needed.

A farmers' organization selling carrots in Dashuria, Pabna.



5.3 Facilitation skills of those working with farmers' organizations

In addition to the capacity needs of the FOs themselves, there is a need to enhance the skills of those facilitating the development of these organizations, from both the Government and NGO side. Capacity development of these extension agents is required in stakeholder mobilization, targeting of villages and organization members, as well as the facilitation of institution development at its many stages. There is a need for clear communication from extension agency leadership regarding the value of FO empowerment so that organizing goes beyond group formation for delivery of the organizers' own projects, and instead, puts the focus on building sustainable institutions.

As discussed in section 3, there is a need to strengthen the curriculum of the agriculture diploma course offered by ATIs throughout the country. At present, there is a lack of strong focus on inclusive extension approaches (with guidance on targeting and selection, community mobilization and institution development), as well as a lack of practical, well-facilitated hands-on training.

5.4 Access to credit

Lacking access to savings and credit services, it is difficult for farmers to build up a resource base. Although microfinance institutions (MFIs) providing microcredit do have a relatively wide outreach in remote areas, interest rates are still high, there are no grace periods and the lending is often focused on non-agricultural clients. For the type of investments farmers need to make, such as agricultural micro-enterprises, commercial farming of high value crops, livestock or fisheries, sizable loans, ranging from USD 1 000 to 10 000, are required. MFIs cannot provide this type of capital. At the same time, FO leaders are not well acquainted with small and medium enterprise (SME) loan packages from Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) through public and private banks. FOs have an important role to play as guarantors of credit for their members – either with banks or input suppliers (for in-kind loans).

5.5 Post-harvest and value addition technology

In general, technical support currently provided to farmers is linked to production. There is a lack of support in post-harvest and value addition technologies. Beyond the need for training to FO members in the use of the relevant technologies, FOs themselves should own these technologies and they should be used by members through common facility centres. This FO ownership would be a change to some cases where rich, absentee farmers who own the equipment do not put them to full use. With FO ownership, resource poor farmers would be more able to access these technologies, and any margins made through rental of the equipment would remain with the FO, contributing to its financial sustainability. Technologies here include closed drum threshers (for paddy threshing), corn shellers, vaccination kits, milk chillers, cream separators, spice grinders, medicinal leaf/branch driers and grinders, and mobile rice husking mills. Improvement here is also important from a female empowerment standpoint, as women are very much involved in post-harvest processing, drying and storing of grain.

5.6 Strengthening the enabling environment for farmers' organization development

There is a general need for FOs to be more familiar with the various relevant Government policies that, though not fully implemented, do actually provide broad support for FO development. Familiarity with these policies will allow FOs to advocate for better enforcement.

As referenced in the section on enabling environment issues, there is also a strong need for much more effective implementation of these Government policies relevant to FOs. The cumbersome FO registration process must also be streamlined. As mentioned earlier, the curriculum of the agricultural diploma courses of the ATIs

requires updating to include participatory extension techniques and facilitation of the development of strong FOs. A unified extension manual that can be provided to extension agents working in different Government ministries and departments would likely strengthen the impact of extension work.

Also mentioned in the enabling environment section, there is also a need for specific points in the Government investment planning and programming cycle when FOs are involved.



Government decision making bodies relevant to agriculture, food security and nutrition should actively engage all stakeholders and allow for a dynamic, candid exchange of ideas. When used to their full potential, these bodies can ensure good governance of investment operations in the sector.

The way forward

Developing the capacities of FOs so that they can become active players in investment requires innovation and new ways of thinking. The IAPP TA project cannot fully address all the needs previously mentioned on its own. Being successful will require partnerships with government staff, politicians, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, academia and the media. The following set of capacity development activities has been identified:

- (i) FO-to-FO exchange;
- (ii) training for FOs;
- (iii) capacity development of those facilitating the development of FOs;
- (iv) ensuring participation of CSOs and FOs in Government decision-making bodies; and
- (v) facilitation of dialogue between stakeholders to address enabling environment issues.

These proposed interventions were discussed during the in-depth mapping exercise and during a sharing meeting with CSOs and Government representatives, held in Dhaka in April 2012. The proposals come largely from FO representatives themselves.

6.1 Targeting

Though support is needed at all levels, the IAPP TA Component aims to focus its resources strategically in order to ensure the highest possible level of impact. As such, it proposes two main target groups for these activities: (i) IAPP field-level institutions, and those that facilitate them. Because the IAPP TA is directly connected to the IAPP project management unit, it can easily collaborate to make improvements to IAPP FO development; and (ii) organizations that are federated or have started making progress towards federating, and those that facilitate them. This is because much of the initial organizational development work has already been completed. This means that less time will be required to bring these organizations to the point where they are ready to engage in the investment programming process.

It is important that participation in the capacity development activities mentioned herein is not limited to one to two leaders of each organization. In order to ensure sustainable results, participation should be opened up to the full membership of the organizations. Of course, to ensure logistic feasibility, participation can be rotated, but support must not be provided to only one or two leaders per organization. Strong membership of the FO is likely to yield strong leadership and therefore a strong and sustainable FO.

6.2 Farmer organization to farmer organization exchange

As there is such a diversity of FOs in Bangladesh, there is scope to bring organizations together to learn from each other's experiences. Exchange visits within Bangladesh should be organized for this purpose. During these visits, participants can learn directly from their peers about what has and hasn't worked in the development of their organizations. As an example, representatives from IAPP-promoted LFSs could spend time with more mature organizations in order to gain an understanding of what was needed to build up the organization to where it stands today. On return to their communities, the representatives would then share what they learned and see how it can be applied to their own organizations. The representatives could travel with those facilitating their organization in order to work together on how best to strengthen the organization upon return.

Exchange visits should involve not only leaders of the organizations, but members as well. Member to member exchange reduces the risk of elite capture and is an effective mechanism of ensuring that the membership base of the concerned organizations is strengthened, as well as its leadership. By developing strong relationships between peers, information, ideas and new technologies can flow more easily.

The team found that often there were FOs formed under one project that were quite geographically close to other organizations formed under a different project, or autonomously. A mentoring-type arrangement could be established, which would bring together members of the more mature organization with those of the younger one, to discuss problems and potential solutions on a frequent basis. A possible example would be for CIGs formed under the NATP to mentor the IAPP LFSs.

The project has already organized:

- > A national federated FO sharing workshop, which took place in March 2013. It was a successful first attempt to bring FO leaders together to network, learn about each other and receive information regarding the project cycle and the benefits of being organized.
- > In June 2013, a study tour to the Philippines was carried out in order to expose Bangladeshi FOs to FO strengthening and federating activities in the Philippines. It was hosted by PAKISAMA and the Asian Farmers Association.
- > In July 2013, two national exchange visits to the Idilpur Anarosh Chashi Bahumukhi Samobay Samity Ltd. (Pineapple Producers Association) and the Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity took place. During these visits, participants from other mature and/or federated FOs learned from the experience of their host organization.
- > Between July and September 2013, a series of sharing workshops took place between IAPP Community Facilitators and IAPP LFS leaders, and more experienced FOs from the same district. During these workshops, leaders of the more experienced FOs facilitated many of the discussions themselves, thus leaving them empowered and demonstrating to the new FOs the potential benefits of being organized.

6.3 Training

Training should be organized to bring additional knowledge in many of the areas mentioned earlier. The best approach would be to work with local training providers to develop capacities of both those facilitating the development of FOs, as well as FO leaders and members themselves. A training of trainer approach should be used to develop a cadre of resource persons (both facilitators and FO members/leaders) who could be deployed to work with their own organizations or with other organizations who are looking to develop further. Capacities in the areas mentioned below will become useful at a later stage if and when FOs decide to federate more broadly. The ability of federation leaders to develop capacities of member organizations will be key to ensuring sustainability.

Topics for training include:

- > how to build partnerships with local government and service providers;
- > project/investment planning and project cycle management;
- > business development and financial management;
- > negotiation skills;
- > gender sensitive leadership development;
- > public speaking;
- > mobilization of members;
- > strategic planning;
- > networking;
- > developing group mission statements and action plans;
- > government policies, strategies, processes and legal frameworks;
- > good practices in forming and structuring democratic, accountable, and professional FOs;
- > service provision; and
- > information on relevant value addition technologies available in Bangladesh.

Farmers' organization leaders on a study tour to the Philippines - June 2013.



6.4 Capacity development of those working with farmers' organizations

Capacity development here can take a mixed approach. Facilitators could join exchange visits of FOs in order to learn from the facilitators of the more mature groups. Additionally exchange visits between facilitators themselves could also be organized. Field staff of DAE, DoF and DLS, and the IAPP Community Facilitators could link up with Cluster Facilitators and Community Professionals of the successful Social Investment Program Project, in order to learn from their sustained experience in building village institutions. Specific training to IAPP

Community Facilitators has already been delivered on group formation and facilitation, with a strong focus on developing sustainable organizations as well as on proper targeting of villages and members within villages.

As mentioned in the enabling environment chapter, there is room to explore collaboration with the MoA, DAE and the Technical Education Board to strengthen and update the curriculum of the ATIs. Areas for improvement are targeting, group mobilization, monitoring of extension activities and training in the latest extension approaches.

Finally, the project has started to provide training in RurallInvest, which is a training methodology and tool for public institutions and important NGOs involved in supporting communities in their investments.

6.5 Ensuring participation of civil society organizations and farmers' organizations in Government decision-making bodies

A concrete way to strengthen the voice of FOs and civil society in investment programming is to ensure that FOs **that truly represent farmers** participate in Government decision making bodies relevant to agriculture, food security and nutrition. These decision-making bodies should actively engage all stakeholders and allow for a dynamic, candid exchange of ideas. When used to their full potential, these bodies can ensure good governance of investment operations in the sector. Concrete entry points for FOs are required so that they can easily get involved in planning, implementing and evaluating investment activities.

A good place to start is the Steering Committee of the IAPP itself. This would translate to the more active participation of FOs in the Project Steering Committee and Project Implementation Committee, as well as regional level decision-making bodies. This would be a good means to (i) strengthen FOs' knowledge and understanding of public investment work; and (ii) strengthen the IAPP through insight from the local level. Federating and empowering FOs is an important preparatory step to ensure their legitimacy to represent a large number of small-scale FOs. A first step could be to organize a series of information sharing and consultation meetings between the Steering, Implementation and local-level Committee members and interested CSOs and FOs. The AFA and Action Aid have begun to bring CSOs together in order to participate in the IAPP, and work under this TA Component can further support their efforts. Outreach campaigns in Rangpur and Barisal could be organized to raise awareness about the project. Information about the project can be shared, and feedback can be gathered and reported to the different committee representatives. As a result of these initiatives, the representatives will be able to bring an informed and unified perspective of FOs to the project. Innovative mechanisms could be drawn from the GAFSP Global Steering Committee itself, which is strengthened by the strong presence of international FO and CSO representatives.

6.6 Facilitation of dialogue between stakeholders to address enabling environment issues

Though the IAPP TA team cannot implement changes to the enabling environment directly, it can play the role of a facilitator of dialogue between key stakeholders, including government bodies, FOs and development partners.

IAPP TA can organize opportunities for networking and relationship development between FOs and the Government, as well as between FOs and development partners. This can set the foundation for the development of coordination mechanisms in the future that are well established, truly inclusive and based on trust.

The mapping team found that although policies regarding FOs are in place, implementation remains a bottleneck. Therefore, the project needs to collaborate with the relevant ministries and departments and their

partners involved in extension work to support the development of a unified extension manual to improve the implementation of these policies.

This extension manual would strengthen and harmonize content on targeting, formation and mobilization of and support to FOs, sub-committees that ensure transparency within the FO, services to be covered by FOs, and how to monitor all of these activities. In addition, there should be an illustrated manual that can be used by FOs themselves. The following 9 topics could be covered:

1. mission and vision statements for developing sustainable FOs;
2. registration processes under different Acts (Registrar of Joint Stock, DoC, etc.);
3. guidelines for developing strategic plans and business plans;
4. guidelines for preparing audited financial statements (balance sheet, income and losses, and cash flows);
5. guidelines for strong governance (forming a general assembly, executive committee, sub-committees, making provisions for regular leadership rotation and decision making by an independent board of directors);
6. guidelines for developing service programmes based on the expressed needs of the members including savings and loans, agribusiness support and social support;
7. guidelines to ensure that the organization plays an influential role in representing their constituents in councils of government and other fora;
8. mechanisms for participatory decision making; and
9. measures to generate revenue to ensure financial sustainability.



To bring this work forward partnership is needed between farmers' organizations, Government bodies, development partners, NGOs, and education and training bodies.

Conclusion and immediate next steps

7

Through the combination of these activities, the aim is empower FOs so that they become pro-active stakeholders in the investment programming cycle. This would enable them to influence both the policies pertaining to and the design, implementation and evaluation processes of investment projects in agriculture, food security and nutrition.

This would be the result of partnerships with those involved in FO work, including FO representatives, Government agencies and departments, development partners, NGOs and education and training bodies. The first step is to share the report, its findings and proposed actions with them to engage in a productive dialogue. The following are other short-term actions that are being undertaken or planned so far:

- > The **implementation of FO-related activities of the work plan** of the IAPP TA. These include a federated FO sharing workshop (March 2013), a study tour of FO leaders to visit PAKISAMA in the Philippines (June 2013), national FO exchange visits, sharing workshops between local FOs and IAPP LFSs and Community Facilitators, and further training to IAPP Community Facilitators and Field Assistants on institution development and sustainability.
- > **Planning for future activities** of IAPP TA in partnership with others that will build upon the gaining momentum of this work, and provide more opportunities for FOs to network, learn from each other and start planning together.
- > **Addressing enabling environment issues** mentioned within the report: these include advocating for deeper involvement of FOs on the Steering Committee of the IAPP and other Government investment project Steering Committees; discussions with relevant parties on the formulation of a unified extension manual; and discussions on how to strengthen the capacities of Government extension workers by improving the curriculum of ATIs.
- > **Developing and strengthening partnerships** with other institutions and projects working with FOs to gain support in addressing the aforementioned capacity needs.



The report gives a general overview of the many organizations met during the exercise. The following annexes are for those looking for more details.

Annex 1

Methodology of in-depth mapping

Step I: Planning the in-depth mapping

The team reviewed relevant literature to find out who the key players are and how different agricultural extension agencies are working with FOs. Meetings were held to gather more secondary information. The team visited Rangpur and Barisal to identify organizations to meet with for in-depth discussions. All of this information allowed the team to start tracking the organizations and developing the right tools (Annex 2: Instruments I, II and III) for further analysis.

Additional information needs were then categorized into 3 broad areas:

- (i) information from agencies that work with FOs (to understand the mechanisms of FO facilitation);
- (ii) information directly from FOs (to understand the current situation and capacity needs); and
- (iii) information from agencies involved in the enabling environment of FOs.

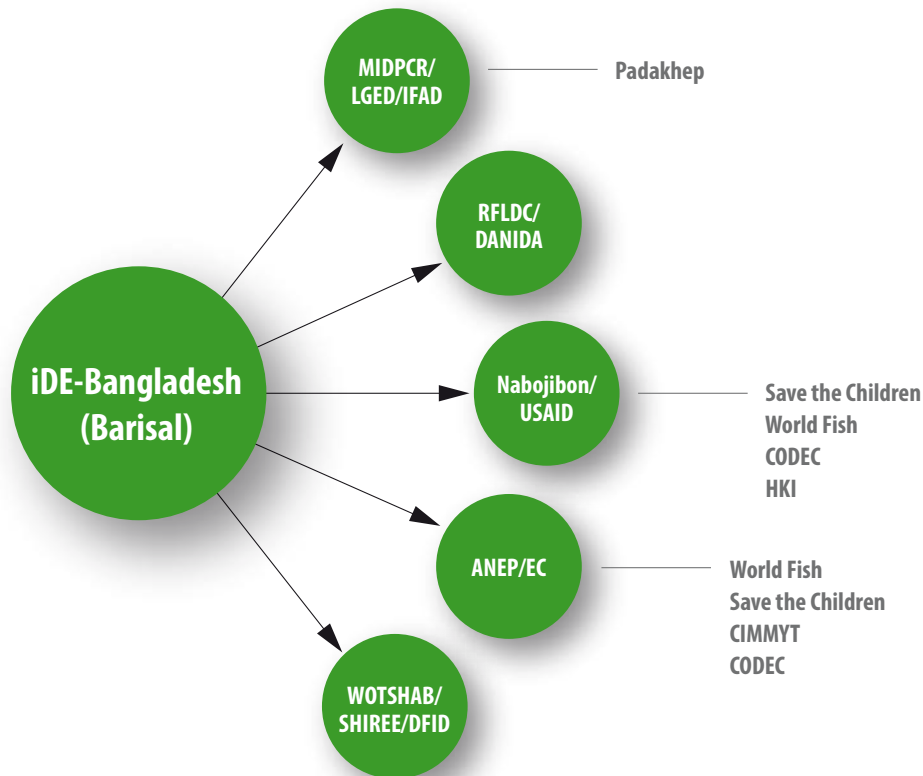
The following government and non-governmental extension organizations were consulted during this phase:

- > Action Aid Bangladesh;
- > The Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB);
- > The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB);
- > BRAC;
- > CARE Bangladesh;
- > The Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE);
- > The Department of Cooperatives (DoC);
- > The Department of Fisheries (DoF);
- > The Department of Livestock Services (DLS);
- > Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI);
- > International Development Enterprise (iDE);
- > The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED);
- > The Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF);
- > Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS);
- > The Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component (RFLDC);
- > The Rural Development Academy (RDA);
- > Save the Children;
- > The Social Development Foundation (SDF); and
- > World Vision Bangladesh.

Step II: FO inventory preparation

An inventory of FOs associated with different extension organizations was developed. A modified snowball technique was followed, visualized and explained through the example below.

Fig A.1.1 Snowball exercise for identifying FOs



The mapping team discussed with iDE about projects it is involved in that support FOs. By discussing these projects, the team learned of other partners involved, and was then able to follow up with them on relevant projects. This approach allowed the team to gather much information on who is doing what, where and with whom. With this more complete picture of the situation, the team was able to strategically select organizations with which to follow up.

Step III: In-depth mapping and capacity assessment exercises

The mapping tools were used to gather in-depth information on federated FOs and IAPP LFSs, as well as their partners. Basic information was also gathered for other FOs, but the in-depth focus was on organizations that have achieved some level of federation, as well as the newly-formed IAPP LFSs.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of investigation were adopted during the exercise. Qualitative data was collected mainly through 15 focus group discussions (FGD), 38 key informant interviews (KII), case studies and regional workshops (details provided below). These were used to gather information on FO governance, the enabling environment, autonomy, partners, access to basic services, market integration, as well as capacity needs. Quantitative data was used for in-depth study of FOs, grading them and for capacity needs assessment.

The key indicators of the capacity needs assessment are in the areas of:

- > institutional strength and infrastructure/governance;
- > administration and management;
- > financial management;

- > coordination and advocacy/partnership;
- > women's empowerment; and
- > access to information, to market, and to finance for members .

Step IV: Assess the enabling environment

The mapping team conducted a review of policies of the Government of Bangladesh relevant to cooperatives and FOs. The team also examined the cooperative/FO registration process and the curricula of ATIs.

Step V: Identification and selection of capacity development activities

Workshops with selected agencies and FOs were the principal tool used to identify priority capacity development solutions. It was agreed that interventions must be realistic and feasible and that there must be an exit strategy for each intervention.

The criteria for the selection of interventions include the:

- > extent of its impact on FOs;
- > number of FOs that will benefit;
- > cost effectiveness of the intervention;
- > impact of the intervention on sustainable business services;
- > capacity of existing business service providers to implement or manage the interventions;
- > time frame for completing the intervention;
- > availability of resources (human and financial);
- > synergy of interventions among various services; and
- > ability to promote "win-win" relationships between FOs and private sector, FOs and Government, and FOs and Development Partners.

Table A1.1 List of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Sl no.	FGDs particulars	Agenda	No. of participants			Venue	Date
			M	F	Total		
1	FGD with NGOs and FOs in Dhaka	Briefing on mapping, FO needs, relationship with civil society and government	30	10	40	Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM)	16/04/12
2	FGD with civil society, government and FOs in Rangpur	Briefing on mapping, capacity development needs	28	7	35	Rangpur	18/04/12
3	FGD with civil society, government and FOs in Barisal	Briefing on mapping, capacity development needs	28	2	30	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute Meeting Room, Barisal	26/04/12
4	FGD with FO members of mixed group (KKM, LFS, CBO, ICM club)	Organizational capacity, leadership and networking	15	13	28	CDA, Patuakhali	08/10/12
5	FGD with members of Adampur Chashi Unnayan IPM Club and Association	Organizational capacity, management, services, advocacy and networking	9	0	9	Association office, Adampur, Dashmina, Patuakhali	8/10/12
6	FGD with members of Farmers Friends Organization	Organizational capacity, leadership and networking	8	2	10	FO office, Padri Shibpur Market, Bakerganj	9/10/12
7	FGD with FO members of mixed group IAPP (9); RDRS (1), KKM(13) and CLP(2)	Organizational capacity, leadership and networking	15	10	25	RDRS, Kurigram	22/10/12
8	FGD with Chakirposhar Union Federation	Organizational capacity, management, services, advocacy and networking	8	6	14	Rajarhat, Kurigram	23/10/12
9	FGD with Chandanpat Union Federation	Organizational capacity, management, services, advocacy and networking	11	6	17	Sadar, Rangpur	24/10/12
10	FGD with Madhobram Sarderpara Gram Samity	Structure of FO, sub-committees, principles, services	3	25	28	Madhobram Sarderpara, Kurigram	15/01/13

../cont.

SI no.	FGDs particulars	Agenda	No. of participants			Venue	Date
			M	F	Total		
11	FGD with Jatrapur Union Federation	Organizational capacity, management, services, advocacy and networking	11	2	13	Jatrapur, Kurigram	15/01/13
12	Thethrai Union Federation	Organizational capacity, management, services, advocacy and networking	9	4	13	Thethrai, Ulipur, Kurigram	16/01/13
13	FGD with Chandripur Gram Samity	Structure of FO, sub-committees, principles, services	2	28	30	Chandripura, Kawnia, Rangpur	16/01/2013
14	FGD with Idilpur Pineapple Producers Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd.	Structure of FO, sub-committees, principles, services	1	11	12	Idilpur, Madhupur, Tangail	17/01/13
15	FGD with Kukua Union Integrated Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd.	Structure, services and sustainability after withdrawal of RFLDC's assistance	11	4	15	Kukua, Amtali, Barguna	22/01/13
16	FGD with Burirchar Union Integrated Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd.	Structure, services and sustainability after withdrawal of RFLDC's assistance	8	4	12	Burirchar, Sadar, Barguna	23/01/13
17	FGD with Uttar Bawalkar Gram Samity	Structure and services	1	19	20	Uttar Bawalkar, Badarkhali, Barguna Sadar	23/01/13
18	FGD with Monshatoli Gram Samity	Structure and services	2	25	27	Monshatoli, Baliatoli, Sadar, Barguna	24/01/13
Total			200	178	378		

Table A1.2 List of key informant interviews

SI no.	Key informant	Designation and organization	Name of project	Name of related FO	No. of FOs	Geographic coverage
1	Mr. Nurul Amin	Director (operation) , iDE-Bangladesh	ANEP, RED, CLP, CAARP, IMPACT, WOTSHAB	See numbers 2 and 3	6,000	All over Bangladesh
2	Mr. Susanta Kumar Saha Mr. Mahmud Kabir	Manager- Business Development, iDE-Bangladesh	Rural Enterprise Development (RED), Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char Regions	Collection point marketing center	4	Barisal – Bakerganj, Mehendigabj, Hizla & Muladi Patuakhali – Dashmina, Bawfal, Kalapara & Galachipa
3	Mr. M A Mannan	Project Manager, iDE	Women Onset Technology for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh	Women Group	50	Ujirpur, Barisal
4	Engr. Kamal Uddin	Regional Project Manager, Barisal, IAPP Cell: 01730-319864	Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	Livelihood Field School	12,000	08 districts of Barisal and Rangpur Regions
5	Md. Mahub Hassan	Manager- Livelihood, Save the Children	Nabo Jibon funded by USAID	Household Productive Poor (HPP) group Productive Poor (PP) group Extreme Poor (EP) group Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA)	3,860	Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna
6	Mr. Shital Krishna Das	M&E Manager, RFLDC-Barisal	Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component funded by DANIDA	Community Based Organization (CBO)	345	Barguna, Bhola, Jhalakathi, Pirojpur and Barisal
7	Mr. Kenneth Hoegh	Senior Advisor, RFLDC, Barisal		CBO Association		
8	Mr. Shariful Islam Khan	Program Coordinator, RDRS	Core Program	Union Federation	361	9 northern districts
9	Ms. Monjusree Saha	Head of Programme Coordination, RDRS	Core program	Union Federation	361	9 northern districts
10	Dr. Md. Nurul Islam	Project Director, DAE	National Agricultural Technology Project, DAE Component	CIG, UPO, UzPO	13,450	25 districts
11	Mr. Mainur Rahman Siddiqui	M&E Consultant, DoF	National Agricultural Technology Project, DoF Component	CIG, UPO, UzPO	2,670	25 districts
12	Mr. Harun-ur-Rashid	MIS Consultant, DLS	National Agricultural Technology Project, DLS Component	CIG, UPO, UzPO	3,921	25 districts
13	Dr. S M Monwar	Managing Director, Hortex Foundation	National Agricultural Technology Project, SCDC Component			20 districts

SI no.	Key informant	Designation and organization	Name of project	Name of related FO	No. of FOs	Geographic coverage
14	Dr. A K M Aminullah Bhuiyan	Training and Communication Specialist	National Agricultural Technology Project, DoF Component	CIG, UPO, UzPO	2,670	25 districts
15	Dr. Abu Wali Ragib Hassan	Programme Manager, DAE	DCRMA/CDMP-II – DAE Part	Climate Field School	156	26 districts
16	Mr. Raju Ahmed	General Secretary, Bangladesh Agro-Processors' Association	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	Mr. Abul Hossain	Joint Registrar	Department of Cooperatives (DoC)	Farmers' Cooperatives	83,000	All over Bangladesh
18	Ms. Zebun Nahar	Deputy Registrar	Department of Cooperatives (DoC)	Farmers' Cooperatives	83,000	All over Bangladesh
19	Mr. M Khairul Kabir	Legal (Cooperative) Expert	Water Cell, DoC	Water Management Organization	750	All over Bangladesh
20	Mr. Nityananda Chakravorty	Institutional/Cooperative Specialist	Water Cell, DoC	Water Management Organization	750	All over Bangladesh
21	Ms. Aroma Dutt	Executive Director	PripTrust			All over Bangladesh
22	Engr. Md. Rezaur Rahman	Executive Engineer	BADC	Water User Group		All over Bangladesh
23	Engr. Shafiqul Islam	Asst. Engineer	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority			Greater Rajshahi division
24	Mr. Adwait Kumar Roy	Project Coordinator, Helvetas Swiss IC	Samriddhi	Service Providers Association	58	Rajshahi and Rangpur division
25	Mr. Zenebe Bashaw Uraguchi	Adviser, Market Development, Helvetas Swiss IC	Samriddhi	Service Providers Association	58	Rajshahi and Rangpur division
26	Mr. Shamim Hossain	Coordinator, Value Chain, Helvetas Swiss IC	Samriddhi	Service Providers Association	58	Rajshahi and Rangpur division
27	Mr. Saiful Islam	President	National Nursery Society	Upazila Nursery Malik Samity District Nursery Malik Samity	418	All over Bangladesh
28	Mr. Nurul Islam Sarder	Managing Director, Social Development Foundation	Nuton Jibon Project	Gram Samity	3,262	16 districts
29	Mr. Amirul Islam	Manager, Action Aid Bangladesh	Food Rights & Sustainable Livelihood (FRSL) Policy and Campaign	Kendrio Krishok Moitree	828	07 districts
30	Mr. Alamgir Hossain	Program Manager, Agriculture and Food Security Program, BRAC	Tenant Farmers Development Project (BCUP)	Village Organization	15,162	46 districts
31	Mr. Shamiran Biswas	Manager, Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh	N/A	Peoples Organization (Forum)	920	15 districts
32	Mr. Sadek Hossain	Project Director	Agricultural Extension Component (AEC), ASPS II, DAE	ICM Club	16,438	All over Bangladesh
33	Mohammad Jahangir Alam	Database officer	Agricultural Extension Component (AEC), ASPS II, DAE	ICM Club	16,438	All over Bangladesh
34	Mr. Md. Hamidur Rahman	Project Director	Second Crop Diversification Project, DAE	Small Farmers Group (SFG)	866	9 districts
35	Dr. Nowsher Ali Sarder	M&E Specialist	Second Crop Diversification Project, DAE	Small Farmers Group (SFG)	866	9 districts
36	Mr. Masud Alam Khan	Coordinator, CARE	Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region (FSUP-H Project)	Village Development Committee	645	Haor areas of Sunamganj, Netrakona and Kishoreganj districts
37	Dr. Makhan Lal Dutt	International Advisor, World Vision Bangladesh	various	Community Based Organization (CBO)		27 districts
38	Engr. Abu Kawser	Deputy Controller	Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB)			

Annex 2

Mapping instruments

These are the main tools that were used during the exercise to gather information on organizations and their capacity needs.

Instrument I: Format for collection of detailed information from different organizations that work with FOs

Name of the organization/project			
Funded by			
Project type		Lead Agency	
Partners			
Region/location			
Duration			
Project broad objectives			
Sub-sectors			
Working with FOs			
No. of beneficiaries		No. of FO	
Does the project have a mandate to federate FOs?			
List of groups			
Key informant/contact			

Instrument II: FO details and capacity needs assessment tool

1. Basic information

1.1 Name of FO:.....

1.2 Interview given by:..... Cell:.....

1.3 Address of FO:

Vill:..... Union:.....

Upazila:..... District:.....

Contact person: Cell:

- 1.4 Date established:
- 1.5 Geographical area of operation:
- 1.6 Registered with which GO agency: DSS / DC / DYD / JS
- Under the Act of:
- [e.g. According to Societies Registration Act, 1860]*
- 1.7 If not registered do you have a plan for registration: yes/no
- 1.8 If yes, from which agency: DSS / DC / DYD / JS
- 1.9 Did you face any barrier in getting registration?: yes/no
- 1.10 If yes, please mention:.....

2. Typology

- 2.1 Typology (by formation) FO/PG/FG/CBO/CSO/VSLA/Association/Credit group/
Self Helped Group (formed by own initiative)/federated
- 2.2 Typology (by assistance): GoB assisted/GoB Revenue Project assisted/GoB Foreign Aided Project assisted/
NGO assisted (own)/NGO project assisted(GoB)/NGO project assisted (Donor)/
project assisted by Donor/INGO assisted
- 2.3 Name of assisting agency and donor:.....

3. Organizational documents

- 3.1 Could you please share with us the following organizational documents if available:

Issues	Present	Non present	Main point
Memorandum of Articles/Constitution			
Vision/Mission			
Goal			
List of Executive/Convener Committee with related meeting resolution			
Periodic change of EC with minutes			
Membership Policy			
Gender Policy			
Business Operational Policy			
Meeting minutes/resolution Register			
Evidence of bank accounts			
Cash book and ledger			
Others, please specify			

4. Organization's structure (please draw)

5. Organization's support and source of fund

Types of support (grant, credit, etc.)	Amount/in kind	Period covered	Source of fund/donor/project

6. Affiliation/network (please specify as below)

6.1 Partnership/linkage (in country cooperation with Government/NGO/INGO/federated FOs/Coop)

What major partnerships or linkages does your organization have? Please specify.

Local level:

Regional level:

National level:

6.2 Partnership/linkage (with private sector)

What major partnerships or linkages does your organization have with private sector and why? Please specify.

Local level:

Regional level:

National level:

6.3 Policy dialogue

In what Government department or project does your organization participate to discuss policy?

1.

2.

3.

4.

6.4 Research issues

What are the major partnerships with research institutes and universities? Please specify.

1.

2.

3.

4.

7. Membership

7.1 How many members do you have as of September 2012? Please provide the breakdown.

	Male	Female	Total
Farmers			
Others (RNFS)			
Total			

RNFS – Rural Non-Farm Sector

8. Programmes

8.1 What are the major programmes and services being offered by the organization to its membership? Who are entitled to benefit from these programmes/services?

Service (e.g. training, inputs supply, credit, linkage, business operation, etc.)	Target beneficiaries (e.g. women, youth, crop farmers, fishers, livestock rearers, etc.)	No. of members availed	Status (ongoing/completed year)

9. Assets

9.1 What are the assets, facilities, equipment of the FO? Please specify.

Assets/facilities/equipment	Capacity/size	Operational/non-operational

10. Land

10.1 What is the status of member in terms of land ownership and access?

Membership	Land/natural resource ownership (please provide estimates only in terms of %)			
	Leased in	Shared tenancy	Khas	owned
Farmers				
other				

11. Livelihood

11.1 What is the major source of livelihoods of the members? Please specify.

Farming community	Major source of livelihood (please provide estimates only in terms of percentage)	Average farm size of the members, dec	Is there any bulk of production produced by the members	If yes, name of crop/fishes/livestock/value added products
Crop farmers				
Fishers				
Livestock rearers				
Others				

12. Marketing

12.1 What are your existing marketing initiatives?

Marketing initiative	No. of members involved	Volume handled	Where do you sell product/service	Problems

Instrument III: Checklist for Key Informants relevant to the enabling environment of FOs

1. Name of agency:
2. Name of interviewee: Designation:
3. Agency mandate:
(agency might provide many services, this section deals only with registration and assistance services relevant with FOs)
 - 3.1 Registration to FOs:
 -
 - 3.2 Assistance to FOs:
 -
4. Discuss with the KI about the constraints revealed in Instrument II (section 13)

Issues	Services provided by your agency that address constraints
1. Registration of FOs	
2. Leadership	
3. Infrastructure	
4. Administration and management	
5. Financial Management	
6. Coordination, advocacy and partnership	
7. Women empowerment	
8. Access to information, access to market, access to finance	

Annex 3

Syllabus of Diploma in Agriculture of ATIs

Language of instruction: Bengali

Name of subject	Total marks		Total credit
	Theory	Practical	
1st Semester			
Introduction to Agriculture & Principles of Production	100	50	3
Bengali	150	00	3
Chemistry-1	150	50	4
Mathematics	150	00	4
Biology-1	100	50	3
Physics-1	100	50	3
English-1	100	50	3
Total	850	250	23
2nd Semester			
Field Crop Cultivation	150	50	4
English-2	100	50	3
Chemistry-2	150	50	4
Biology-2	100	50	3
Physical Training	00	50	1
Physics-2	100	50	3
Vegetable Cultivation	150	50	4
Total	750	350	22
3rd Semester			
Field Crop Cultivation	150	50	4
Computer Science	0	100	2
Rearing Animals	100	50	3
Pisciculture Management	100	50	3
Soil Science-1	100	50	3
Horticulture Management ³	100	50	4
Fruit Cultivation	150	50	4
Total	700	400	23
4th Semester			
Poultry Rearing	100	50	3
Soil Science-2	150	50	4
Agriculture Extension-1	100	50	3
Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Management	150	50	4
Forest and Forestation	100	50	3
IPM Management-1	150	50	4
Development of life and Psychology	100	50	3
Total	850	350	24

Name of subject	Total marks		Total credit
	Theory	Practical	
5th Semester			
Seed Technology	100	50	3
Vegetable Cultivation-2	100	50	3
Nursery Forest and Forestation	100	50	3
Computer Science	100	50	2
Irrigation Management	100	50	3
IPM Store pest and Rodents Control-2	100	50	3
Fruit Cultivation -2	100	50	3
Agriculture Economic	50	50	2
Total	700	400	22
6th Semester			
Agriculture Mechanization (Farm Power)	100	50	3
Soil and Soil Management	100	50	3
Crop Pest and Control	100	50	3
Agriculture Extension-2	100	50	3
Fruit and Vegetable Processing	100	50	3
Poultry disease management	100	50	3
Heifer, Milking cow and goat rearing	50	50	2
Improvement of livestock	50	50	2
Total	700	400	22
7th Semester			
Agro Forestry and Bio diversity	100	50	3
Soil and Use of Soil Resources	100	50	3
Agrobased Food	100	50	3
Self Employment (Entrepreneurship development)	50	50	2
Agricultural Mechanization (Farm Machinery)	100	50	3
Statistics	100	50	3
Progress of Agricultural Development in Bangladesh	100	50	2
Principles of Education, Method and Evaluation	50	50	2
Total	700	400	21
8th Semester			
Internship attached with DAE			6

NB: Grey shaded bars show areas for improvement in the curriculum.

Annex 4

Extra details on autonomous farmers' organizations

The report gives an overview of the many organizations met during the exercise. The following four annexes (4-7) are for those who are looking for further information about related projects, geographical distribution and other details collected throughout the process.

Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity

Geographical coverage

The organization is present in all unions of Charfasson upazila in Bhola district.

Andulbaria Multipurpose Vegetables Seed Production Cooperative Society Ltd.

Geographical coverage

The geographical coverage of this organization is limited to Andulbaria Union in Jibon Nagar upazila in Chuadanga district.

Idilpur Anarosh Chashi Bahumukhi Samobay Samity Ltd. (Pineapple Producers Association)

In 1942, local Garo¹⁴ leader Mr. Jevier Chishim brought 750 pineapple saplings from Meghalaya, India to Idilpur village in Madhupur upazila. This was the beginning of pineapple cultivation in the area. Since then pineapple cultivation has become popular all over the Madhupur area. Prior to the introduction of pineapple, the area was barren and food and nutrition insecurity was very high. After introducing pineapple and other crops like turmeric, ginger and papaya, the livelihoods of the people in the area started to improve. But this improvement did not last long.

As the amount of land under production increased, input costs also increased. The farmers did not have enough money to cover these increasing expenses. During the late 1960s, dadunders (money lenders who accept pineapples for repayment of loans, though at a pre-fixed, low price) came and provided credit to the poor farmers for pineapple production. Though pineapple production increased greatly, the farmers were unable to reap the benefits because they had to sell at a low pre-fixed price to the dadunders.

"We are now providing information and advice to our fellow farmers to produce also ginger, turmeric and arum after pineapple harvesting to benefit from the residual fertilizer from application during pineapple cultivation. We also recommend them to grade their produce, as brokers will pay a higher price for graded uniform pineapples," said Mr. Mafiz Uddin Fakir, President of the cooperative.

14 'Garo' refers to a local indigenous group.

Annex 5

Extra details on farmers' organizations formed with support from Government Agencies

Information in this annex is directly linked to the different sections of the main report. It is organized by extension agency and by project.

Table A5.1 Summary of agency-wise distribution of FOs

Extension agencies	No. of FOs	Members
DAE	43,765	Crop farmers
DLS	5,603	Livestock rearers
DoF	3,520	Fisherfolk
BADC	18,073	Water users
MoLG&C	2,272	Char-lander
SDF	3,262	Poorest women
DoC	83,853	Multi
Total	160,348	

Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation

BADC is the largest government organization involved in irrigation schemes/projects in Bangladesh.

Table A5.2 Division-wise distribution of WUG of BADC (estimated)

Sl no.	Division ¹⁵	DTW scheme (no.)	Low lift pump scheme (no.)	No. of WUG (estimated)
01	Dhaka	5,641	1,083	6,724
02	Rajshahi	4,035	94	4,129
03	Chittagong	1,586	2,251	3,837
04	Khulna	2,550	16	2,566
05	Sylhet	17	241	258
06	Barisal*	1	328	329
Total		13,830	4,013	17,843

Source: Minor Irrigation Survey Report 2010-11, BADC, June 2011.

*This division overlaps with the IAPP.

15 Old division-wise break-up, data of Rangpur division inserted in Rajshahi division.

Table A5.3 One DTW Scheme cost (rough field estimate) - amounts in BDT

Cost item	BADC investment	WUG investment	Remarks
Pump cost	1,000,000/-	-	
Civil works	500,000/-	-	
Electricity connection	350,000/-	15,000/-	At a time
Irrigation canal	1,000,000/-	15,000/-	at a time
Pump/scheme rent		15,000/-	yearly

Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)

As an apex extension agency in the field of crops, DAE works with a large number of farmers' groups through different donor-funded projects. The approach of DAE differs from project to project, with no one unified extension approach.

Table A5.4 FOs formed with support from DAE

Major DAE projects in Bangladesh (2004-present) period	Name of FO	Project	Major source of funding	Upazilas covered	Farmers benefited
2001-2013	ICM Club, UNFA	Agricultural Extension Component (AEC)	Danida	329	2,000,000
2004-2009	SFG & FMG	North-west Crop Diversification Project (NCDP)	ADB	60	240,430
2008-2013	CIG	National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)	IDA & IFAD	120	269,000
2010-2014	CFS	Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture (DCMRA) Project	Multi donor	52	8,500
2010-2015	LFS, Livestock rearers Group, fishers group	IAPP: Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (DAE part)	GAESP	120	200,000
2011-2015	SFG	Second Crop Diversification Project (SCDP)	ADB	52	240,000
Total				733	2,957,930

CFSs Under the Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture Project

Project summary

The DCRMA project is implemented by the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-II), of the Disaster Management and Relief Division, of the Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDM) in collaboration with the DAE. The DCRMA project aims to strengthen disaster and climate risk management capacities of the DAE to ensure sustainable livelihoods and food security. The project covers 52 upazilas in 26 districts of different agro-ecological zones (AEZs) of Bangladesh, that are affected by flood, flash flood, salinity, water logging and/or drought.

KEY FEATURES

Project: DCRMA

Funded by: UKaid, EU, Norwegian Embassy, SIDA, AusAid, UNDP.

Duration: 2011-2015

Name of FO: Climate Field Schools

Total CFSs: 156

Geo. coverage: 5 regions

Innovation: Technology to mitigate climate change

Table A5.5 CFS distribution over administrative unit and climatic division

Region	District*	Upazila*	No. of CFS	Climatic division
Rajshahi	5	10	30	Drought prone
Jessore	1	2	6	Coastal salinity prone
Barisal**	4	8	24	Coastal salinity prone (including water logged area)
	2	4	12	Flood prone (including water logged area)
Chittagong	3	6	18	Coastal salinity prone (including water logged area)
Rangpur**	3	6	18	Flood prone (including water logged area)
Mymensingh	2	4	12	Flood prone (including water logged area)
	2	4	12	Flash flood prone area
Dhaka	1	2	6	Flood prone (including water logged area)
Sylhet	3	6	18	Flash flood prone area
Total	26	52	156	5 climatically critical areas

Source: DCMRA Project, DAE, 2012.

* These figures represent the total number of districts and upazilas in each region.

** These regions overlap with the IAPP.

District- and Upazila-wise CFS distribution over administrative unit and climatic division

Table A5.6 Drought prone area

CFS Code	Name of CFS	Upazila	District	Region
DP-001	Bianabona	1. Godagari	1. Rajshahi	Rajshahi
DP-002	Delsadpur			
DP-003	Tilibag			
DP-004	Headbilli	2. Tanore		
DP-005	Moyenpur			
DP-006	Sadipur			
DP-007	Shibpur Shiala	3. Nachole	2. Chapainowabganj	
DP-008	Sabdapur			
DP-009	Nezampur			
DP-010	Lebudanga	4. Gomostapur		
DP-011	Borodadpur			
DP-012	Khorkadanga			
DP-013	Batikamari	5. Bagatipara	3. Natore	
DP-014	Machampur			
DP-015	Noyapara			
DP-016	Fulbari Barpara	6. Lalpur		
DP-017	Budhirampur			
DP-018	Balititapur			
DP-019	Dakhshin Kanupur Nouduari	7. Akkelpur	4. Joypurhat	
DP-020	Ghanipur			
DP-021	Narikeli			
DP-022	Talukderpara Matrai	8. Kalai		
DP-023	Deogram			
DP-024	Itail			
DP-025	Sreekrishnapur	9. Porsha	5. Naugaon	
DP-026	Dowarpal			
DP-027	Shila			
DP-028	Sreekrishna	10. Sapahar		
DP-029	Shisha			
DP-030	Dowarpal			

Table A5.7 Coastal saline-prone area (including water logged area)

CFS Code	Name of CFS	Upazila	District	Region
SP-031	Lakshmikhola Purba Para	11. Dacope	6. Khulna	Jessore
SP-032	Chalna Purba Para			
SP-033	Kocha			
SP-034	Sreepur			
SP-035	Patla	12. Terokhada		
SP-036	Ajgoba			
SP-037	Madhya Rajpasha	13. Bhandaria	7. Pirojpur	Barisal
SP-038	Purba Gouripur			
SP-039	Bepary and Hawlader Para			
SP-040	Paschim Choto Buishakathi	14. Najirpur		
SP-041	Vimkathi			
SP-042	Bhajjora	15. Satkhira Sadar	8. Satkhira	
SP-043	Mahmudpur			
SP-044	Machghola			
SP-045	Darbasistaya			
SP-046	Ismailpur	16. Shyamnagar		
SP-047	Uttar Atulia			
SP-048		17. Chatkhil		
SP-049	Purba Shankarpur			
SP-050	Uttar Ramnarayanpur	18. Subarnachar	9. Noakhali	Chittagong
SP-051	Baroipara			
SP-052	Katabunia			
SP-053	Charjobbor	19. Ramgati		
SP-054	Bogarbazar			
SP-055	Shyamalgram	20. Raypur	10. Lakshmipur	
SP-056	Borkheri			
SP-057	Purba Charsita			
SP-058	Purba Charbongshi			
SP-059	Kazir Char	21. Kolapara		
SP-060	Char Kachia			
SP-061		22. Mirjaganj	11. Patuakhali	
SP-062				
SP-063		23. Fakirhat		
SP-064				
SP-065		24. Shoronkhola	12. Bagerhat	Barisal
SP-066				
SP-067	Choto Bahibdia	25. Kutubdia		
SP-068	Mulghar			
SP-069	Joypur Betaga	26. Chokoria	13. Cox's Bazar	Chittagong
SP-070	Golbunia			
SP-071	Kodomtola			
SP-072	Uttar Rajoir			
SP-073	Hakder Para			
SP-074	Kiran Para			
SP-075	Rumai Para			
SP-076				
SP-077				
SP-078				

Table A5.8 Flood-prone area (including water logged area)

CFS Code	Name of CFS	Upazila	District	Region
FP-079	Ojir Dharani Bari	27. Gaibandha Sadar	14. Gaibandha	Rangpur
FP-080	Madhya Moksedpur			
FP-081	Purba Balaghata			
FP-082	Uttar Kakoishabaha			
FP-083	Paschim Rajibpur	28. Sundarganj	15. Kurigram	
FP-084	Purba Baidyanath			
FP-085				
FP-086				
FP-087		29. Chilmari	15. Kurigram	
FP-088	Purba Ghaniarampur			
FP-089	Mennagar Preddar Para			
FP-090	Bahur Banda	30. Roumari	16. Rangpur	
FP-091	Kakoi Bunia			
FP-092	Gopalpur			
FP-093	Bashuria	31. Gongachora	16. Rangpur	
FP-094				
FP-095				
FP-096				
FP-097		32. Taraganj	17. Gopalganj	Barisal
FP-098				
FP-099				
FP-100	Parkona	33. Tungipara	17. Gopalganj	
FP-101	Burua			
FP-102	Amtoli			
FP-103	Choto Mousha	34. Kotalipara	18. Tangail	Mymensingh
FP-104	Chilimpur			
FP-105	Paharpur			
FP-106	Amirpur			
FP-107	Sandalpur	35. Sokhipur	18. Tangail	
FP-108	Baghil			
FP-109	Dighalkandi			
FP-110	Char Bhabotosh Bhati	36. Dhonbari	19. Jamalpur	
FP-111	Takimari			
FP-112	Laodutta			
FP-113	Sirajabad			
FP-114	Patholi Purba Para	37. Dewanganj	20. Manikganj	
FP-115				
FP-116				
FP-117		38. Islampur	20. Manikganj	
FP-118	Baitara			
FP-119				
FP-120		39. Harirampur	21. Madaripur	
FP-121	Chaturpara			
FP-122	Nouhata			
FP-123	Pangshinathdi	40. Daulatpur	21. Madaripur	Barisal
FP-124	Char Bandar Pasha			
FP-125	Sormangal			
FP-126	Suterkandi			
		41. Madaripur Sadar	21. Madaripur	
		42. Rajoir	21. Madaripur	

Table A5.9 Flash flood-prone area

CFS Code	Name of CFS	Upazila	District	Region	
FFP-127	Radhanagar	43. Sunamganj sadar	22. Sunamganj	Sylhet	
FFP-128	Gerong				
FFP-129	Mogaipar Adivashi				
FFP-130	Abur Hat				
FFP-131	Bhuiyar Hat	44. Jamalganj	23. Moulvibazar		
FFP-132	Golampur				
FFP-133	Dakhsin Koula Bhotragram				
FFP-134	Bhobanipur Bhotragram				
FFP-135	Shigur	45. Kulaora			
FFP-136	Monarai				
FFP-137	Saldia				
FFP-138	Kamilpur				
FFP-139	Shyampur	47. Baniachong			24. Habiganj
FFP-140	Jatrapasha				
FFP-141	Hossainpur				
FFP-142	Somipur				
FFP-143	Kalnipara	48. Ajmiriganj		25. Netrakona	Mymensingh
FFP-144	Atpara				
FFP-145	Guhiala				
FFP-146	Bri-adadia				
FFP-147	Kodom deola	49. Barhatta			
FFP-148	Gakhagora				
FFP-149					
FFP-150					
FFP-151	Pora gaon	51. Nalitabari	26. Sherpur		
FFP-152	Begpara				
FFP-153	Paghora Kandi				
FFP-154	Paschim Gojaripara				
FFP-155	Khagrakona	52. Jhenaigati			
FFP-156	Protapnagar				

CIGs Under the National Agricultural Technology Project– DAE Component

Project summary

The National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) is the first five-year phase of a long-term (15 year) programme of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to support its strategy to increase national agricultural productivity and farm incomes. The project has four components: i) agricultural research support; ii) agriculture extension support (AES); iii) supply chain development (SCDC); and iv) project management and coordination.

Under the NATP, farmers are organized into CIGs, which are the main vehicle of components of (i) AES; and (ii) SCDC. AES is being implemented by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of

KEY FEATURES

Project: NATP/DAE Component

Funded by: IDA, IFAD & GoB

Duration: 2008-2013 (Phase I)

Name of FO: CIG

Name of Federation: UPO, UzPO

Total Crop CIG: 13,450; 4,035 female only

Total UPO: 1,345

Total UzPO: 120

Geo. coverage: 120 upazila of 25 districts

Innovation: Federating FOs at union and upazila level, dissemination of demand-led technologies, establishment of Farmers Information and Advice Centres.

the DAE, DoF and DLS, while SCDC is being implemented by the Hortex Foundation¹⁶ of the MoA. The purpose of the SCDC is to support CIGs and producers organizations in 22 selected upazilas (Table A5.9). The support is on quality production through group/contract farming, post-harvest loss reduction, farmer-trader linkages, entrepreneurship development, and capacity development of the different actors involved in the high-value crop supply chain.

Table A5.10 District-wise CIGs, UPOs and UzPOs distribution under NATP-DAE component

Sl. no.	District	Upazila*	Union*	Pouroshova*	Crop CIG	UPO	UzPO
1	Mymensingh	8	105	3	1,080	108	8
2	Kishoreganj	4	33	4	370	37	4
3	Sherpur	3	31	3	340	34	3
4	Tangail	8	66	7	730	73	8
5	Gazipur	4	36	4	400	40	4
6	Narsingdi	5	46	5	510	51	5
7	Dhaka	2	28	2	300	30	2
8	Comilla	6	66	6	720	72	6
9	B.Barua	4	46	4	500	50	4
10	Chandpur	4	48	4	520	52	4
11	Chittagong	6	93	6	990	99	6
12	Cox'bazar	3	27	2	290	29	3
13	Sylhet	6	47	2	490	49	6
14	Moulvibazar	6	61	5	660	66	6
15	Kushtia	4	43	4	470	47	4
16	Jhenaidah	3	33	3	360	36	3
17	Jessore	8	91	8	990	99	8
18	Khulna	5	45	2	470	47	5
19	Satkhira	3	38	2	400	40	3
20	Rajbari	3	31	2	330	33	3
21	Faridpur	3	26	1	270	27	3
22	Natore	4	41	6	470	47	4
23	Bogra	6	58	6	640	64	6
24	Dinajpur	6	55	3	580	58	6
25	Rangpur**	6	68	3	710	71	6
Total		120	1,262	97	13,590	1,359	120

Source: PIU, NATP-DAE, November 2012.

* These figures represent the total number of upazilas, unions and pouroushovas (municipalities) in each district.

** This district overlaps with the IAPP.

16 Horticulture Export Development Foundation, in short, Hortex Foundation. It was established in 1993 at the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture as a non-profit organization.

Table A5.11 Upazila-wise CIGs, UPOs and UzPOs distribution under NATP-DAE, DLS and DOF component

SI#	District	SI #	Upazila	No. of union			Crop CIG	L- CIG	F-CIG	Total CIG	UPO	UzPO	Hortex assisted CIGs*
				Union	P-shava	Total							
1	Mymensingh	1	M. Sadar	13	1	14	140	39	28	207	14	1	
		2	Trishal	12	0	12	120	36	26	182	12	1	20
		3	Phulbaria	13	0	13	130	39	28	197	13	1	
		4	Phulpur	20	0	20	200	63	42	305	20	1	
		5	Goforgaon	15	1	16	160	45	32	237	16	1	
		6	Haluaghat	12	0	12	120	36	24	180	12	1	
		7	Gouripur	10	0	10	100	30	20	150	10	1	
		8	Muktagacha	10	1	11	110	30	20	160	11	1	
			Sub-total	105	3	108	1,080	318	220	1,618	108	8	20
2	Kishoreganj	9	K. Sadar	11	1	12	120	33	24	177	12	1	
		10	Bhairob	7	1	8	80	24	16	120	8	1	
		11	Kuliarchor	6	1	7	70	21	12	103	7	1	
		12	Kotiadi	9	1	10	100	27	18	145	10	1	
			Sub-total	33	4	37	370	105	70	545	37	4	20
3	Sherpur	13	Nalitabari	12	1	13	130	39	26	195	13	1	
		14	Shreebordi	10	1	11	110	33	22	165	11	1	
		15	Nokla	9	1	10	100	30	18	148	10	1	
			Sub-total	31	3	34	340	102	66	508	34	3	
4	Tangail	16	Tangail Sadar	11	1	12	120	36	24	180	12	1	
		17	Modhupur	6	1	7	70	21	14	105	7	1	
		18	Bhuapur	6	1	7	70	18	14	102	7	1	
		19	Delduar	8	0	8	80	24	16	120	8	1	20
		20	Ghatail	11	1	12	120	33	24	177	12	1	
		21	Kalihati	11	1	12	120	36	30	186	12	1	
		22	Shokhipur	6	1	7	70	21	12	103	7	1	
		23	Gopalpur	7	1	8	80	24	14	118	8	1	
			Sub-total	66	7	73	730	213	148	1,091	73	8	
5	Gazipur	24	G. Sadar	8	2	10	100	30	20	150	10	1	
		25	Kaliakoir	9	1	10	100	27	20	147	10	1	20
		26	Kapasia	11	0	11	110	33	22	165	11	1	20
		27	Shreepur	8	1	9	90	27	16	133	9	1	
			Sub-total	36	4	40	400	117	78	595	40	4	
6	Narsingdi	28	N. Sadar	14	2	16	160	42	20	222	16	1	
		29	Belabo	8	0	8	80	24	16	120	8	1	20
		30	Monohordi	11	1	12	120	33	24	177	12	1	
		31	Shibpur	9	1	10	100	27	20	147	10	1	20
		32	Polash	4	1	5	50	12	8	70	5	1	
			Sub-total	46	5	51	510	138	88	736	51	5	
7	Dhaka	33	Savar	12	1	13	130	36	26	192	13	1	20
		34	Dhamrai	16	1	17	170	48	34	252	17	1	
			Sub-total	28	2	30	300	84	60	444	30	2	

Sl#	District	Sl #	Upazila	No. of union			Crop CIG	L- CIG	F-CIG	Total CIG	UPO	UzPO	Hortex assisted CIGs*
				Union	P-shava	Total							
8	Comilla	35	C.A. Sadar	6	1	7	70	24	16	110	7	1	20
		36	Daudkandi	15	1	16	160	45	32	237	16	1	
		37	Chandina	13	1	14	140	39	26	205	14	1	20
		38	Laksham	7	1	8	80	24	16	120	8	1	
		39	Nangolcoat	12	1	13	130	33	24	187	13	1	
		40	Chouddogram	13	1	14	140	42	26	208	14	1	
			Sub-total	66	6	72	720	207	140	1,067	72	6	
9	Brahmonbaria	41	Br. Sadar (5)	11	1	12	120	63	44	227	12	1	
		42	Akhaura	5	1	6	60	18	12	90	6	1	
		43	Koshba	10	1	11	110	30	22	162	11	1	
		44	Nobinagar	20	1	21	210	63	40	313	21	1	
			Sub-total	46	4	50	500	174	118	792	50	4	
10	Chandpur	45	Ch. Sadar	14	1	15	150	42	28	220	15	1	
		46	Haziganj	11	1	12	120	33	24	177	12	1	
		47	Shahorasti	9	1	10	100	27	18	145	10	1	
		48	Motlob Uttor	14	1	15	150	36	26	212	15	1	
			Sub-total	48	4	52	520	138	96	754	52	4	
11	Chittagong	49	Meerershori	16	2	18	180	48	36	264	18	1	20
		50	Hathazari	15	1	16	160	30	30	220	16	1	
		51	Anowara	11	0	11	110	33	22	165	11	1	
		52	Potia	22	1	23	230	66	46	342	23	1	
		53	Sandeep	14	1	15	150	45	30	225	15	1	
		54	Rangunia	15	1	16	160	30	30	220	16	1	
	Sub-total	93	6	99	990	252	194	1,436	99	6			
12	Cox's Bazar	55	Cx. Sadar	10	1	11	110	30	22	162	11	1	
		56	Ramu	11	0	11	110	33	22	165	11	1	
		57	Teknuf	6	1	7	70	18	8	96	7	1	
			Sub-total	27	2	29	290	81	52	423	29	3	
13	Sylhet	58	Syl. Sadar	8	0	8	80	24	16	120	8	1	
		59	Golapganj	11	1	12	120	33	22	175	12	1	
		60	Bijanibazar	10	1	11	110	33	20	163	11	1	
		61	Jaintapur	6	0	6	60	18	12		6	1	
		62	Fenchugonj	3	0	3	30	9	6		3	1	
		63	Dokhin Surma	9	0	9	90	27	18		9	1	
	Sub-total	47	2	49	490	144	94	458	49	6			
14	Moulvibazar	64	M. Sadar	12	1	13	130	36	24		13	1	
		65	Kulaura	13	1	14	140	39	26		14	1	
		66	Borolekha	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	
		67	Shreemongal	9	1	10	100	27	20		10	1	20
		68	Komolganj	9	1	10	100	27	20		10	1	
		69	Rajnagar	8	0	8	80	24	16		8	1	
	Sub-total	61	5	66	660	183	126	0	66	6			
15	Kushtia	70	Kushtia sadar	14	1	15	150	42	28		15	1	
		71	Bheramara	6	1	7	70	21	14		7	1	
		72	Mirpur	12	1	13	130	39	28		13	1	
		73	Kumarkhali	11	1	12	120	33	22		12	1	
	Sub-total	43	4	47	470	135	92	0	47	4			

SI#	District	SI #	Upazila	No. of union			Crop CIG	L- CIG	F-CIG	Total CIG	UPO	UzPO	Hortex assisted CIGs*
				Union	P-shava	Total							
16	Jhenaidah	74	Jh. Sadar	17	1	18	180	54	36		18	1	
		75	Kaliganj	11	1	12	120	36	24		12	1	
		76	Coat Chandpur	5	1	6	60	18	12		6	1	
			Sub-total	33	3	36	360	108	72	0	36	3	
17	Jessore	77	Jes.Sadar	15	1	16	160	48	32		16	1	20
		78	Chougacha	11	1	12	120	33	22		12	1	
		79	Abhoynagar	8	1	9	90	27	16		9	1	
		80	Sharsha	11	1	12	120	33	24		12	1	
		81	Bagharpara	9	1	10	100	27	20		10	1	
		82	Monirampur	17	1	18	180	51	34		18	1	
		83	Keshobpur	9	1	10	100	27	18		10	1	
		84	Jhikorgacha	11	1	12	120	33	22		12	1	20
	Sub-total	91	8	99	990	279	188	0	99	8			
18	Khulna	85	Dacope	9	1	10	100	30	20		10	1	
		86	Paikgacha	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	
		87	Botiaghata	7	0	7	70	21	14		7	1	
		88	Dumuria	14	0	14	140	42	28		14	1	
		89	Rupsha	5	0	5	50	15	10		5	1	
	Sub-total	45	2	47	470	138	92	0	47	5			
19	Satkhira	90	Satkhira Sadar	14	1	15	150	45	28		15	1	
		91	Kolarowa	12	1	13	130	39	26		13	1	
		92	Tala	12	0	12	120	36	24		12	1	
	Sub-total	38	2	40	400	120	78	0	40	3			
20	Rajbari	93	Rajbari sadar	14	1	15	150	45	30		15	1	
		94	Baliakandi	7	0	7	70	21	14		7	1	
		95	Pangsha(7)	10	1	11	110	54	36		11	1	
	Sub-total	31	2	33	330	120	80	0	33	3			
21	Faridpur	96	Faridpur Sadar	11	1	12	120	33	24		12	1	
		97	Modhukhali	9	0	9	90	27	18		9	1	
		98	Alfadanga	6	0	6	60	18	12		6	1	
	Sub-total	26	1	27	270	78	54	0	27	3			
22	Natore	99	Natore Sadar	12	2	14	140	42	28		14	1	
		100	Boraigram	7	2	9	90	21	18		9	1	20
		101	Lalpur	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	
		102	Shingra	12	1	13	130	36	24		13	1	20
	Sub-total	41	6	47	470	129	90	0	47	4			
23	Bogra	103	Bogra Sadar	11	1	12	120	33	22		12	1	20
		104	Shibganj	12	1	13	130	39	26		13	1	20
		105	Sherpur	9	1	10	100	30	20		10	1	
		106	Sonatola	7	1	8	80	24	16		8	1	
		107	Kahalu	9	1	10	100	30	20		10	1	
		108	Dhunot	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	
	Sub-total	58	6	64	640	186	124	0	64	6			
24	Dinajpur	109	D. Sadar	10	1	11	110	30	22		11	1	
		110	Parbotipur	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	20
		111	Khansama	6	0	6	60	18	12		6	1	
		112	Kaharole	6	0	6	60	18	12		6	1	
		113	Chiribondor	12	0	12	120	36	24		12	1	
	114	Beerganj	11	1	12	120	33	22		12	1	20	
	Sub-total	55	3	58	580	165	112	0	58	6			

Sl#	District	Sl #	Upazila	No. of union			Crop CIG	L- CIG	F-CIG	Total CIG	UPO	UzPO	Hortex assisted CIGs*
				Union	P-shava	Total							
25	Rangpur	115	Rangpur Sadar	11	1	12	120	33	24		12	1	
		116	Peerganj	15	0	15	150	45	30		15	1	20
		117	Peergacha	9	0	9	90	27	18		9	1	
		118	Mithapukur	17	0	17	170	51	34		17	1	
		119	Bodorganj	10	1	11	110	30	20		11	1	
		120	Kaunia	6	1	7	70	21	12		7	1	
			Sub-total	68	3	71	710	207	138	0	71	6	
			Total	1,262	97	1,359	13,590	3,921	2,670		1,359	120	440

ICM clubs and UNFAs under DANIDA's Agricultural Sector Programme Support

Project summary

DANIDA has been supporting the agriculture sector in Bangladesh for over 30 years. The support was first organized into a Sector Programme Support (SPS) framework in 2000 with the commencement of the first phase of the Agriculture Sector Programme Support (ASPS). The second phase of ASPS consists of three components, one of which is the Agriculture Extension Component (AEC), anchored in the Field Services Wing of the DAE. The AEC has been implementing an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) approach through three organizations: the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute for technology generation, the Seed Wing of the MoA for certification through SCA and ensured supply chain of quality seed and the Agricultural Information Service (AIS) for information dissemination.

KEY FEATURES

Project: ASPSII/AEC

Funded by: DANIDA and GoB

Duration: 2001-2006 (ASPSI)
2006-2013 (ASPSII)

Name of FO: ICM Club

Name of Federation: UNFA

Total ICM Club: 16,438

Total UNFA: 1,087

Geo. coverage: All over BD

Table A5.12 Regional distribution of ICM clubs/farmers' organizations

Region	District (no.)*	Upazila (no.)*	ICM Club (no.)
Barisal**	11	54	2,782
Chittagong	11	48	2,000
Dhaka	12	54	2,931
Khulna	10	34	2,036
Rajshahi	8	67	3,336
Rangpur**	8	57	2,800
Sylhet	4	15	553
Total	64	329	16,438

Source: AEC, DAE, October 2012.

* These figures represent the total number of districts and upazilas in each region.

** The following upazillas of AEC overlap with IAPP: From Barisal division: Barisal, Patuakhali and Barguna. From Rangpur division: Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram. Despite the overlap, these two projects have different approaches.

Table A5.13 Administrative unit-wise distribution of UNFA

Region	District (no.)*	Upazila (no.)*	UNFA (no.)
Barisal**	10	31	221
Chittagong	11	28	167
Dhaka	10	32	232
Khulna	7	18	129
Rajshahi	8	8	137
Rangpur	7	20	144
Sylhet	4	9	57
Total	57	146	1,087

Source: AEC, DAE, October 2012.

* These figures represent the total number of districts and upazilas in each region.

** This region overlaps with the IAPP.

Table A5.14 District and upazila-wise distribution of ICM clubs

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
BARISAL	Barguna	Amtali	55
BARISAL	Barguna	Bamna	18
BARISAL	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	81
BARISAL	Barguna	Betagi	25
BARISAL	Barguna	Patharghata	24
BARISAL	Barisal	Agoiljhara	17
BARISAL	Barisal	Babuganj	117
BARISAL	Barisal	Bakerganj	112
BARISAL	Barisal	Banaripara	103
BARISAL	Barisal	Barisal Sadar	22
BARISAL	Barisal	Gournadi	34
BARISAL	Barisal	Hizla	17
BARISAL	Barisal	Mahendiganj	53
BARISAL	Barisal	Muladi	8
BARISAL	Barisal	Ujirpur	32
BARISAL	Bhola	Bhola Sadar	10
BARISAL	Bhola	Borhanuddin	26
BARISAL	Bhola	Charfassion	21
BARISAL	Bhola	Daulatkhan	49
BARISAL	Bhola	Lalmohan	55
BARISAL	Bhola	Monpura	5
BARISAL	Bhola	Tajumuddin	64
BARISAL	Faridpur	Bhanga	55
BARISAL	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	42
BARISAL	Faridpur	Nagarkanda	35
BARISAL	Gopalganj	Gopalganj Sadar	81
BARISAL	Gopalganj	Kashiani	52
BARISAL	Gopalganj	Tungipara	49
BARISAL	Jhalokathi	Jhalokathi Sadar	64
BARISAL	Jhalokathi	Kathalia	33
BARISAL	Jhalokathi	Nalchity	101
BARISAL	Jhalokathi	Rajapur	64
BARISAL	Madaripur	Kalkini	80
BARISAL	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	71
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Bauphal	20
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Dashmina	67
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Dumki	21
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Galachipa	45
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Kalapara	54
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	8
BARISAL	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	22

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Bhandaria	29
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Kowkhali	69
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Mathbaria	93
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Nazirpur	91
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Nesarabad	33
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	135
BARISAL	Pirojpur	Zianagar	11
BARISAL	Rajbari	Baliakandi	109
BARISAL	Rajbari	Goalanda	56
BARISAL	Rajbari	Rajbari Sadar	83
BARISAL	Shariatpur	Damudya	41
BARISAL	Shariatpur	Naria	41
BARISAL	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	79
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	35
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Khagrachari	Dighinala	41
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Khagrachari	Ramgarh	34
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Rangamati	Kaptai	33
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Rangamati	Kowkhali	42
CHITT. HILL TRACTS	Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	29
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Banshkhal	29
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Hathazari	43
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Mirersharai	53
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Patiya	53
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Rangunia	61
CHITTAGONG	Cox's bazar	Chakaria	53
CHITTAGONG	Cox's bazar	Ramu	35
CHITTAGONG	Cox's bazar	Ukhia	46
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Chagalnaiya	78
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Dagonbhuiyan	96
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Feni Sadar	75
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Fulgazi	18
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Porshuram	28
CHITTAGONG	Feni	Sonagazi	20
CHITTAGONG	Laxmipur	Kamalnagar	5
CHITTAGONG	Laxmipur	Laxmipur Sadar	70
CHITTAGONG	Laxmipur	Raipur	7
CHITTAGONG	Laxmipur	Ramganj	54
CHITTAGONG	Laxmipur	Ramgati	81
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Begumganj	9
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Chatkhil	15
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Companiganj	56
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Hatiya	9
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Kabirhat	10
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Noakhali Sadar	46
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Senbug	42
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Sonaimuri	4
CHITTAGONG	Noakhali	Subarnachar	14
COMILLA	Brahmanbaria	Akhaura	45
COMILLA	Brahmanbaria	Bancharampur	17
COMILLA	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria Sadar	38
COMILLA	Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	46
COMILLA	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	71
COMILLA	Chandpur	Faridganj	34
COMILLA	Chandpur	Haimchar	47
COMILLA	Comilla	Barura	68
COMILLA	Comilla	Chandina	47
COMILLA	Comilla	Comilla Adarsha Sadar	93
COMILLA	Comilla	Daudkandi	126
COMILLA	Comilla	Homna	31

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
COMILLA	Comilla	Meghna	5
COMILLA	Comilla	Titas	8
DHAKA	Dhaka	Dhamrai	104
DHAKA	Dhaka	Keraniganj	28
DHAKA	Dhaka	Savar	75
DHAKA	Gazipur	Gazipur Sadar	46
DHAKA	Gazipur	Kaliganj	92
DHAKA	Manikganj	Manikganj Sadar	73
DHAKA	Manikganj	Saturia	65
DHAKA	Manikganj	Shibaloy	57
DHAKA	Munshiganj	Gazaria	22
DHAKA	Munshiganj	Munshiganj Sadar	37
DHAKA	Munshiganj	Tongibari	34
DHAKA	Narayanganj	Araihazar	43
DHAKA	Narayanganj	Narayanganj Sadar	55
DHAKA	Narayanganj	Rupganj	37
DHAKA	Narshingdi	Belabo	89
DHAKA	Narshingdi	Monohardi	76
DHAKA	Narshingdi	Narshingdi Sadar	92
DHAKA	Narshingdi	Raipura	76
DHAKA	Tangail	Bhuapur	86
DHAKA	Tangail	Delduar	59
DHAKA	Tangail	Dhanbari	2
DHAKA	Tangail	Ghatail	21
DHAKA	Tangail	Kalihati	1
DHAKA	Tangail	Madhupur	19
DHAKA	Tangail	Tangail Sadar	82
JESSORE	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	87
JESSORE	Bagerhat	Morrelgonj	43
JESSORE	Bagerhat	Rampal	38
JESSORE	Chuadanga	Alamdanga	109
JESSORE	Chuadanga	Chuadanga Sadar	66
JESSORE	Chuadanga	Damurhuda	41
JESSORE	Jessore	Chowgacha	73
JESSORE	Jessore	Jessore Sadar	96
JESSORE	Jessore	Monirampur	65
JESSORE	Jessore	Sarsa	52
JESSORE	Jhenaidha	Jhenaidha Sadar	62
JESSORE	Jhenaidha	Kaliganj	100
JESSORE	Jhenaidha	Kotchandpur	86
JESSORE	Jhenaidha	Maheshpur	76
JESSORE	Khulna	Batiaghata	43
JESSORE	Khulna	Dacope	29
JESSORE	Khulna	Digholia	35
JESSORE	Khulna	Paikgacha	53
JESSORE	Khulna	Terokhada	54
JESSORE	Kushtia	Bheramara	55
JESSORE	Kushtia	Daulatpur	64
JESSORE	Kushtia	Kushtia Sadar	49
JESSORE	Kushtia	Mirpur	70
JESSORE	Magura	Magura Sadar	68
JESSORE	Magura	Mohammadpur	54
JESSORE	Magura	Sreepur	59
JESSORE	Meherpur	Gangni	74
JESSORE	Meherpur	Meherpur Sadar	79
JESSORE	Narail	Kalia	23
JESSORE	Narail	Lohagara	38
JESSORE	Narail	Narail Sadar	60
JESSORE	Sathkhira	Debhata	33

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
JESSORE	Sathkhira	Kaliganj	56
JESSORE	Sathkhira	Shyamnagar	46
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Bakshiganj	10
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Dewanganj	116
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Islampur	78
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Jalalpur Sadar	13
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Madarganj	14
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Melandaha	157
MYMENSINGH	Jalalpur	Sarishabari	41
MYMENSINGH	Kishoreganj	Bhairab	60
MYMENSINGH	Kishoreganj	Hosseinpur	46
MYMENSINGH	Kishoreganj	Karimganj	103
MYMENSINGH	Kishoreganj	Katiadi	43
MYMENSINGH	Kishoreganj	Kuliarchar	55
MYMENSINGH	Mymensingh	Fulpur	78
MYMENSINGH	Mymensingh	Gouripur	61
MYMENSINGH	Mymensingh	Ishwarganj	45
MYMENSINGH	Mymensingh	Muktagacha	67
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Atpara	22
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Barhatta	13
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Durgapur	25
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Kendua	82
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Khaliajuri	2
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Mohanganj	21
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Netrokona Sadar	119
MYMENSINGH	Netrokona	Purbadhala	10
MYMENSINGH	Sherpur	Jhenaigati	115
MYMENSINGH	Sherpur	Nakla	24
MYMENSINGH	Sherpur	Nalitabari	120
MYMENSINGH	Sherpur	Sherpur Sadar	8
MYMENSINGH	Sherpur	Sreebordi	12
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Adamdighi	26
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Bogra Sadar	131
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Dhunat	33
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Dupchachia	17
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Gabtali	14
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Kahaloo	26
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Nondigram	14
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Shajahanpur	21
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Shariakandi	21
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Sherpur	147
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Shibganj	117
RAJSHAHI	Bogra	Sonatola	36
RAJSHAHI	Chapai Nawabganj	Bholahat	25
RAJSHAHI	Chapai Nawabganj	Chapai Nawabganj Sadar	45
RAJSHAHI	Chapai Nawabganj	Gomastapur	11
RAJSHAHI	Chapai Nawabganj	Nachole	126
RAJSHAHI	Chapai Nawabganj	Shibganj	139
RAJSHAHI	Joypurhat	Akkelpur	41
RAJSHAHI	Joypurhat	Joypurhat Sadar	85
RAJSHAHI	Joypurhat	Kalai	3
RAJSHAHI	Joypurhat	Khetlal	76
RAJSHAHI	Joypurhat	Panchbibi	113
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Atrai	20
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Badalgachi	126
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Dhamoirhat	20
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Manda	23
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Mohadebpur	3
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Naogaon Sadar	78

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Niamatpur	24
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Patnitala	93
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Porsha	30
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Raninagar	27
RAJSHAHI	Naogaon	Sapahar	11
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Baghatipara	10
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Baraigram	5
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Gurudaspur	42
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Lalpur	7
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Natore Sadar	87
RAJSHAHI	Natore	Singra	141
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Atghoria	114
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Bera	53
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Bhangoora	21
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Chatmohor	40
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Faridpur	15
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Ishwardi	93
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Pabna Sadar	7
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Santhia	107
RAJSHAHI	Pabna	Sujanagar	3
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Bagha	20
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Baghmara	71
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Boalia	7
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Charghat	12
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Durgapur	111
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Godagari	25
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Mohonpur	26
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Paba	16
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Puthia	88
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Tanore	101
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Belkuchi	8
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Chowhali	10
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Kamarkhanda	17
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Kazipur	112
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Raiganj	21
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Shahjadpur	8
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Sirajganj Sadar	103
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Tarash	28
RAJSHAHI	Sirajganj	Ullapara	85
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Birampur	16
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Birganj	109
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Birol	82
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Bochaganj	24
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Chirirbandar	22
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Dinajpur Sadar	60
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Fulbari	9
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Ghoraghat	20
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Hakimpur	2
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Kaharole	81
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Khansama	44
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Nawabganj	8
RANGPUR	Dinajpur	Parbatipur	6
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Fulchari	14
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Gaibandha Sadar	109
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Gobindaganj	95
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Palashbari	77
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Sadullapur	8
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Shaghata	19
RANGPUR	Gaibandha	Sundarganj	19

Region	District	Upazila	Clubs
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Bhurungamari	11
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Chilmari	27
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Fulbari	12
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar	119
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Nageshwari	10
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Rajarhat	13
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Rowmari	6
RANGPUR	Kurigram	Ulipur	130
RANGPUR	Lalmonirhat	Aditmari	121
RANGPUR	Lalmonirhat	Hatibandha	108
RANGPUR	Lalmonirhat	Kaliganj	128
RANGPUR	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	124
RANGPUR	Lalmonirhat	Patgram	15
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Dimla	9
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Domar	7
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Jaldhaka	20
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Kishoreganj	68
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Nilphamari Sadar	145
RANGPUR	Nilphamari	Saidpur	92
RANGPUR	Panchagarh	Atwari	37
RANGPUR	Panchagarh	Boda	98
RANGPUR	Panchagarh	Debiganj	14
RANGPUR	Panchagarh	Panchagarh Sadar	61
RANGPUR	Panchagarh	Tetulia	6
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Badarganj	16
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Gangachara	15
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Kaunia	28
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Mithapukur	19
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Pirgacha	94
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Pirganj	28
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar	31
RANGPUR	Rangpur	Taraganj	107
RANGPUR	Thakurgaon	Baliadangi	18
RANGPUR	Thakurgaon	Haripur	18
RANGPUR	Thakurgaon	Pirganj	102
RANGPUR	Thakurgaon	Ranisankail	20
RANGPUR	Thakurgaon	Thakurgaon Sadar	99
SYLHET	Habiganj	Habiganj Sadar	46
SYLHET	Habiganj	Madhabpur	51
SYLHET	Moulavibazar	Kulaura	66
SYLHET	Moulavibazar	Moulavibazar Sadar	64
SYLHET	Moulavibazar	Srimangal	79
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Bishwambarpur	3
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Chhatak	6
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Derai	15
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Dharmapasa	31
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Jamalganj	16
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Sunamganj Sadar	75
SYLHET	Sunamganj	Tahirpur	6
SYLHET	Sylhet	Bishwanath	35
SYLHET	Sylhet	Golapganj	32
SYLHET	Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar	28
Total			16,438

Innovative approaches: Agricultural Information and Communication Centres (AICC) linked to ICM/IPM clubs

The AIS¹⁷ has established 74 AICCs linked to ICM clubs under the AEC framework all over the country. This includes 11 AICCs in the IAPP project area. AIS provides each AICC with a desktop/laptop computer and an internet connection and trains 2-3 youths per centre on agriculture-related ICT. The initiative aims to bring up-to-date information on agriculture to the farmers' doorsteps.

Table A5.15 ICM clubs within IAPP areas linked to AICCs

Sl no.	Name of ICM club	Contact Address
BARGUNA		
01	Boloibunia IPM Farmers Club	Mr. Jahidul Islam & Mr. Amal Chandra Sarker Amtoli, Barguna.
02	Sonakhali IPM Farmers Club	Mr. Shafiqul Islam Monir & Ms. Asma Akter Sadar, Barguna.
03	Bainsamerta IPM Farmers Club	Mr. Jalal Ahmed & Ms. Nazma Begum Vill: Bainsamerta, Sadar, Barguna.
JHALKATHI		
04	Chachoir ICM Farmers Club	Mr. Belayet Hossain Talukder & Mr. Farid Ahmed Sadar, Jhalkathi.
RANGPUR		
05	Lahirir Hat ICM Farmers Club	Mr. Abdul Khalek & Mr. Boloram Mohondo Sadar, Rangpur.
06	Abhirampur ICM Farmers Club	Mr. Golam Mostafa & Mr. Nuru Mia Mithapukur, Rangpur.
07	Fatehpur ICM Club	Mr. Abdul Wazed & Mr. Mohosin Ali Pirganj, Rangpur.
08	Purbadebu Madhyapara IPM Club	Mr. Ruhul Amin & Mr. Refaet Ullah Vill: Purbadebu, Pirganja, Rangpur.
LALMONIRHAT		
09	Namuri Harati ICM Club	Mr. Shahjahan Sadar, Lalmonirhat.
NILPHAMARI		
10	Barogharia ICM Cooperative Association	Mr. Yakub Ali Sarker Sadar, Nilphamari.
KURIGRAM		
11	Purba Shibbari ICM Farmers Club	Mr. Masud Rana Ulipur, Kurigram.

Source: Agricultural Information Service (AIS), October 2012 and field visit during mapping exercise.

17 AIS is a separate department under the MoA.

Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project – DAE Part

Project summary

The objective of the overall IAPP is to sustainably enhance productivity of agriculture (crop, livestock and fisheries) in two agro-ecologically constrained and economically fragile areas – Rangpur and Barisal. The IAPP has four components: 1) technology generation, implemented by agricultural research institutes [BARI, BRRI, SCA and BFRI]; 2) technology adoption, implemented by agricultural extension agencies [DAE, DoF and DLS]; 3) irrigation and water management, implemented by BADC. These three components are supervised by the World Bank; The fourth component is technical assistance for capacity development, directly implemented by FAO. FOs have been formed and mobilized by DAE, DoF, DLS and BADC with different approaches and names through their respective components and agencies.

KEY FEATURES

Project: IAPP

Funded by: GAFSP

Duration: 2010-2015

Name of FO: LFS, Livestock Rearers Group, LFS-Fishers Group, Water User Group

Name of Federation: none

Total FO: 4,544 (target 15,004)

Geo. coverage: 4 districts in Rangpur and 4 districts in Barisal.

Innovation: Livelihood Field School, stress tolerant seeds and technology dissemination, multi-agency (8) coordination.

Seed villages

A total of 54 seed villages will be developed at the upazila level. These will provide services to the LFS members, including provision of quality seed, as well as facilitating seed certification through the SCA.

Geographical information is not available.

Table A5.16 Year-wise target of LFS under IAPP-DAE part

Agency	Year-wise target					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
DAE- part (LFS)	375	1,875	2,625	2,625	500	8,000

Source: Work Plan, IAPP, November 2012.

Northwest Crop Diversification Project

Project summary

The Northwest Crop Diversification Project (NCDP) is a completed project of DAE, which covered 61 upazilas of 16 districts in the northwest region. The aim was to accelerate economic growth through production of improved high-yield varieties of vegetables, fruits, spices, and other high value crops by small- and medium-scale farmers. Support was provided through production credit and marketing assistance to small farmers' groups and farmers' marketing groups.

Growers' markets under the NCDP that overlap with IAPP areas are in Mithapukur, Rangpur; Rajarhat, Kurigram; Aditmari, Lalmonirhat; and Domar, Nilphamari).

KEY FEATURES

Project: NCDP

Funded by: ADB

Duration: 2004-2009

Name of FO: SFG

Name of Federation: FMG

Total SFG: 12,415

Geo. coverage: 16 districts of the north-west region of Bangladesh.

Innovation: Production credit and marketing assistance to high value horticultural crop producers, construction of growers markets.

Second Crop Diversification Project

Project summary

The Second Crop Diversification Project (SCDP) is a follow up of the earlier NCDP of DAE. The SCDP started its activities in 2011. The project is expected to contribute to economic growth and food security by creating employment opportunities in the crop production sector. Poor and marginal farmers will benefit from increased incomes as a result of increased returns from crop production and increased value added through marketing interventions. The landless poor will benefit as agricultural laborers from the creation of additional employment opportunities in agriculture and its ancillary industries.

KEY FEATURES

Project: SCDP

Funded by: ADB

Duration: 2011-2016

Name of FO: SFG

Total SFG: 866

Geo. coverage: 9 districts in 52 upazilas

Innovation: Developing farmers' bargaining power and joint investment with the private sector.

Table A5.17 Branch-wise distribution of SFGs formed by BRAC

Region	Sl no.	Branch	SFGs	Female farmers	Total no. of members
Khulna	1	Daulatpur	13	72	271
	2	Dumuria	18	62	315
	3	Satkhirasadar	17	27	319
	4	Debhata	25	128	488
Pirojpur	5	Bagerhatsadar	20	8	365
	6	Fakirhat	15	31	292
	7	Nesarabad	9	40	160
	8	Jhalokathisadar	6	40	105
	9	Mollahat	20	83	389
	10	Nazirpur	16	160	312
Madarpur	11	Moksedpur	17	69	313
	12	Tungipara	28	129	504
	13	Rajoir	9	82	182
	14	Kalkini	26	120	539
	15	Zazira	21	86	373
	16	Bedorganj	20	76	377
	17	Barisal Sadar	23	47	442
	18	Babuganj	27	128	573
	19	Uzirpur	21	48	407
	20	Agailjhara	17	117	336
	21	Gournadi	20	80	412
Faridpur	22	Faridpur	18	120	341
	23	Madhukhali	12	100	220
	24	MaguraSadar	13	106	235
	25	Sreepur	14	218	278
Jhenaidah	26	Jhenaidahsadar	12	20	200
	27	Moheshkhali	10	40	177
	28	Korchandpur	6	60	120

Region	Sl no.	Branch	SFGs	Female farmers	Total no. of members
Jessore	29	Jessoresadar	10	90	185
	30	Monirampur	11	110	219
	31	Jhikargancha	7	81	140
	32	Sharsha	7	62	147
	33	NarailSadar	9	40	146
Chuadanga	34	Chuadangasadar	12	127	223
	35	Dhamurhuda	7	89	150
	36	Jibonnagar	10	83	163
	37	Meherpursadar	7	86	122
	38	Mujibnagar	12	80	144
Kustia	39	Kushtiasadar	8	70	150
	40	Mirpur	3	48	68
	41	Harinakundu	4	41	76
	42	Rajbarisadar	20	133	423
	Rajshahi	43	Pabna	24	286
44		Godagari	35	200	673
45		Bagatipara	43	140	861
46		Chapainowabganjsadar	16	160	291
47		Sonatola	22	40	418
48		Sadullapur	38	120	727
49		Nageswari	35	198	630
50		Hatibandha	31	289	625
	51	Birampur	22	140	426
Total			866	5,010	16,539

Source: BRAC and SCDP, November 2012.

NB: Branches defined as administrative distribution of BRAC.

Department of Cooperatives

The Department of Cooperatives (DoC) is headed by a Registrar and has a field presence all the way down to the upazila level. The officers-in-charge at the division, district and upazilla levels have been delegated almost all the powers of the Registrar except those related to the affairs of national level cooperatives. This delegation of power facilitates registration of cooperatives at the local level. Divisional Joint Registrars, District Co-operative Officers and Upazilla Cooperative officers are the heads of the division, district and upazilla-level cooperative offices respectively.

The major services and responsibilities of the DoC can be grouped into four categories: statutory, judicial, developmental and promotional. The statutory responsibilities are: registration; liquidation of defunct societies; annual audit; periodic inspection; and enquiry, whenever needed. The judicial or quasi-judicial responsibility refers to settlement of disputes. The developmental roles and responsibilities include: education and training for the development of management and business skills; advisory services; and assistance in arranging finances. The promotional responsibilities include advocacy with other departments in the government to promote working with cooperatives.

There is a possibility of overlap between the following figures and the figures from DAE, DLS and DoF.

Table A5.18 Status of farmers' cooperatives

Classification of cooperatives*	No. of cooperatives	No. of female members	No. of members
Central: General			
Central Fishers Cooperative Association (Kendrio Matshyajibi Samobay Samity)	88		2501
Central Sugarcane Producers Cooperative Association (Kendriolkshu Utpadonkari Samobay Samity)	12		755
Central: Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)			
District Village Development Federations Ltd. (Zila Palli Unnayan Federation Ltd.)	10		149
Primary: General			
Primary Agriculture and Farmers Cooperative Association	1,019	1,087	44,874
Primary Fishers Cooperative Association	8,860	8,511	402,700
Primary Milk Cooperative Association	7	120	784
Water Management Cooperative Association	87	1,265	36,16
Primary: BRDB			
Farmers Cooperative Association	55,516	30,626	1,972,757
Primary: Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)			
Water Management Cooperative Association	748	54,376	252,001
Primary: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)			
Water Users/Water Management Cooperative Association	1,140	16,095	68,739
Primary: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development			
Village Development Cooperatives	579	16,388	51,659
Primary: Rural Development Academy (RDA)			
Village Development Cooperatives	522	10,473	39,024
Primary: Bangladesh Milk Producers Cooperatives Union Ltd.			
Milk Producers Cooperative Association (Milk Vita)	1,570	4,959	72,999
Primary: Cooperative Bank			
Primary Farmers Cooperative Association	13,695	15,447	601,846
Total Farmers Cooperatives	83,853	159,347	3,514,404
Total Cooperatives	184,486		9,194,787
% of farmers coop. over total coop.	45.45%		38.22%

*Note that 'central' refers to the alliance of primary cooperatives.

Milk Vita

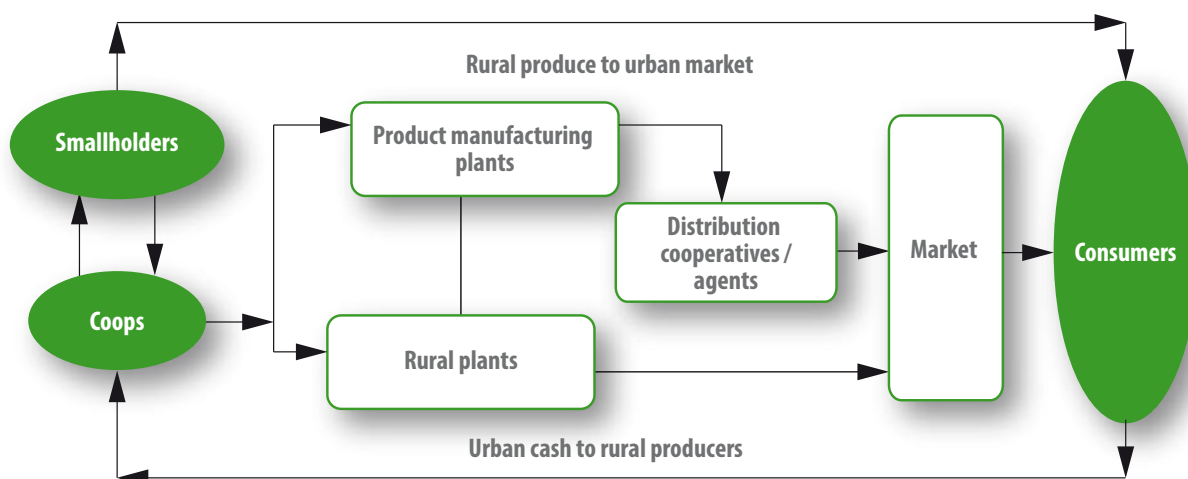
Background and formation

The Bangladesh Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. (BMPCUL), popularly known as 'Milk Vita,' was established in 1973. It was formed in response to the exploitation (unfair pricing and dishonest product weighing) of dairy farmers by middlemen. Milk Vita adapted the model of the world-renowned AMUL Dairy Cooperative in India¹⁸.

Milk Vita helps rural milk producers organize their own village level Primary Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies so that they themselves can become responsible for marketing their own milk and no longer need to depend on middlemen.

18 Amul is the brand name of largest Indian dairy cooperative, namely the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF). The Amul Model is a three-tier cooperative structure. It consists of a Dairy Cooperative Society at the village level affiliated to a Milk Union at the District level, which, in turn, is further federated into a Milk Federation at the State level. The primary objective of forming the cooperative is to protect farmers from unfair and manipulative trade practices.

Figure A5.1 Milk production model of Milk Vita



Department of Fisheries

The DoF is the apex extension agency in the fisheries (fresh and marine) sub-sector. The department has three large projects that work with FOs, namely: NATP, RFLDC and IAPP. DoF is also involved in implementing the RFLDC, which has already been discussed under the DLS section, as it deals with both livestock and fisheries extension. This section describes only FOs mobilized by the NATP-DoF component and IAPP-Fisheries Part.

Table A5.19 FOs formed with support from DoF

Project Time Frame	Name of FO	Project	Major source of funding	Upazilas covered	Farmers benefited
2010-2014	CIG	NATP: National Agriculture Technology Project (Fisheries part)	IDA	120	40,050
2011-2015	Livelihood Field School (LFS)-Fishers Group	IAPP: Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (fisheries part)	GAFSP	54	62,750

National Agricultural Technology Project – DOF Part

Table A5.20 Fisheries CIGs under NATP-DoF component

Sl. No.	District	Upazila*	Union*	Pouroshova*	Fisheries CIG
1	Mymensingh	8	105	3	220
2	Kishoreganj	4	33	4	70
3	Sherpur	3	31	3	66
4	Tangail	8	66	7	148
5	Gazipur	4	36	4	78
6	Narsingdi	5	46	5	88
7	Dhaka	2	28	2	60
8	Comilla	6	66	6	140
9	B.Barua	4	46	4	118
10	Chandpur	4	48	4	96
11	Chittagong	6	93	6	194
12	Cox'bazar	3	27	2	52

Sl. No.	District	Upazila*	Union*	Pouroshova*	Fisheries CIg
13	Sylhet	6	47	2	94
14	Moulvibazar	6	61	5	126
15	Kushtia	4	43	4	92
16	Jhenaidah	3	33	3	72
17	Jessore	8	91	8	188
18	Khulna	5	45	2	92
19	Satkhira	3	38	2	78
20	Rajbari	3	31	2	80
21	Faridpur	3	26	1	54
22	Natore	4	41	6	90
23	Bogra	6	58	6	124
24	Dinajpur	6	55	3	112
25	Rangpur**	6	68	3	138
	Total	120	1,262	97	2,670

* These figures represent the total number of upazilas, unions and pourashovas in each region.

** This region overlaps with the IAPP.

Table A5.21 Features of fisheries CIgs

Feature of fisheries CIgs	Total
Nos. of CIgs	2,670
Number CIg members	40,050
% female members	18
% members having pond	99
% members having fisheries experience	82
% of literate CIg members	98

Source: Annual report, PCU, NATP, 2012.

Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project – DoF Part

Organizational approach

LFS fishers' groups are formed at the village level and are made up of 25 fish farmers. The main purpose of the fishers' groups is to organize demonstrations of fish culture farming of semi-intensive tilapia, carp polyculture, koi and pungas.

Table A5.22 Yearly targets of LFS-Fishers group mobilized under IAPP-DoF part

Agency	Year-wise target					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
DoF (LFS-fishers' groups)	100	750	830	830	-	2,510

Source: Work Plan, IAPP, November 2012.

Department of Livestock Services

DLS is the extension agency for livestock rearers. Like DAE, it implements different projects with different extension approaches.

Table A5.23 FOs formed with support from DLS

Project Time Frame	Name of FO	Project	Major source of funding	Upazilas covered
1992-1998	Livestock Rearers Group	SLDP I: Smallholder Livestock Development Project	Danida, IFAD, GOB	80
1998-2002	Livestock Rearers Group	PLDP: Participatory Livestock Development Project	Danida, ADB	89
1999-2003	Livestock Rearers Group	SLDP II: Smallholder Livestock Development Project Phase 2	DANIDA	26
2004-2010	Livestock Rearers Group	PLDP II: Participatory Livestock Development Project Phase 2	ADB	157
2006-2013	CBO	RFLDC-Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component	DANIDA	62
2010-2014	CIG	NATP: National Agriculture Technology Project (Livestock part)	IDA	120
2011-2015	Livestock Rearers Group	IAPP: Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (Livestock part)	GAfsp	54

Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component

Project summary

The RFLDC, in Noakhali and Barisal, is part of Danida's Agricultural Sector Programme Support in Bangladesh. It is the successor to the Greater Noakhali Aquaculture Extension Project.

Services provided

Details on services provided by CBOs to their members are as follows:

Aquaculture sub-sector

- > promotion of community aquaculture, demand assessment for bulk inputs; supply of fish and prawn seed; and
- > water pumping services; netting services; and marketing of fish from community aquaculture sites.

Livestock sub-sector

- > supply of day-old chicks (of the local, indigenous variety) and day-old ducklings, goat kids and lambs;
- > operation of nurseries for chicks and ducklings; breeding services for goats (bucks) and cattle (Red Chittagong Bulls); and
- > other business services (artificial insemination, feed/fodder, medication, vaccination, marketing).

KEY FEATURES

Project: RFLDC
Funded by: DANIDA
Duration: 2006-2013
Approach in forming FO: Farmers Field School
Name of FO: CBO
Name of Federation: District CBO Association (DCA)
Total FO: 468
Geo. Coverage: Greater Noakhali (Feni, Lakhsmipur, Noakhali and adjacent parts of Chittagong) and Greater Barisal (Barguna, Bhola, Jhalakathi, Pirojpur and Barisal).
Innovation: graduation of FFS to CBO and CBOs federated as District CBO Association (DCA); address bulk buying of inputs; internal credit.

Agriculture/Horticulture

- > supply of quality (hybrid) vegetable seeds, rice, other field crops (soya bean), fruit saplings, fertilizers;
- > operation of vegetable and fruit saplings nurseries; and
- > provision of transportation to market.

Other activities

- > net-making enterprises through an integrated value chain approach – collection of thread, distribution of thread to women net makers, collection and marketing;
- > operation as a consumer cooperative – buying goods in bulk at low price in urban markets and selling locally at minimum profit; and
- > awareness campaigns, including for human rights.

SERVICE PROVISION – A CASE STUDY

Recognizing both the potential for growth, and its member farmers' need for support in order to participate in the duck value chain, a CBO in Lakshmipur decided to intervene and provide its member farmers with services and opportunities to engage in this profitable value chain.

The CBO saw that member farmers were not able to bear the risk of rearing day old ducklings themselves, and so, the CBO took upon the responsibility of raising flocks of ducklings. The CBO brings the ducklings to the point of reduced risk, and then sells them to their member farmers, keeping a small margin in order to contribute to the financial sustainability of the CBO. The CBO's support then extended to the whole value chain of the duck sub-sector in their geographic vicinity. Now this CBO plays an active role in the whole chain by providing day old ducklings, feed, medicine, vaccines, and marketing of ducks and eggs. In addition to financial sustainability, this provision of business services by the CBO resulted in greater feelings of connection to the organization by members, contributing to sustainability from an organizational standpoint. RFLDC facilitated this initiative in collaboration with the Sonagazi Duck Breeding Station, a state-owned duck farm where improved breeds of duckling are available.

RFLDC – Noakhali

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) of the RFLDC in Noakhali has formed 172 CBOs in 23 upazilas of three districts of greater Noakhali. It has also formed four CBO associations at the district level. Details on these CBOs and CBO Associations are provided below (Table A5.24 – A5.28).

Table A5.24 Geographical distribution of CBOs of RFLDC-TSU, Noakhali

District	Upazila	Union no.*	No. of CBOs	CBO associations
Noakhali	Hatiya	7	36	2
	Begumganj	3	8	
	Sonaimuri	2	4	
	Chatkhil	2	5	
	Companiganj	4	7	
	Senbagh	0	7	
	Sadar	3	7	
	Subamachar	8	16	
	Kabirhat	3	8	

District	Upazila	Union no.*	No. of CBOs	CBO associations
Feni	Sadar	8	9	1
	Daganbhuiyan	4	6	
	Chagalnaiya	3	4	
	Parshuram	2	2	
	Sonagazi	5	7	
	Fulgazi	1	1	
	Fatikchari	3	5	
Lakshmipur	Mirsarai	1	4	1
	Sadar	10	10	
	Raipur	7	7	
	Ramganj	4	4	
	Ramgati	4	8	
Total	Kamalnagar	5	7	4
	23 upazila	89	172	

* These figures represent the total number of unions in each upazila.

List of CBOs of RFLDC in greater Noakhali region

Table A5.25 List of CBOs in Hatiya upazila

Sl no.	CBO ID	Name	Village	PO	Union	Upazila	Communication
1	36101	Nobo Unnayan Adarsha Sangastha	Tamaruddin	Tamaruddi	Tamaruddi	Hatiya	01724741222 (Pre)
2	36102	Gono Mukti Samaj Unnayan Sangastha	Sunnerchar	Saiwadiabazar	Burirchor	Hatiya	01716484704 (Pre)
3	36103	Dwip Bikolpo Somaj Unnayan Songstha	Jorkhali	Sagoria	Burirchor	Hatiya	01713626871 (Pre)
4	36104	Rehania Akota Somaj Unnayan Songstha	Rehania	Surjomukhi	Burirchor	Hatiya	01724185669 (Pre)
5	36105	Burirdona Pani Babosthapon Somittee	Bordail	Burirchar	Burirchor	Hatiya	01733250429 (Pre)
6	36106	Koralia Somaj Kollan Songstha	Koralia	Tamaruddi	Tomoruddi	Hatiya	01730182318 (Pre)
7	36107	Kazir bazar Megna Somaj Unnayan Songho	Purba Lakkhidia	Oskhali	Charishwar	Hatiya	01739366011 (Pre)
8	36108	Rajerhawla Somaj Kollan Songho	Rajerhawla	Charchannabazar	Charishwar	Hatiya	01923949096 (Pre)
9	36109	Sorjomukhi Ghat Jele Association	Sunnerchar	Surjomukhi	Burirchor	Hatiya	01714433504 (Pre)
10	36110	Danardol Ghat Jele Association	Moddah Rehania	Surjomukhi	Burirchor	Hatiya	01731858948 (Pre)
11	36111	Rahmat Bazar Ghat Jele Association	Dokkhin Rehania	Burirchar	Burirchor	Hatiya	01713625316 (Pre)
12	36112	Burirdona Ghat Jele Association	Aladigram	Burirchar	Burirchor	Hatiya	01722698599 (Pre)
13	36113	Jangalia Ghat Jele Association	Mohammadpur	Notun shukchar	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01760008072(Pre)
14	36114	Muktaria Ghat Jele Association	Notun Shukchar	Notun shukchar	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01745237174 (Pre)
15	36115	Panchas Acre Ghat Jele Associaion	Notun Shukchar	Notun shukchar	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01731352725 (Pre)
16	36118	Participatory Development Society	W. Laxmidia	Saiwadiabazar	Chorishwar	Hatiya	01720277497 (Pre)
17	36119	Palii Unayann Songo	Purba Changa	Charchanga	Sonadia	Hatiya	01732067276 (Sec)
18	36120	Naba Jagoron Bahumukhi Samabay Samity	Daspara	Daserhat	Charking	Hatiya	01720627247 (Pre)
19	36121	Natun Shuk Char Unayan Songstha	Natun Shuk Char	Notun shukchar	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01717956645 (Pre)
20	36122	Madha Maij Chara Janakalayan Somitee	Madha Maijchara	Charchanga	Sonadia	Hatiya	01725923307 (Pre)
21	36123	Dwip Seba Society	Birbiri	Jahajmara	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01717455265 (Pre)
22	36124	Coastal Area Development Organization (CADO)	Gamchakhali	Mofizia	Charking	Hatiya	01741100862 (Pre)
23	36125	Mohammadpur Bahomukhee Somitee	Mohammadpur	Notun shukchar	Jahajmara	Hatiya	01732148544 (Pre)
24	36126	Topania Jubo Unayan Songstha	Topania	Afazia	Nolchira	Hatiya	01735982738 (Sec)
25	36127	Al-Amin Somaj Unayan Songstha	Khirudia	Tamaruddi	Tomoruddi	Hatiya	01714316493 (Pre)
26	36128	Sonadia Chashi Kalayan Samitee	Purba Sonadia	Banglabazar	Sonadia	Hatiya	01713619041 (Pre)
27	36130	Hatiya Nari Unayan Songstha	Char Koilash	Oskhali	Charking	Hatiya	01829290011 (Pre)
28	36135	Nolchira Jela para Somaj Unnayan Shagastha	Kalumajirgram	Afazia	Nolchira	Hatiya	01714349363 (Pre)
29		Poschim sonadia krishijibi somittee	Poshim sonadia	Banglabazar	Sonadia	Hatiya	01734257656 (Pre)

Table A5.26 List of CBOs in Noakhali districts

Sl no.	Name	Village	PO	Upazila name
1	Kutubpur Shamaj Bhattik Bahumukhi Unnyan Sangstha	Kutubpur	Kutubpur	Begumgonj
2	Sarifpur Krishi Unnayan Sangstha	Sonapur	Sonapur	Begumgonj
3	Allahardhan Samaj Seba Sangstha	Dakhin Najirpur	Najirpur	Begumgonj
4	Sebadhan Society	Kashabpur		Begumgonj
5	Choyani Krishi Unnyoun Shogastha	Lakshanpur		Begumgonj
6	Gopalpur Krisi Bahumukhi Unnyan Shogastha	Koutuba Mohabbathpur		Begumgonj
7	Uttar Jirtali Bahumukhi Unnyan Sangastha	Uttar Jirtali		Begumgonj
8	Norottompur Somaj Seba Shangstha	Norottompur		Begumgonj
9	Bijoy Taranga Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Moutubi	Bazra	Sonaimuri
10	Gram Unnyan Shangathan	Mokilla	Bargaon	Sonaimuri
11	Rashidpur Ganojagoran Bahumukhi Sangstha	Rashidpur	Muslimgonj Bazar	Sonaimuri
12	Nobojagoran Somaj Seba Shogastha	Amishapara		Sonaimuri
13	Chatkhil Matshya Chashi Unnyan Shangstha	Dashani Tabga	Amin Bagh	Chatkhil
14	Porkot Dashgaria Unnion Unnyan Shamittee	Dashgaria	Doshgoria	Chatkhil
15	Mohammadpur Bansha Shamajk Unnyan Shangstha	Bansha	Bansha Bazar	Chatkhil
16	Pragoti Bhahumukhi Unnyan Shangstha	Amorpur	Sreepur	Chatkhil
17	Sahapur Unioun Somaj Unnyon Shogastha	Proshedpur		Chatkhil
18	Panjeree Shamaj Kallyan Shangstha	Char Kankra	Peshkerhat	Companigonj
19	Adarsha Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Char Fakira	Chaprashir Hat	Companigonj
20	Char Elahi Nari kallyan Shangstha	Char Elahi	Char Elahi Bazar	Companigonj
21	Progathi Shomaj Kallyan Shogastha	Char Parbathi	Kadamtala	Companigonj
22	Musapur Jubo Sango Somaj Unnyan Shagastha	Musapur		Companigonj
23	Char Kalmi Jubo Unnyan Shamittee	Char Kalmi		Companigonj
24	Bamni 1 No Pani Babosthapana Shomobai Assocaition	Dakshin Char Elahi		Companigonj
25	Nobipur Somaj Unnyan Shangstha	Gopalpur	Bijbag	Senbagh
26	Basnthupur Palli Unnoin Shagastha (BRDA)	Basnthupur	Basnthapur	Senbagh
27	Kadra IPM Club	Kadra		Senbagh
28	Uttar Gorkata IPM Club	Gorkata		Senbagh
29	Purba Bircot IPM Molsila Club Somittee	Bircot		Senbagh
30	Artha Samaj Unnyan Shagastha	Yearpur		Senbagh
31	Asmot Danu Foundation	Dildar Market		Senbagh
32	Darmapur polli progoti shangstha	Darmapur	Chowmuhani Bazar	Noakhali Sadar
33	Char Matua Jubo Sango	Andar Cahar		Noakhali Sadar
34	Kadir Hanif Polli Unnyan shogastha	Gopinathpur		Noakhali Sadar
35	Mokimpur samaj unnyan songstha	Makimpur		Noakhali Sadar
36	Monnan Nagar IPM Club	Paschim Char Uriya		Noakhali Sadar
37	Nayanni Union Bahumaki Unnyan Shangastha	Nayanni	Noyanni	Noakhali Sadar
38	Satota Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangstha (01811313696)	Madhyam Bagga	Char Zabbar	Subarnachar
39	Char Amanullah Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangstha (01732386010)	Char Bazalulkarim	Char Bata	Subarnachar
40	Bangla Bazar Upakulia Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangshta (01713620696)	Keramatpur	Janatabazar	Subarnachar
41	Diganta Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangstha (01813664651)	Char Jabbar	Parchim Char Zabbar	Subarnachar
42	Progoti Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (01725297478)	Dakshin Char Majid	Char Bata	Subarnachar
43	Saikat Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangstha (01822911243)	Char Majid	Anchermiarhat	Subarnachar
44	Char Torab Ali Matsa O krishi Unnayan Sangstha (01716338427)	Char Torab Ali	Char Laxmi	Suburnacahr
45	Meghna Bahumukhi Unnayan Sangstha (01816611804)	Char Bagga	Char Zabbar	Suburnacahr
46	Upakul Unnayan Sangstha (01811998809)	Purba Char Bata	Anchermiarhat	Suburnacahr
47	Char Zabber Upakulio Samannaya Parishad (01921484076)	Paschim Char Zabber	Kanchan Bazar	Suburnacahr
48	Char Jublee Upakulio Samannaya Parishad (01815330191)	Dakshin Kachchapia	Habibullah Miar Hat	Suburnacahr
49	Karim Pani Bebasthapana Samabaya Dal Ltd. (01714805135)	Char Alauddin	Char Laxmi	Suburnacahr
50	Subarna Somaj Kallyan Sangastha (01719651429)	Char Kazi Mokles	Charbaishakhi	Suburnacahr
51	Ashrayan Bahumukhi Unnyan Shagastha (01712551398)	Purbo Char Majid	Anchermiarhat	Suburnacahr
52	Char Laxmi Janokallayan Sangstha (01725908855)	Char Laxmi	Char Laxmi	Suburnacahr
53	Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (01735952489)	Charbata	Charbata	Suburnacahr
54	Boyerchar Jubo Unnayan Sangstha (01713638129)	West Rasulpur	Afazia	Hatiya
55	Janata Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (01734160835)	Suhagchowdhury	Afazia	Hatiya
56	Tankirkhal-2 Pani Bebasthapana Samabaya Dal Ltd. (01722085783)	Tanki Samaj	Afazia	Hatiya
57	Gabtalikhal-4 Pani Bebasthapana Samabaya Dal Ltd. (01712267097)	Sirazpur	Afazia	Hatiya

Sl no.	Name	Village	PO	Upazila name
58	Gabtalikhal-3 Pani Bebasthapan Samabaya Dal Ltd. (01728544926)	Mohammadpur	Afazia	Hatiya
59	Banglabazar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (01758028078)	Majlishpur	Afazia	Hatiya
60	Progati Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (01827108197)	Alameen	Afazia	Hatiya
61	Akata Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangstha	Nabagram	Thanar Hat	Kabirhat
62	Bataiya Union Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangstha	Ramdi	Bhuiyar Hat	Kabirhat
63	Noruttampur Bahumukhi Unnayan Shangstha	Nalua	Sundalpur	Kabirhat
64	Nalua Asharayan Somaj Kallyan Shogastha	Nalua		Kabirhat
65	Samata Bhumukhi Unnyan Sanghatha	Uttar Lamsi		Kabirhat
66	Ramnathpur IPM Club	Ramnathpur		Kabirhat
67	Chaprashir Hat	Rameshwerpur		Kabirhat
68	Development Eport for Self Help (DESH)	Purba Rajargoan		Kabirhat
69	Makimpur samaj Unayann Songstha	Makimpur		Noakhali Sadar

Table A5.27 List of CBOs in Lakshmipur

Upazila	Name of CBO	Village	Union	Cashier	President/Secretary
Lakshmipur Sadar					
01	Hajirpara Matshya Chashi Unnyan Shamittee	Yousufpur	Hajir Para		01719 878352
02	Gopinathpur Matshya Chashi Unnyan Shamittee	Gopinathpur	Dakshin Hamchadi		01716 770385
03	Shapla Bahumikhi Unnyan Shangstha	Char Lamchi	Char Ruhita	01711713840	01711 3612295
04	Ashar Alo Unnyan Shangstha	Bijoy Nagar	Uttar Hamchadi	01720 606944	01726 628060
05	Laharkandi IPM Club	Laharkandi	Laharkandi	01732 856699	01711-949078
06	Jonokollan Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Modho Char Ramoni Mohon	Modho Char Ramoni Mohon	01728146566	01736 865428
07	Bandhon Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Shak Char	Tum Char	01751 829785	01816 424498
08	Jiboner Alo Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Char Ali Hasan	Modho Char Ramoni Mohon		01720 984945
09	Khidirpur Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Khidirpur	Dalal Bazar		01719878918
10	Gourinagar ICM Club	Gourinagar	Gourinagar		01715255225
Raipur					
11	Keroa Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Uttar Keroa	6 No. Keroa		01711 946217
12	Rupali Unnyan Kendra (RUK)	Char Ababil	Char Ababil	01713-941873	01724-609781
13	Char Bangshi Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Char Lakshmi	8 no. Dakhin Char Bangshi	01732-856639	01739-190776
14	Polli Unioun Kendro	Char Mohona	Char Mohana	01720-212124	01719-559552
15	Sunamgonj Bazar Krishi Seba Kendro	Sunamgonj	Char Pata	01737-465377	01731-102742
16	Sonar Bangla Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Char Boga	4 No. Sonapur	01724-742133	01713-606263
17	Kolakopa Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Kolakopa	7 No. Bamni	01813-332332	01823-252948
Ramgonj					
18	Adarsha Palli Unnyan Shangathan	Ali Pur	Darbeshpur	01725 504794	01726 282338
19	Polli Samaj Unnyan Shangstha	Badarpur	Karpara	01738 782332	01721 465400
20	Gorib Chasi Krishi Seba Kendro	Vatra Maji Para	Pach Rukhi		01733 139732
21	Jafor Nagar Manob Unnoyon Shangstha	Jafarnagar	Vatra	01721910203	
Upazila: Ramgati					
22	Mohona Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangstha	Char Badam	Char Badam		01825 009795
23	Jamidar Hat IPM Club	Paschim Char Sita	Char Badam		01745 568585
24	Kolakopa Punurbashon Unnyan Shagastha	Kolakopa	Char Badam		01812 448662
25	Guchhyagram Nari Unnyan Shangathan	Guchhyagram	Char Badam		01717 986371
26	Char Sita Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangathan	Char Sita	Char Badam		01921 391828
27	Surjomukhi IPM Club	Tum Char	Char Gazi		01725 391630
28	Char Alexander UCC	Alexander	Alexander		01746 837229
29	Ekota Samaj Unnyan Shangstha	Char Romij	Char Romij		01812357376
Kamalnagar					
30	Megna Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangstha	Char Larance	Char Lawrence		01716 652507
31	Ladhua Bahumikhi Unnyan Shangstha	Char Falkon	Char Falcon	01737136561	01731 615166
32	Munshigonj Bahumukhi Unnyan Shangathan	Char Martin	Char Lawrence	01715-640019	01812 940556
33	Hazi Fazil Miaher Hat Samaj Kallan Sangathan	Char Pagla	Char Kadira	01821550867	01711 713990
34	Jagoron Upakulio Punurbashon Unnyan Shagastha	Uttar kalkini	Char Kalkini	01725 390898	
35	Kalkini UCC	Kalkini	Kalkini	01710 913344	01820 933020
36	Folkon UCC	Char Folkon	Char Folkon	01742 422380	01726 854937

Table A5.28 List of CBOs in Feni district

SL. no.	ID no.	Name of CBO	Village	Union	Upazila	District	President/Secretary
		Upazila: Feni Sadar					
1	29103	Mitali Shamaj Kallyan Shamittee	Purba Chhilania	Sanua	Feni Sadar	Feni	01711 716632
2	29104	Alamin Jubo Kalyan Shamittee	Purba Bijoyshing	Ward No-01	Feni Sadar	Feni	01713 603838
3	29105	Madhu Daliya Somaj Kallyan Shamittee	Madhu Daliya	Dhalia	Feni Sadar	Feni	01714 437612
4		Ecota Mohila Unnayan Somity	Dharmapur	Dharmapur	Feni Sadar	Feni	1724744202
5	29107	Bangladesh Rural Development Society (BRDS)	Uttar Kashimpur	Panchgachia	Feni Sadar	Feni	1711285881
6		Purba Fazilpur Kalibari Matsa Jibi Sangstha	Purba Fazilpur	Fazilpur	Feni Sadar	Feni	1816028140
7		Kata Mobarokghona Samaj Kallyan Sangstha	Kata Mobarokghona	Farhadnagar	Feni Sadar	Feni	1817606499
8		Dakshin Matiara Jaladasbari Matsa Jibi Somabai Sommittee	Dakshin Matiara	Pachgachia	Feni Sadar	Feni	1822368776
9		Dakshin Matiara ICM Club	Dakshin Matiara	Pachgachia	Feni Sadar	Feni	
		Upazila:Daganbhuiyan					
10	25101	Godhuli Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Sonapur	Jailashkara	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	01716 274956
11	25102	Bandhargora Unnyan Bahumukhi Shomubai Shamittee	Sekenderpur	Ramnagar	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	1720198350
12	25104	Parchim Ramnagar IPMC	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	1819600669
13	25105	Omarpur IPMC	Omarpur	Joylaskor	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	1816060909
14	25106	Moddy Aziz Fazilpur IPMC	Aziz Fazilpur	Ramnagar	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	1822029371
15		Daskin Barahiguni ICM Club	Daskin Barahiguni	Jailashkara	Daganbhuiyan	Feni	1816909749
		Upazila: Chhagalnaiya					
16		Muhorigonj Bahumukhi Samabi Sammittee	Muhorigonj	Ghopal	Chhagalnaiya	Feni	1821409326
17		Dowlatpur IPM Club	Daulotpur	Ghopal	Chhagalnaiya	Feni	1713605357
18	14102	Nij Panua Shamaj Kallan Sangshad	Nijpanua	Radhanagar	Chhagalnaiya	Feni	1715338934
19		Suvapur Krishi Samabaya Samity	Suvapur	Suvapur	Chhagalnaiya	Feni	1818581549
		Upazila: Parshuram					
20	51103	Chathalia Bahumukhi Shamaj Unnyan Shangstha	Rampur	Chithalia	Parshuram	Feni	01731 189891
21	51104	Dakshin Kolapara Somaj Kallyan Shangstha/ RACA	Dakshin Kolapara	Parshuram	Parshuram	Feni	01818 068512
		Upazila: Sonagazi					
22	94102	Mangalkandi Jubo Unnyan Shangshod	Mangalkandi	Mangalkandi	Sonagazi	Feni	1815122215
23	94104	Adarsha Somaj kallyan Sanghatha	Adarsha Gram	Char Darbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	1816032089
24	94105	Shahapur Jonokallyan Socity	Voirab Chowdhury Bazar	Sonagazi	Sonagazi	Feni	1812782568
25		Upoma Atto Kormosongthan Society	Mahbub Miar Bazar	Char majlishpur	Sonagazi	Feni	1710784547
26		Purba Shariat Kandi Gram Unnayan Sangstha	Saraitkandi	Sonagazi	Sonagazi	Feni	01813 934837
27		Akota Samaj Kallyan Sangstha	Raghunathpur	Nawabpur	Sonagazi	Feni	1913414958
28		Visnipur Arta Samajik Unnayan O Manab Kallyan Sangstha	Visnopur	Char Mojlishpur	Sonagazi	Feni	1821742354
		Upazila: Fulgazi					
31	52101	Monshir Hat Polli Unnyan Sangasta	Darbarpur	Munshirhat	Fulgazi	Feni	01716 842579
		Upazila:Fatikchari					
32		Digonta Somaj Kollayan Songtha (SIC)	Baganbazar	Baganbazar	Fatikchari	Chitagong	
33		Sheth Shora Sheba O upokoron Kendra (SIC)	Sheth Shora	Narayanhat	Fatikchari	Chitagong	1825664259
34		Neptune Shebha O upokoron Kendra (SIC)	Neptune	Narayanhat	Fatikchari	Chitagong	1818539990
35		Sotata Krishi O Somaj Kollayan Songtha (SIC)	Heako	Datmara	Fatikchari	Chitagong	1722616758
36		Ecota Krishi O Somaj Kollayan Songtha (SIC)	kachua Khunda	Baganbazari	Fatikchari	Chitagong	1827285329
		Upazila:Mirsari					
37		Ecota Krishok Songothon (SIC)	Koiala	Korerhat	Mirsari	Chitagong	1749132248
38		Sonali Krishok Songothon (SIC)	Pachim Sonai	Korerhat	Mirsari	Chitagong	
39		Jagrato Krishok Songothon (SIC)	Nokhol	Korerhat	Mirsari	Chitagong	1817233421
40		Kalapani Tripura Math Gobeshona Group	Kalapani	Korerhat	Mirsari	Chitagong	

RFLDC – Barisal

The TSU of RFLDC–Barisal is working in 39 upazilas of six districts of greater Barisal. Over the project period they have formed 296 CBOs and 5 CBO associations. Geographical distribution of CBOs is included below (Table A5.29 – A5.35).

Table A5.29 Geographical distribution of CBOs of RFLDC-TSU, Barisal

District	Upazila	Union no.*	No. of CBOs	CBO Association
Barguna**	Amtali	10	13	1
	Bamna	4	4	
	Sadar	11	12	
	Betagi	7	12	
	Patharghata	8	9	
Bhola	Sadar	13	13	1
	Burhanuddin	10	10	
	Charfasson	8	17	
	Daulatkhan	7	10	
	Lalmohan	7	10	
	Manpura	5	5	
	Tazumuddin	5	5	
Jhalokathi**	Sadar	4	4	1
	Kanthalia	5	6	
	Nalchity	4	4	
	Rajapur	2	2	
Patuakhali**	Bauphal	13	14	1
	Dashmina	6	9	
	Galachipa	11	22	
	Kalapara	9	11	
	Mirzaganj	5	6	
	Sadar	6	16	
	Dumki	4	4	
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	4	4	None
	Kawkhali	2	1	
	Mathbaria	7	11	
	Nazirpur	2	2	
	Sadar	6	6	
	Zianagar	2	2	
	Swarupkathi	4	4	
Barisal**	Agailjhara	3	3	1
	Babuganj	3	3	
	Bakerganj	5	5	
	Banaripara	5	5	
	Gournadi	4	4	
	Hljla	3	6	
	Sadar	3	3	
	Mehendiganj	13	14	
	Muladi	4	8	
	Wazirpur	4	4	
Total	39 upazila's	238	303	5

* These figures represent the total number of unions in each upazila.

** These regions overlap with the IAPP.

List of CBOs of RFLDC in greater Barisal region

Table A5.30 List of CBOs in Barguna district

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Barguna	Amtali	1	Amtali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	2	Arpangashia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan SamabaiSamity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	3	Atharagashia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	4	Amtola Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	5	Barabagi Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	6	Chowra Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	7	Kownia Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	8	Chandra Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	9	Gulisakhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	10	Haldia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	11	Karaibaria Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	12	Kukua Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Amtali	13	Pancha Koralia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Bamna	14	Bamna Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Bamna	15	Bukabunia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Bamna	16	Dauatala Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Bamna	17	Ramna Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	18	Ayla Patakata Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	19	Badarkhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	20	Barguna Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	21	Burir Char Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	22	Burir Char Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	23	Choto Labongola Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	24	Dhalua Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	25	Phuljhuri Union Samannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	26	Gaurichanna Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	27	Keorabunia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	28	M.Baliatali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	29	Naltona Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	30	Betagi Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	31	Betagi PS
Barguna	Betagi	32	Bibichini Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	33	Putiakhali khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	34	Bura Mazumdar Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	35	Hosnabad Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	36	Kabilakon khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	37	Jalisha khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	38	Kazirabad Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	39	Betmor debapurar khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	40	Mokamia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Betagi	41	Sarishamuri Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	42	Char Duanti Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	43	Kakchira Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	44	Rupdon Bahumukhi Shamonnito Mahila Chasi Kallyan Samity.
Barguna	Patharghata	45	Kalmegha Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	46	Kanthaltali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	47	Nachna Para Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	48	Patharghata Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Barguna	Patharghata	49	Pathorghata Paurashava Samannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barguna	Patharghata	50	Raihanpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Total	5 upazilla's		50 CBOs (1578 FFS)

Table A5.31 List of CBOs in Bhola district

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	1	Alinagar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	2	Bapta Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	3	Char Samaia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	4	Char Shibpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	5	Dhania Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	6	Paschim Illisha Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	7	Purba Illisha Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	8	Kachia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	9	Uttar Dighaldi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	10	Rajapur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	11	Dakshin Dighaldi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	12	Bhedaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	13	Bhelu Miah Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	14	Bara Manika Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	15	Deula Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	16	Gangapur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	17	Hassan Nagar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	18	Kachia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	19	Kutba Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	20	Burhanuddin PS Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	21	Pakshia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	22	Sachra Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Burhanuddin	23	Tabgi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	24	Aminabad Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	25	Aslampur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	26	Omarpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity Ltd. (Amiruddi khal Jalmohol)
Bhola	Char Fasson	27	Char Kalmi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	28	Char Kukri Mukri Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	29	Char Madras Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	30	Char Manika Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	31	Hazariganj Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	32	Ewaspur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	33	Rasulpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	34	Jahanpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	35	Jinnaghar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	36	Nilkamal Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	37	Surji and Morangi khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Char Fasson	38	Pangasia khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Char Fasson	39	Nurabad Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Char Fasson	40	Osmanganj Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	41	Bhabanipur
Bhola	Daulatkhan	42	Char Khalifa Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	43	Char Pata Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	44	Hajipur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	45	Madanpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	46	Medua Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	47	Uttar Joynagar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	48	Dakshin Joynagar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Daulatkhan	49	Daulatkhan PS
Bhola	Daulatkhan	50	Saidpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	51	Badarpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	52	Char Bhuta Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	53	Dhali Gaurnagar Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	54	Farazganj Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	55	Kalma Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Bhola	Lalmohan	56	Lalmohan Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	57	Lord Hardinje Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	58	Ramganj Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Lalmohan	59	Bapter Khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Lalmohan	60	Paschim Char Umed Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Manpura	61	Hajirhat Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Manpura	62	Harir khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Manpura	63	Manpura Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Manpura	64	Sakuchia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Manpura	65	Sagorika khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Tazumuddin	66	Chanchra Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Tazumuddin	67	Chandpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Tazumuddin	68	Keya mollah khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Bhola	Tazumuddin	69	Sonapur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Bhola	Tazumuddin	70	Shambhupur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Total	7 upazilla's		70 CBO (2115 FFS)

Table A5.32 List of CBOs of Patuakhali district

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Patuakhali	Bauphal	1	Adabaria Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	2	Baga Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	3	Bauphal Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	4	Daspara Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	5	Dhulia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	6	Kanchi Para Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	7	Kalaiya Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	8	Kalisuri Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	9	Kanakdia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	10	Keshabpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	11	Madanpura Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	12	Noamala
Patuakhali	Bauphal	13	Nazirpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Bauphal	14	Surjymani Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	15	Alipur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	16	Chandpur khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	17	Bahrampur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	18	Banshbaria Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	19	Betagi Sankipura Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	20	Dashmina Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	21	Golkhali khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	22	Rangopaldi Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dashmina	23	Gulir khal Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	24	Amkhola Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	25	Bashbunia Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	26	Bakulbaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Patuakhali	Galachipa	27	Kalagachia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Patuakhali	Galachipa	28	Bara Baisdia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	29	Chalitabunia
Patuakhali	Galachipa	30	Char Biswas Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Patuakhali	Galachipa	31	Char kajai Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Patuakhali	Galachipa	32	Chhota Baisdia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Patuakhali	Galachipa	33	Chiknikandi Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	34	Gajalia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	35	Gazalia Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	36	Dakua Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	37	Pangashia Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	38	Galachipa Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	39	Bualia Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	40	Golkhali Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Patuakhali	Galachipa	41	Panpatty Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	42	Rangabali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	43	Char Momtaj Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	44	Ratandi Taltali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Galachipa	45	Manikchand Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	46	Chakamaiya
Patuakhali	Kala Para	47	Khaprabhanga Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	48	Dhulasar
Patuakhali	Kala Para	49	Lalua Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	50	Lata Chapli Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	51	Dhankhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	52	Mithaganj Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	53	Nilganj Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	54	Pakhimara Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	55	Tiakhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Kala Para	56	Badurtali Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	57	Amragachhia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	58	Deuli Subidkhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	59	Karabunia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	60	Madhabkhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	61	Majidbari Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj	62	Mirzaganj Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	63	Paurashava
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	64	Badarpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	65	Chhota Bighai Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	66	Auliapur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	67	Itabaria Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	68	Jainkati Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	69	Bara Bighai Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	70	Kalikapur
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	71	W. Bohalgachia Samajvittik Jalmohol Babosthapan Matshyajibi Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	72	Kamalapur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	73	Dharandi Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	74	Lohalia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	75	Laukati Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	76	Madarbungia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	77	Marichbungia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	78	Marichbungia Jalmohol Matshya Chasi Samabai Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dumki	79	Lebukhali Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dumki	80	Angaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dumki	81	Muradia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Patuakhali	Dumki	82	Pangashia Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Total	7 upazilla's		82 CBO (2632 FFS)

Table A5.33 List of CBOs in Barisal district

District	Upazila	Sl no.	Name of CBO
Barisal	Agailjhara	1	Bagdha Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Agailjhara	2	Rajher Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Agailjhara	3	Ratnapur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Babuganj	4	Agarpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Babuganj	5	Chandpasha Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Babuganj	6	Kedarpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Babuganj	7	Rahmatpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Bakerganj	8	Darial Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Bakerganj	9	Dudhal Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Bakerganj	10	Durga Pasha Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Bakerganj	11	Garuria Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Bakerganj	12	Rangasree Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Banari Para	13	Banari Para Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Banari Para	14	Baisari Para Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Banari Para	15	Salia Bakpur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Banari Para	16	Saidkati Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Gaurmadi	17	Barthi Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Gaurmadi	18	Batajore Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Gaurmadi	19	Nalchira Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Gaurmadi	20	Sarikal Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Hizla	21	Bara Jalia Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Hizla	22	Dhulkhola Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somity Ltd
Barisal	Hizla	23	Guabaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Hizla	24	Harinathpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Hizla	25	Hizla Gaurabdi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Hizla	26	Memania Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Barisal Sadar (Kotwa)	27	Jagua Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Barisal Sadar (Kotwa)	28	Roy Pasha Karapur Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Barisal Sadar (Kotwa)	29	Shayestabad Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Mehendiganj	30	Alimabad Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	31	Andhar Manik Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	32	Bhasan Char Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	33	Bidyandapur Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	34	Chandpur Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	35	Gobindapur Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	36	Char Ekkuria Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	37	Char Gopalpar Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	38	Dari Char Khajuria Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	39	Jangalia Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	40	Lata Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	41	Mehendiganj Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Mehendiganj	42	Mehendigonj Porasava Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Mehendiganj	43	Ulania Union Sammanita Chashi Kallyan Somabai Somitte Ltd
Barisal	Muladi	44	Batamara Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Muladi	45	Char Kalekhan Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	46	Gachhua Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	47	Kazir Char Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	48	Muladi Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	49	Nazirpur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	50	Safipur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Muladi	51	Paurashava Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Barisal	Wazirpur	52	Harta Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Wazirpur	53	Jalla Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Wazirpur	54	Otra Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Barisal	Wazirpur	55	Sholak Union Sammannito Matshya Chasi Kallyan Samabai Samity Ltd.
Total	8 upzila's		55 CBO (1,277 FFS)

Table A5.34 List of CBOs in Jhalakathi district

District	Upazila	SI no	Name of CBO
Jhalakathi	Jhalokati Sadar	1	Basanda Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Jhalokati Sadar	2	Nathullabad Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Jhalokati Sadar	3	Kirtipasha Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Jhalokati Sadar	4	Ponabalia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	5	Amua Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	6	Adrabunia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	7	Chenchri Rampur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	8	Kanthalia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	9	Patkelghata Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Kanthalia	10	Sauljalia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Nalchity	11	Kusanghal Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Nalchity	12	Mollahat Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Nalchity	13	Nachan Mohal Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Nalchity	14	Bhairabpasha Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Rajapur	15	Barua Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Jhalakathi	Rajapur	16	Saturia Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Total	4 upzila's		16 CBO (278 FFS)

Table A5.35 List of CBOs in Pirojpur district

District	Upazila	SI no.	Name of CBO
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	1	Bhandaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	2	Bhitabaria Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	3	Gauripur Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	4	Ikri Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	5	Chira Para Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	6	Shialkati Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	7	Amragachhia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	8	Bara Machhua Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	9	Betmore Rajpara Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	10	Daudkhali Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	11	Dhanisafa Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	12	Gulishakhali Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	13	Mathbaria Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	14	Mathbaria Pourashava Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samabya Samity Ltd.
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	15	Mirukhali Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	16	Sapleza Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	17	Tikikata Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	18	Tushkhali Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nazirpur	19	Sekhmatia Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nazirpur	20	Shankharikati Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	21	Durgapur Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	22	Kadamtala Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	23	Kalakhali Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	24	Shankarpasha Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	25	Sariktala Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	26	Tona Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Zianagar	27	Bali Para Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Zianagar	28	Parerhat Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nesarabad (Swarupkat	29	Baldia Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nesarabad (Swarupkat	30	Sarengkati Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nesarabad (Swarupkat	31	Shohagdol Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Pirojpur	Nesarabad (Swarupkat	32	Sutiakati Union Sammannito Chasi Kallyan Samity
Total	7 upzila's		32 CBOs (562 FFSs)

National Agricultural Technology Project – DLS Part

Project summary

The NATP is the first five-year phase of a long-term (15-year) programme of the Government to increase national agricultural productivity and farm incomes. Under the DLS part, livestock and poultry rearers have been mobilized and organized into CIGs.

Table A5.36 Geographical distribution of CIGs under NATP – Livestock Component (phase I)

Sl. no.	Districts	Upazila covered	Union covered	Pouroshova covered	Livestock CIG
1	Mymensingh	8	105	3	318
2	Kishoreganj	4	33	4	105
3	Sherpur	3	31	3	102
4	Tangail	8	66	7	213
5	Gazipur	4	36	4	117
6	Narsingdi	5	46	5	138
7	Dhaka	2	28	2	84
8	Comilla	6	66	6	207
9	B.Barua	4	46	4	174
10	Chandpur	4	48	4	138
11	Chittagong	6	93	6	252
12	Cox'bazar	3	27	2	81
13	Sylhet	6	47	2	144
14	Moulvibazar	6	61	5	183
15	Kushtia	4	43	4	135
16	Jhenaidah	3	33	3	108
17	Jessore	8	91	8	279
18	Khulna	5	45	2	138
19	Satkhira	3	38	2	120
20	Rajbari	3	31	2	120
21	Faridpur	3	26	1	78
22	Natore	4	41	6	129
23	Bogra	6	58	6	186
24	Dinajpur	6	55	3	165
25	Rangpur*	6	68	3	207
	Total	120	1,262	97	3,921

*This region overlaps with the IAPP.

Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project–DLS Part

Project summary

As mentioned earlier, the objective of the overall IAPP is to sustainably enhance productivity of agriculture (crop, livestock and fisheries) in two agro-ecologically constrained and economically fragile areas.

Table A5.37 Year-wise target of Livestock Rearers Group mobilization under IAPP-DLS part

Agency	Year-wise target					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
DLS (Livestock Rearers Group)	272	942	1,296	864	376	3,750

Source: Work Plan, IAPP, December 2012.

KEY FEATURES

Project: IAPP

Funded by: GAFSP

Duration: 2010-2015

Approach in forming FO: Livelihood Field School

Name of FO: LFS, Livestock Rearer Group

Total LFS: 1,200

Geo. Coverage: 4 districts in northern and southern regions.

Innovation: Multi-agency (8) coordination.

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MLGRD&C)

Village Savings and Loans Groups (VSLGs) under the Chars Livelihood Programme (CLP)

Recognizing the lack of awareness of the importance of saving among the char dwellers as well as the lack of access to formal microfinance from NGOs, the CLP introduced the Village Savings and Loans (VSL) project.

No database on geographical distribution of VSLGs was found during mapping exercises.

Social Development Foundation

The Social Development Foundation (SDF) is an autonomous organization of the Government of Bangladesh. It was established in 2000 and is registered under the Companies Act of 1994. Since 2001, SDF has been implementing the World Bank-funded Social Investment Program Project (SIPP). The SIPP completed its first phase in December 2010 and phase 2 (also called the Nuton Jibon Project) began thereafter.

Project summary

The Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement “Nuton Jibon” Project (New Life Project) is part of a long-term approach to support holistic village development. This development comes through the establishment of effective and efficient financing and institutional arrangements to improve access to local infrastructure and basic services, which give importance to the hardcore poor and poor. Members of these institutions are not exclusively farmers, but a large share do draw all or a part of their livelihood from agriculture (including livestock).

KEY FEATURES

Project: Nuton Jibon

Funded by: World Bank

Duration: 2010-2016

Name of FO: Gram Samity

Total FO: 3,262

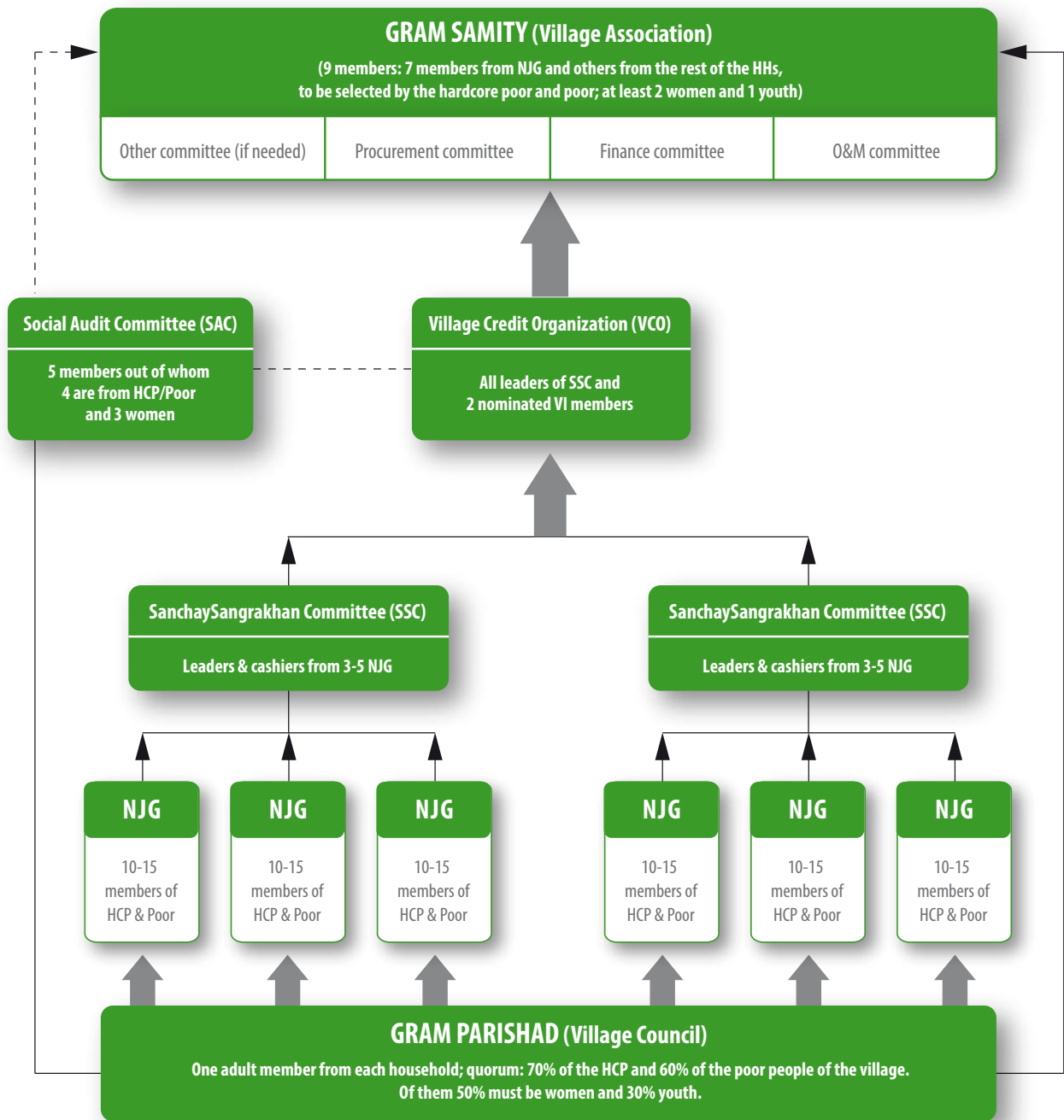
Geo. coverage: 16 districts covering six divisions such as Dhaka, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet.

Innovation: Intensive institution formation.

Table A5.38 Gram Samitys formed by the Nuton Jibon Project of SDF

Region	District	Cluster offices (no.s)	Village Associations
Barisal	Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Barguna	45	709
Jamalpur	Jamalpur, Serajganj, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Sherpur	36	1,133
Rangpur	Gaibandha, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Naogaon	43	1,420
Total	16 districts	124 cluster offices	3,262 Gram Samitys

Figure A5.2 Organigram of Gram Parishad



Annex 6

Extra details on farmers' organizations formed with support from international non-governmental organizations

Information in this annex is directly linked to the different sections of the main report. It is organized by international NGO and by project.

Action Aid Bangladesh

Kendrio Krishok Moitree

Kendrio Krishok Moitree (KKM) (Central Farmers' Alliance) was established in 2009 under the European Union-funded Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods (FoSHoL) project. It has been supported both financially and technically by Action Aid Bangladesh since that time. The FoSHoL project has since closed, and Action Aid is now only providing technical assistance.

Figure A6.1 Organogram of KKM

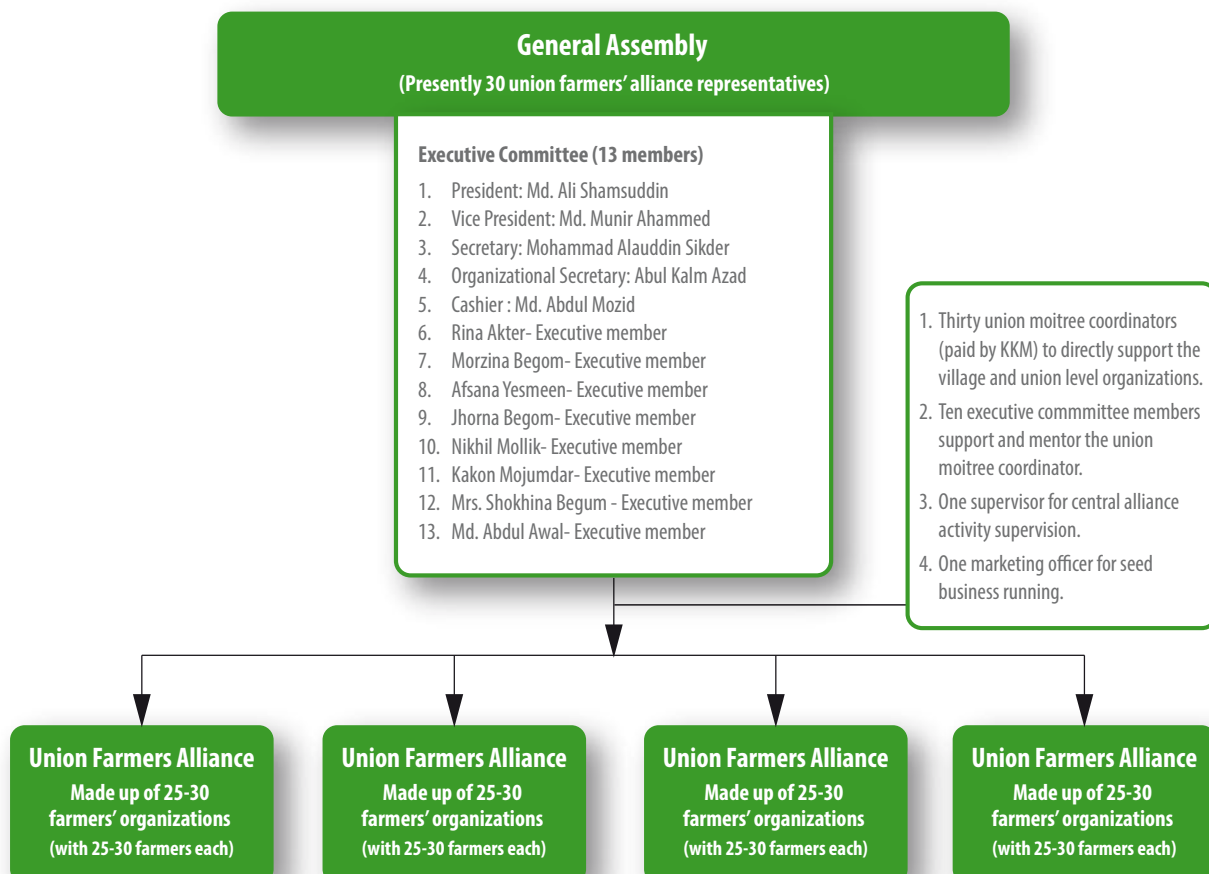
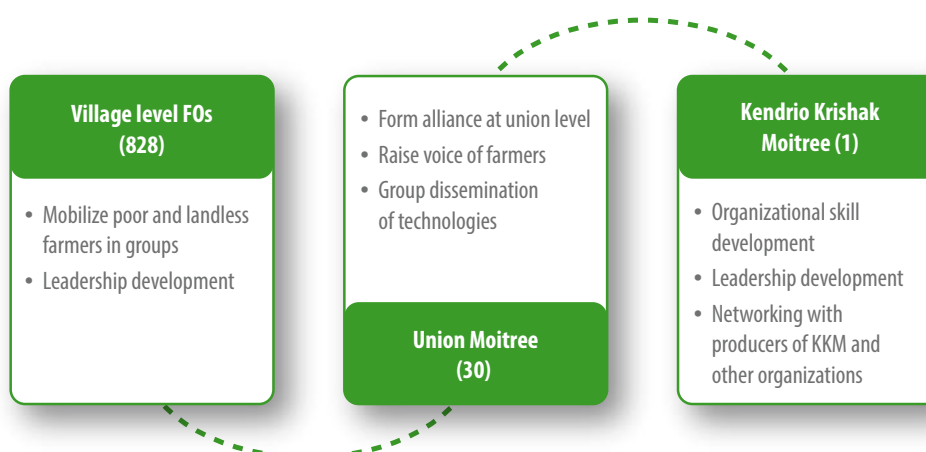


Table A6.1 Administrative distribution of Union Farmers' Alliance, FOs and number of farmers with KKM

District	Upazilla	Name of Union Farmers' Alliance	No. of farmers' organization / Union Farmers' Alliance	Total no. of farmers / Union Farmers Alliance
Kurigram	Sadar	1. Vogdanga	25	625
		2. Ghogadaha	28	700
		3. M. Komorpur	34	850
	Ulipur	4. Pandul	33	825
		5. Dharanibari	29	725
		6. Sadi	30	750
Sunamgonj	Biswamvarpur	7. Badaghat	34	850
		8. Solukabad	33	825
		9. Dhanpur	26	650
Noakhali	Sadar	10. Noannoai	19	475
		11. Awozbalia	29	725
		12. Dadpur	20	500
		13. Noakhali	25	625
Satkhira	Sadar	14. Dhulihor	34	850
		15. Brommorajpur	32	800
		16. Fingri	27	675
	Tala	17. Nogorghata	18	450
		18. Sorulia	33	825
Khulna	Rupsha	19. Tetulia	34	850
		20. Alypur	30	750
		21. Ghatvog	31	775
	Koyra	22. Nohati	24	600
		23. Bagali	27	675
		24. Moharajpur	16	400
		25. Koyra	27	675
Patuakhali	Kalapara	26. Uttor Bedkashi	22	550
		27. Mithagonj	44	1,100
		28. Nilgonj	40	1,000
Dinajpur	Ghoraghat	29. Lala	9	225
		30. Ghoraghat	15	375

Total number of organizations & members of Kendrio Krishok Moitree-KKM	828 farmers organizations	20,700 farmers under Kendrio Krishok Moitree
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NB: These farmers are engaged in different types of agricultural production and marketing activities to improved their profit margin. They also put a lot of emphasis on organizational development, as well as on building relationships and alliances with others FOs in Bangladesh.

Figure A6.2 Process of federating FOs in KKM

CARE Bangladesh

At present, CARE Bangladesh is implementing 2 projects relevant to agriculture that work with FOs. These are: Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO II) and Food Security for Ultra-Poor in the Haor Region (FSUP-H Project). Information regarding FOs under SHOUHARDO II was not available at the head office, as there is no central management information system for the project. However, information about FOs under the FSUP-H project was available during the mapping exercise, and is included herewith.

Project summary

The overall objective of the FSUP-H project is to reduce extreme poverty and food insecurity of 55,000 ultra poor households in the Haor¹⁹ region of Northeast Bangladesh. It is to be done by sustainably improving food access and utilization and reducing the vulnerability of women and their dependents in ultra poor households in Sunamganj, Netrakona and Kishoreganj districts.

KEY FEATURES

Project: FSUP-H

Funded by: CARE

Duration: 2007-2013

Name of FO: VDC

Total VDC: 645

Geo. coverage: Haor areas of Sunamganj, Netrakona and Kishoreganj districts.

Innovation: Mobilize VDCs as self managed 'peoples organizations' so that they can dialogue with local government to establish farmers' rights.

Table A6.2 Haor district-wise distribution of VDCs of FSUP-H Project of CARE Bangladesh

District	Upazila*	Unions*	Village Development Committee (VDC)
Kishoreganj	7	36	233
Netrakona	5	19	177
Sunamganj	6	36	235
Total	18	91	645

Source: FSUP-H Project, CARE Bangladesh, 2012.

*These figures represent the total number of upazilas and unions in each district.

Table A6.3 Haor district-wise detail distribution of VDCs under FSUP-H Project

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
001	Adampur	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
002	Ainarkandi	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
003	Baluchar	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
004	Boragirkandi	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
005	Jabalonga	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
006	Lawra	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
007	Nayahati	Adampur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
008	Austogram (Das para)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
009	Austogram (Habla para)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
010	Austogram (Hatkhola)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
011	Austogram (Kalapara)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
012	Austogram (Kazipara)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
013	Austogram (Sonaidighi)	Austogram sadar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
014	Anowarpur	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
015	Bhatinagar	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
016	Hydrabad - kalimpur	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
017	Karamnagar	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
018	Laura	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI

19 Haor - Large natural inter-riverine depression typically extending over 1,000 ha or more; may be inundated to depths of three meters or more during the monsoon season.

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
019	Najirpur	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
020	Noyagoan	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
021	Osmanpur	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
022	Rothani	Bangalpara	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
023	Ali nagar	Deoghar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
024	Deoghor	Deoghar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
025	Poschim Deoghor	Deoghar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
026	Savia nagar	Deoghar	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
027	Dhalarkandi	Kalma	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
028	Kalma	Kalma	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
029	Sharif pur	Kalma	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
030	Shibla	Kalma	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
031	Bramanpara	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
032	Masjidjam (Dakhin)	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
033	Masjidjam (Daspara)	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
034	Masjidjam (Mira hati)	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
035	Kastual (Muslimpara)	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
036	Kastual (Shantinagar)	Kastail	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
037	Abdullahpur	Khayerpur-Abdullahpur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
038	Kalimpur	Khayerpur-Abdullahpur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
039	Kodomchol	Khayerpur-Abdullahpur	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
040	Birgoan	Purbo austogram	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
041	Hazipara	Purbo austogram	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
042	Kabir khandan	Purbo austogram	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
043	Khashal	Purbo austogram		Kishoreganj	POPI
044	Pukurpar	Purbo austogram	Austagram	Kishoreganj	POPI
045	Badla	Badla	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
046	Borshikura	Badla	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
047	Thaneshor	Badla	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
048	Boraibari	Baraibari	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
049	Dhitpur	Baraibari	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
050	Panchkahania	Baraibari	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
051	Chandrapur	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
052	Chuaganga	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
053	Keruola	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
054	Komol-bag (Modho)	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
055	Komol-bag (Purbo)	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
056	Krisnopur	Chuaganga	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
057	Bak-sai	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
058	Charpara	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
059	Kathoir	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
060	Koroncha	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
061	Raj nagar	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
062	Shahila	Dhanpur	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
063	Boro hatkabila	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
064	Kak-tengur	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
065	Nurpur	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
066	Aroua Mozlispur	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
067	Betega	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
068	Chotul	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
069	Ershadnagar	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
070	Modho-gram	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
071	Purbo-gram	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
072	Nurpur	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
073	Shakendarpur	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B
074	Udierpar	Itna sadar	Itna	Kishoreganj	CARE B

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
075	Algapara	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
076	Duarpar	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
077	Karanshi	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
078	Modirgoan	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
079	Pagalshi	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
080	Ray hati	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
081	Shampur	Joysiddhi	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
082	Dakshin Raji	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
083	Dhara	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
084	Gondobpur	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
085	Guara	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
086	Pachiasia	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
087	Patharkandi	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
088	Pungdulan	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
089	Raituti	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
090	Uttar Raji	Raituti	Itna	Kishoreganj	POPI
091	Barbarta	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
092	Baroghoria	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
093	Chatal	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
094	Ditpur	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
095	Jahirabad	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
096	Vusarkanda	Baragharia	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
097	Ashatoka	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
098	Bhati Gangatia	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
099	Chonkanda	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
100	Gundhar	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
101	Kadim-maij hati	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
102	Khairat	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
103	Mokam Bari	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
104	Sultan Nagar	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
105	Urdighi	Gundhar	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
106	Baliapara	Sutarpara	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
107	Sutarpara	Sutarpara	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
108	Uttar Gonespur	Sutarpara	Karimganj	Kishoreganj	CARE B
109	Durgapur	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
110	Kona para	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
111	Kurerpar	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
112	Modinaspara	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
113	Nimok purara	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
114	Poschim mondal bhoge	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
115	Purbo mondal Bhoge	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
116	Purbo para	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
117	Shekher para	Chandpur	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
118	Bahatta	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
119	Baster par	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
120	Bhuna	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
121	Dangergoan	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
122	Kargaon Poschim	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
123	Kawna	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
124	Lohondo	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
125	Mahamudpur	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
126	Pachlipara	Kargaon	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
127	Baher Char	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
128	Char kawnia	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
129	Dakhin Jirarpar	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
130	Dakhin Lohajuri	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
131	Uttor Lohajuri	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
132	Uttor-Purbo Char para tala	Lohajuri	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
133	Baghgor kanda	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
134	Dewjan	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
135	Diakul	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
136	Kautori para	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
137	Nokla	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
138	Purara	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
139	Raykhola	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
140	Sataradran	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
141	Shahsram Dhuldia	Shahasram Dhuldia	Katiadi	Kishoreganj	POPI
142	Atpasha	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
143	Borokanda	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
144	Chorpara	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
145	Dhaki purbo ati	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
146	Gobindopur	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
147	Mahamudpur	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
148	Meherkona	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
149	Shantipur	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
150	Silimpur	Dhaki	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
151	Chomakpur	Ghagra	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
152	Dhopajora	Ghagra	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
153	Maliundi	Ghagra	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
154	Alua	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
155	Bajakpur	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
156	Chanpur Puraton	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
157	Dhalai	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
158	Gopdighi south hati	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
159	Khasalpara	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
160	Puran Bogadia	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
161	Shaildia	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
162	Shampur	Gopedighi	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
163	Hemontoganj	Keorjori	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
164	Kura-kandi	Keorjori	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
165	Uttor kewarjar	Keorjori	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
166	Beshirikuna	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
167	Chor-katkhal	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
168	Dhalargoan	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
169	Hasimpur	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
170	Kakua	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
171	Katkhal	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
172	Khaushor	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
173	Saheb nagar	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
174	Shantipur	Khatkhal	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
175	Boro Ati	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
176	Islampur	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
177	Islampur-Agla hati	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
178	Kalipur	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
179	Kamalpur	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
180	Khaliapara	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
181	Khidirpur	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
182	Mohorpur Beribadh	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
183	Moulobipara	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
184	Puran Nababpur	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
185	Sarkar Ati	Mithamain Sadar	Mithamain	Kishoreganj	POPI
186	Poschim para	Chatirchar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
187	Sonaullah hati	Chatirchar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
188	Aliya para	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
189	Borokanda	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
190	Kamal pur	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
191	Purba dampara	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
192	Saheb hati	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
193	Uttor Dampara	Dampara	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
194	Azidpur	Gurai	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
195	Doulatpur	Gurai	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
196	Gurai	Gurai	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
197	Bodarpur	Karpasha	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
198	Nanshree	Karpasha	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
199	Shoharmul	Karpasha	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
200	Kursha	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
201	Mohor-kona	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
202	Panch Rukhi	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
203	Purbo Kursha	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
204	Sait Dhair	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
205	Tikkol Hati	Nikli Sadar	Nikli	Kishoreganj	CARE B
206	Bagar baid	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
207	Chack para	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
208	Damiha	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
209	Dakhin Khalpar	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
210	Hasla	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
211	Hat kajla	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
212	Kachila hati	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
213	Makhna Bon	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
214	Manik bon	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
215	Nagarkul	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
216	Rahela	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
217	Sachawakanda	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
218	Singuanpar	Damiha	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
219	Bhadera	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
220	Boruha	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
221	Digdair	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
222	Kalla	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
223	Kawra	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
224	Laxhipur	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
225	Nayan shukh	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
226	Saurakanda	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
227	Singdha	Digdair	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
228	Belangka	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
229	Biri jawar	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
230	Borgoan	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
231	Chon Jawar	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
232	Isaposhor	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
233	Sekendar nagar	Jawar	Tarail	Kishoreganj	POPI
234	Baksatra	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
235	Bausari	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
236	Bishara	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
237	Chouhatta	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
238	Gobindo pur	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
239	Hailati	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
240	Jatrabari	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
241	Keshobpur	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
242	Parilakul	Borokhapon	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
243	Chandual	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
244	Chatrangpur	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
245	Dobirakuna	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
246	Gujakulia	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
247	Isuppur	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
248	Kalihala	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
249	Montola	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
250	Pachura	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
251	Rajapur	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
252	Saud para	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
253	Souljan	Kalmakanda sadar	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
254	Bamongaon	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
255	Bausham	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
256	Gobindopur	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
257	Gouripur	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
258	Kachugara	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
259	Laxmipur	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
260	Sundorighat	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
261	Tilokpur	Kharnai	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
262	Bakurikanda	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
263	Charulia	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
264	Dhupapara	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
265	Gonganagar	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
266	Goyatala	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
267	Kutigoan	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
268	Panchpara	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
269	Pogla	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
270	Ponarparuya	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
271	Uttar Sonoi	Pogla	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	SUS
272	Hasa Noyagoan	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
273	Horinakuri	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
274	Kalaikandi	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
275	Moutola (Pacharmari)	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
276	Nollahpara	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
277	Panchgaon	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
278	Rangchati	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
279	Sannasipara	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
280	Terotopa	Rangchati	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	CARE B
281	Faridpur	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
282	Fatua	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
283	Harakandi	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
284	Hatila	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
285	Ranichapur	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
286	Shaldigha	Chaqua	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
287	Amanipur	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
288	Khaliajhuri (Nayapara VDC)	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
289	Chanpur	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
290	Khaliajhuri VDC	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
291	Monirampur	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
292	Rowaile	Khaliajhuri Sadar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
293	Krisnopur	Krishnopur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
294	Muradpur	Krishnopur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
295	Muslimpur-1	Krishnopur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
296	Muslimpur-2	Krishnopur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
297	Ashadpur	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
298	Banuair	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
299	Boalee	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
300	Jagannathpur -1	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
301	Jagannathpur-2	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
302	Jhiakara	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
303	Khalapara	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
304	Satgaon-1	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
305	Satgaon-2	Mendipur	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
306	Adompur	Nagar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
307	Goalbari	Nagar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
308	Tatia (Noagoan)	Nagar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
309	Tatia	Nagar	Khaliajuri	Netrokona	SUS
310	Chatrokona	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
311	Deoshahila (Dakhin)	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
312	Deoshahila (Mailpara)	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
313	Hasanpur (Dakhin Para)	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
314	Hasanpur (Purbopara)	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
315	Niz Fatehpur	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
316	Paschim Fatehpur	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
317	Rudrasree	Fateh pur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
318	Kadamsree (Baro ati)	Gobindosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
319	Kadamsree (Sarker ati)	Gobindosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
320	Naodhar	Gobindosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
321	Demargati (Paschim para)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
322	Demargati (Purbo, shantipara)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
323	Jangal	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
324	Katla (Adorshogram)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
325	Katla (Main)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
326	Maghan (Paschim para)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
327	Maghan (Purbopara)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
328	Nayapara	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
329	Poderkona	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
330	Tripon (Atkapara)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
331	Tripon (Borati)	Maghan	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
332	Akashsree	Nayekpur		Netrokona	SUS
333	Basori (Dakhin para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
334	Basori (Uttar para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
335	Borati (Dakhin para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
336	Borati (Uttar para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
337	Chandratala	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
338	Dakhin Makhna	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
339	Gabortola	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
340	Makhna (Atmakha)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
341	Mouati	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
342	Nayekpur (Poschim para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
343	Nayekpur (Purbo para)	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
344	Panch Alamsree	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
345	Rajtola	Nayekpur	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
346	Bagzan	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
347	Balali (Dakhin para)	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
348	Balali (Uttar para)	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
349	Bairaura	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
350	Doribinni	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
351	Doulotpur	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
352	Kawalibinni	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
353	Kuturikona	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
354	Paharpur	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
355	Saitpur	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
356	Shibpasa (Dakhin)	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
357	Shibpasa (Uttar)	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
358	Teosree	Teosree	Madan	Netrokona	SUS
359	Atbari	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
360	Banihari	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
361	Borontor Dakhin (Beli)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
362	Borontor Dakhin (Shalik)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
363	Borontor Uttar (Palpara-Dowel)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
364	Borontor Uttar (Purbopara-Surjomukhi)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
365	Chandpur	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
366	Gaglajur	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
367	Jalalpur	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
368	Kamalpur	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
369	Kanuhari	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
370	Korachapur	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
371	Mandarbari (Shapla)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
372	Mandarbari (Surjomukhi)	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
373	Mohabbat nagar	Gaglajur	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
374	Bakhorpur	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
375	Boro Betham	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
376	Daspara	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
377	Kandapara	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
378	Khurshimul	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
379	Maghan Majihati	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
380	Manarkandi	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
381	Mansree palpara	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
382	Perirchar	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
383	Ramnagar	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
384	Shewratoli	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
385	Shiadhar	Maghan Hiadhar	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
386	Joypur purbo (Akata)	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
387	Joypur (Jagoran)	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
388	Koyrapara	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
389	Nehera	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
390	Patharkata	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
391	Sohialdeo	Samaj Sahialdeo	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
392	Bollovpur	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
393	Hatniya Alipur	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
394	Janodpur	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
395	Kulpatak	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
396	Lakkonpur	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
397	Naraiz	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
398	Noljuri	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
399	Paboi	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
400	Palgaon	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
401	Ranahijal	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
402	Suair Alipur	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
403	Vatiya	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
404	Voram	Suair	Mohanganj	Netrokona	SUS
405	Dhulia	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
406	Gojdhar	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
407	Hanbir	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
408	Joinpur	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
409	Tetulia	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B
410	Vatapara	Tetulia	Mohanganj	Netrokona	CARE B

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
411	Bodherpur	Chamardani	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
412	Chamardani	Chamardani	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
413	Dugnai	Chamardani	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
414	Koyethkanda	Chamardani	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
415	Lahur Dugnai	Chamardani	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
416	Abuarchar	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
417	Atkapara	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
418	Deola	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
419	Dudhbahar	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
420	Fatemanagar	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
421	Holidakanda	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
422	Lamamahari	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
423	Lankapatharia	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
424	Nalgora	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
425	Naogaon	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
426	Radhanagar	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
427	Rajnagar	Dharmopasha Sadar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
428	Bahdahoripur	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
429	Borai gram	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
430	Chanpur	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
431	Durgapur	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
432	Horipur	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
433	Mahespur	Joysree	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	CARE B
434	Bangaon	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
435	Enayet Nagar	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
436	Khalishakanda	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
437	Kamaura	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
438	Karuajan	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
439	Madhyanagar Sunoipara-1	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
440	Madhyanagar Purbopara-2	Madhyanagar	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
441	Bakhajura	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
442	Balijhuri	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
443	Barayhati- Purba para	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
444	Barayhati- Uttar para	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
445	Berikandi	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
446	Bharkhola	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
447	Chakiachapar	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
448	Jinglegora	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
449	Kurikhania	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
450	Dakhin Sunoi	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
451	Uttar Sunoi	Paikarati	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
452	Barapachur	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
453	Bangavi	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
454	Dakshin salav	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
455	Khalapara	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
456	Mahamudpur	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
457	Sarisham	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
458	Vatapara	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
459	Vatokpur	Selborash	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
460	Babupur	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
461	Barir Par	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
462	Digjan	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
463	Islampur	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
464	Noorpur	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
465	Sharisakanda	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Dharmopasha	Sunamganj	SUS
466	Astoma-1	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
467	Astoma-2	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
468	Boglar Khara	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
469	Dungira	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
470	Hasnabaz	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
471	Jamlabaj-1(Charhati)	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
472	Jamlabaj-2 (Gangpar)	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
473	Joykolosh-1 (Hindu Para)	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
474	Joykolosh-2 (Muslim Para)	Joykolosh	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
475	Durbakanda	Paschim Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
476	Joyshiddhi	Paschim Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
477	Shantipur	Paschim Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
478	Amdabad	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
479	Ashamura	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
480	Hasarchar	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
481	Kandi gaon	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
482	Puran Zahanpur	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
483	Shreenathpur	Patharia	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
484	Birgaon Hindu hati	Purba Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
485	Dolmoinsa	Purba Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
486	Haskuri	Purba Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
487	Khalpar	Purba Birgaon	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
488	Checker Kandi	Purbo Pagla	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
489	Chur Khai	Purbo Pagla	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
490	Kudera	Purbo Pagla	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
491	Noagaon	Purbo Pagla	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
492	Terahal	Shimulbak	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
493	Zibdara-1 (Paschim hati)	Shimulbak	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
494	Zibdara-2 (Purba hati)	Shimulbak	Dk. Sunamganj	Sunamganj	ASD
495	Bhatipara	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
496	Dattagram	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
497	Dhalkutub	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
498	Kuchirgaon	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
499	Nur Nagar	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
500	Urdhanpur-Ur. Para	Bhatipara	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
501	Charnerchar	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
502	Hasnabad	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
503	Joypur	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
504	Kamalpur	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
505	Lularchar	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
506	Madhupur	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
507	Maitwi	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
508	Noarchar	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
509	Nowagaon	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
510	Parua	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
511	Shamarchar	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
512	Shantipur	Charnachar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
513	Goroma	Jagdal	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
514	Kaldhar	Jagdal	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
515	Kaliarkaphon	Jagdal	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
516	Vatiargaon	Jagdal	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
517	Chandpur	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
518	Kajua	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
519	Mukshedpur	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
520	Nasirpur	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
521	Puratan Kornagaon	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
522	Shree Narayanpur	Karimpur	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
523	Balanpur	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
524	Khagaura	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
525	Machimpur	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
526	Megna	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
527	Mirjapur	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
528	Rafinagar	Rafinagar	Derai	Sunamganj	ASD
529	Chitalia	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
530	Jarulia	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
531	Kallani	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
532	Noyagaon	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
533	Rangamatia	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
534	Saramangal	Saramangal	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
535	Amirpur	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
536	Islampur	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
537	Jalalnagor	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
538	Noagaon	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
539	Saralitopa	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
540	Tolbaushi	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
541	Vangadohor	Tarol	Derai	Sunamganj	CARE B
542	Bagra	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
543	Pachim Machimpur	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
544	Pachim Noyangaon	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
545	Purbo Noyangaon	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
546	Roynagar	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
547	Tablai	Dowarabazar Sadar	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
548	Baday Goraspur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
549	Choumona	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
550	Goraspur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
551	Kanchonpur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
552	Kittarajonpur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
553	Noyagaon	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
554	Panil (puran)	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
555	Protabpur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
556	Ragurampur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
557	Shibpur	Dohalia	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
558	Aruakhai	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
559	Boktarpur	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
560	Fateapur	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
561	Islampur	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
562	Noyapara	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
563	Noyagaon	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
564	Roshorai	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
565	Sultanpur	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
566	Ziragaon	Lakshmipur	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
567	Ajompur	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
568	Dulposhi	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
569	Edonpur	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
570	Hajarigaon	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
571	Jalalpur	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
572	Jogirgaon	Mannergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
573	Gopinagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
574	Islamnagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
575	New Krisnonagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
576	Nutannagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
577	Pandergaon	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
578	Polerchor	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
579	Radanagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
580	Ratinagar	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
581	Shahebargoan	Pandergaon	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	CARE B
582	Ali Pur	Luxmipur (Surma)	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
583	Nurpur	Luxmipur (Surma)	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
584	Sonapur	Luxmipur (Surma)	Dowarabazar	Sunamganj	ASD
585	Alipur	Behali	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
586	Islampur	Behali	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
587	Radhanagar	Behali	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
588	Kamdhorpur	Fenarbag	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
589	Shorifpur	Fenarbag	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
590	Gojaria hati	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
591	Kalipur	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
592	Laxmipur	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
593	Saratpur	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
594	Talia Lamapara	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
595	Umedpur	Jamalganj Sadar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
596	Horipur	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
597	Polok	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
598	Radhanagar	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
599	Ramnagar	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
600	Rangamati	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
601	Shukdeb Pur	Shasna Bazar	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	CARE B
602	Adarshagram	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
603	Dighirpar	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
604	Ghagra	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
605	Kaikorpara	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
606	Kalipur	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
607	Laureghar	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
608	Muksedpur Daskin	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
609	Sonapur	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
610	Sondar Pahari	Badaghat	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
611	Anwarpur	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
612	Borhokhola	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
613	Mahtabpur	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
614	Menjergaon	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
615	Puran Barunka	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
616	Puran Gaon	Balijuri	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
617	Barodol Natun hati	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
618	Barodol Puran hati	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
619	Holholia	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
620	Kukur Kandi	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
621	Nalerband	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
622	Takatukia	Daskin Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
623	Anandanagar	Dakhin Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
624	Patabuka	Dakhin Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
625	Sreepur Paschim	Dakhin Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
626	Umedpur	Dakhin Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
627	Gobanda sree	Tahirpur Sadar	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
628	Surjer Gaon	Tahirpur Sadar	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
629	Vati Tahirpur Paschim hati	Tahirpur Sadar	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
630	Vati Tahirpur Purbo hati	Tahirpur Sadar	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
631	Baruhal	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
632	Chandpur	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
633	Fakirnagar	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
634	Gotila Noagao	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD

VDC* code	Name of the VDC	Union	Upazila	District	Implementing organization
635	Holhola Char gaon	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
636	Rajain	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
637	Rajaniline	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
638	Shantipur	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
639	Shemoltola	Uttar Barodol	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
640	Baliaghata	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
641	Bania Gaon	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
642	Duder Awta	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
643	Jamalpur	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
644	Noaband	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD
645	Teligaon	Uttar Shreepur	Tahirpur	Sunamganj	ASD

Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

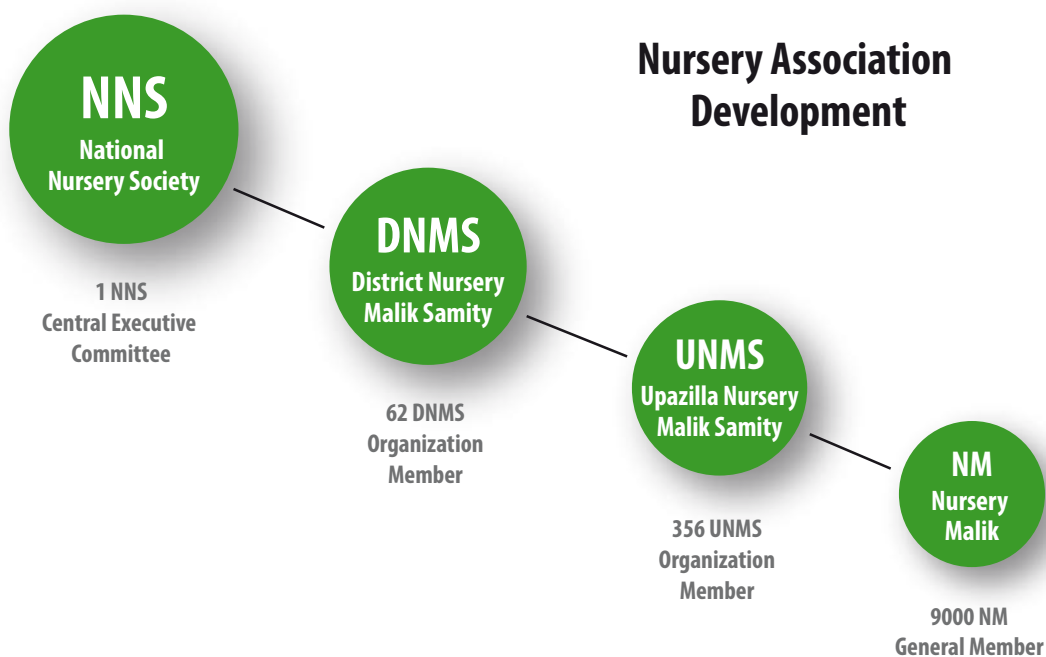
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (HSI), a Swiss-based development organization, has been working in Bangladesh since 2000 in the areas of local governance, livelihoods, agricultural value chains, market development and natural resource management.

National Nursery Society

Context of forming the National Nursery School (NNS)

In 2001, HSI initiated the Human and Infrastructure Development Project for the nursery sector, which led to the formation of UNMS and District Nursery Malik Samitys (DNMSs). As a continuation of the process, on 29 June 2010, a convention was held in Dhaka with approximately 900 delegates from all over the country representing UNMS and DNMS. The convention formally established the NNS.

Figure A6.3 Development Process of Nursery Malik Samitys



Geographical distribution of nurseries, UNMS and DNMS

There are around 9 000 nurseries associated with the NNS through 356 Upazila Nursery Malik Samitys and 62 DNMSs. According to the concentration of nurseries, Rangpur division has the highest coverage, followed by Rajshahi and Dhaka. Of the 63 districts, the concentration of nurseries was highest in Bogra (800), Gaibandha (429), Kurigram (386) and Dinajpur (375).

Table A6.4 Division-wise number of nurseries and distribution of UNMS and DNMS

Division	District covered	Upazila covered	No. of Nursery	UNMS	DNMS
Dhaka	17	111	1,511	111	17
Rajshahi	6	41	1,551	41	6
Chittagong	11	59	818	59	11
Khulna	9	40	1,190	40	9
Sylhet	4	27	557	27	4
Barisal*	6	30	468	30	6
Rangpur*	10	74	3,337	74	10
Total	63	382	9,432	382	63
Functional	63	382	9,000	356	62

Source: NNS, 2012 and www.nnsbd.com; www.krishibangla.com.

*These divisions overlap with the IAPP.

SPAs under Samriddhi

Project summary

HSI, through the 'Samriddhi' project, covers 211 Unions and 58 Upazilas of 7 districts (Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Joypurhat, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Sunamgonj). Market development under the Samriddhi project focuses on 12 pro-poor value chains in the fields of medicinal plants, fish, vegetables, fruit, milk, chicken, duck, bull fattening, goat, cotton, jute and plant crafts.

Example Service Provider Association

In 2004, in Badarganj upazila in Rangpur, 40 local service providers (LSPs) formed a Service Provider Association (SPA). These LSPs have skills in different areas, including vegetable production, livestock and poultry, agricultural machinery, product marketing and packaging. The executive committee has seven members, and is formed with specific structural rules and regulations. HSI provides technical backstopping in the areas of marketing and organizational empowerment to members of the SPA.

KEY FEATURES

Project: Samriddhi

Funded by: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Duration: 2010-2013

Name of FO: Service Providers Association (SPA)

Name of Federation: To be developed

Total FO: 58

Geo. coverage: 7 Districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions and Sunamganj District of Sylhet Division.

Innovation: Promotion of market and value chain development for sustainable and inclusive market systems based on principles such as facilitation, knowledge management, innovation, and competitiveness.

One the main challenges of the SPA members was to collect fees for their services, as farmers were not accustomed to paying for services. "This was crucial for us as it supports the livelihoods of individual LSPs", said Mr. Asad, Secretary of Badarganj Upazila SPA. However, as farmers began to see benefits from the services of the LSPs, the situation has changed. Mr. Asad shared that now each LSP has a monthly income of around BDT 8 000 from their work providing services through the SPA.

Figure A6.4 Market Development Model of Samridhhi

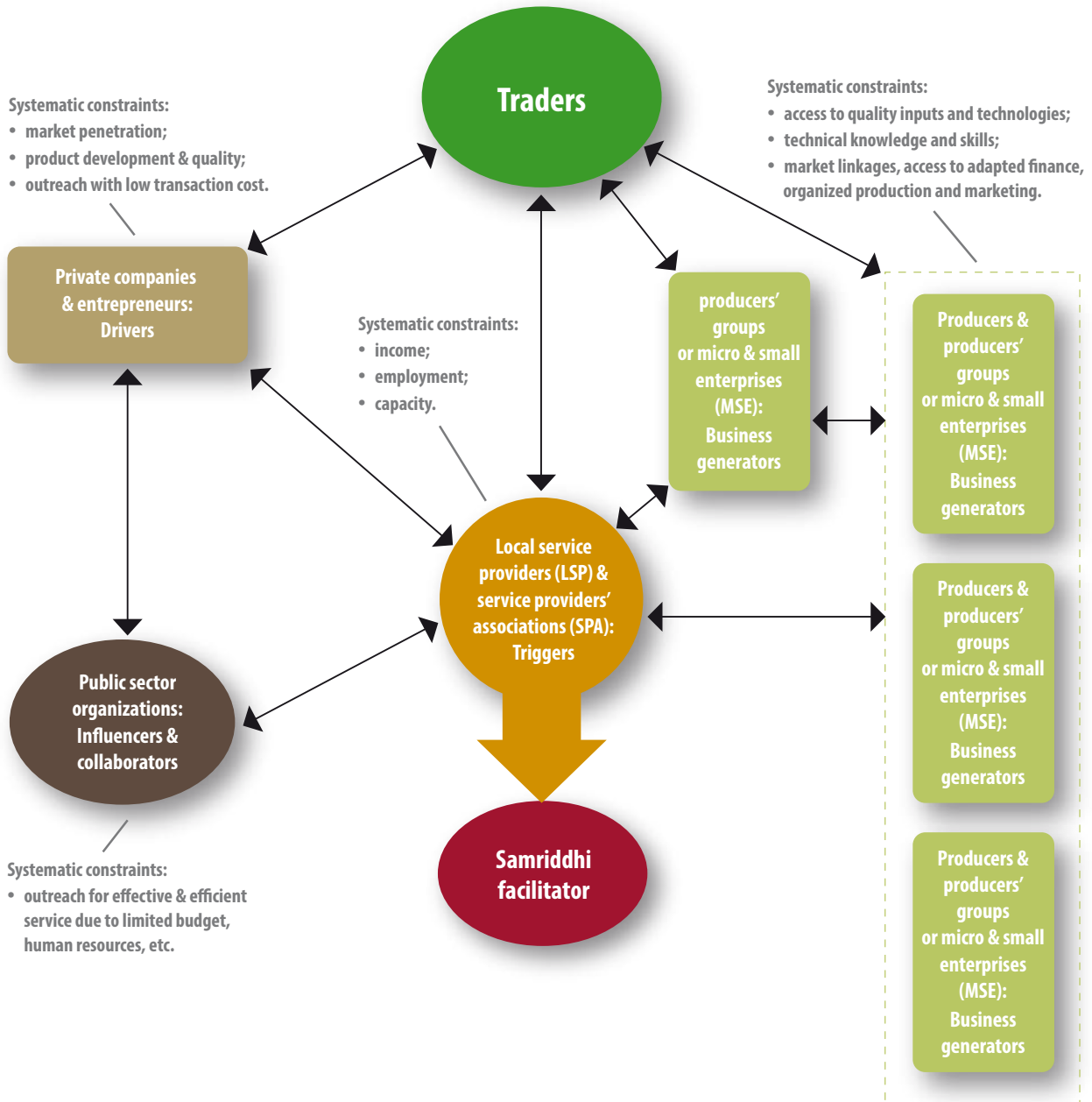


Table A6.5 List of Service Providers Association under Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

Sl no.	Upazila	District
1	Atwari	Panchagor
2	Thakurgaon Sadar	Thakurgoan
3	Dimla	Nilphamari
4	Jaldhaka	Nilphamari
5	Domar	Nilphamari
6	Nilphamari Sadar	Nilphamari
7	Saidpur	Nilphamari
8	Parbotipur	Dinajpur
9	Khansama	Dinajpur
10	Fulbari	Dinajpur
11	Ghoraghat	Dinajpur
12	Rajarhat	Kurigram
11	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram
14	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Lalmonirhat
15	Aditmari	Lalmonirhat
16	Badargonj	Rangpur
17	Taraganj	Rangpur
18	Pirgacha	Rangpur
19	Mithapukur	Rangpur
20	Pirgonj	Rangpur
21	Sadullapur	Gaibandha
22	Palashbari	Gaibandha
23	Gobindagonj	Gaibandha
24	Gaib. sadar	Gaibandha
25	Bogra sadar	Bogra
26	Sundarganj	Bogra
27	Pachbibi	Joypurhat
28	Joypur sadar	Joypurhat
29	Badalgachi	Naogoan
30	Naogoan sadar	Naogoan
31	Sirajgonj sadar	Sirajgonj
32	Raigonj	Sirajgonj
33	Kamarkhand	Sirajgonj
34	Chapainawabgonj Sadar	Chapai N.
35	Shibgonj	Chapai N.
36	Nachole	Chapai N.
37	Godagari	Rajshahi
38	Mohonpur	Rajshahi
39	Durgapur	Rajshahi
40	Bagmara	Rajshahi
41	Paba Sadar	Rajshahi

42	Puthia	Rajshahi
43	Bagha	Rajshahi
44	Charghat	Rajshahi
45	Natore Sadar	Natore
46	Boraigram	Natore
47	Chatmohar	Pabna
48	Sadar	Pabna
49	Atghoria	Pabna
50	Iswardi	Pabna
51	Sulla	Sunamgonj
52	Jamalganj	Sunamgonj
53	Derai	Sunamgonj
54	South Sunamganj	Sunamgonj
55	Dharmapasha	Sunamgonj
56	Tahirpur	Sunamgonj
57	Bishwamvarpur	Sunamgonj
58	Doarabazar	Sunamgonj

International Development Enterprises

iDE has been operating in Bangladesh since 1984. iDE works with different government and donor agencies in high-value agriculture, looking at opportunities and constraints for the entire market chain, from manufacturers and researchers, to input suppliers, to farmers, to market outlets. iDE identifies appropriate, low-cost ways of transforming small producers' incomes. At the time of the mapping, iDE had nine ongoing projects (Table A6.6). Although it provides backstopping support for market development to more than 6 000 farmers' groups, iDE itself has directly formed and mobilized 42 CPMCs and 13 farmers' associations, totalling 55 farmers associations in different regions.

Table A6.6 iDE project details and status of FOs

Sl no.	Name of the project	Duration and donor	Main focus	Geographical coverage	Target participants		Farmer forum		Formed by
					group	participants	Association	CPMC	
1	Integrating Smallholders into Expanding Markets phase-VIII	January 2011- December 2012, AGF/Denver iDE	horticulture crop	8 Upazilas of Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Panchagarh and Joypurhat Districts	200	5,300		16	iDE
2	Enhancing the Impacts of Decentralized Seed Production (RIU)	August 2008 - June 2011, DFID/NRI	Fingerlings	10 Districts- Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Panchagar, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Chapinwabgang	730	21,000		4	
3	Agriculture Input Service Delivery Project –AISD (AGRICULTURAL INPUT IN THE POULTRYMARKET)	Katalyst (managed by Swisscontact) January 2007 – April 2009	seed, feed, medicine, DOC	25 upazilas of Bogra, Joypurhat and Sirajgonj Districts		15,000			
4	Improving Irrigation Marketing System (IIMS)	May 2009 – August 2011, SDC Swiss Contact (Katalyst)	irrigation in the field crop	Greater Rangpur, Dinajpur and Rajshahi districts		15,000			
5	Rural Enterprise Development (RED) under MIDPCR	01-02-2009- 31-08-2013, IFAD/LGED	Horticulture, cereals, fish, livestock	20 Upazilas of 5 coastal districts, Barisal, Patuakhali, Bhola, Noakhali and Lakshmipur	863	20,400	13	4	only Assoc & CPMC
6	Promotion of Agricultural Marketing in Hills (PAMHills)	May 2009 to April 2011, KGF/World Bank	horticulture crop	Sadar Upzila of Bandarban district	20	500			iDE
7	IMPACT (Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer)	3 years (01 Nov. to 30 April 2012), shire/DFID	horticulture crop and spices	4 upazilas of Rangamati and Bandarban districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT).	52	1,200		6	
10	Cyclone Affected Aquaculture Rehabilitation Project2 (CAARP2)	01-05-09 to 30-04-2010, USAID/World Fish Centre	horticulture and fingerling	37 Upazilas of Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokhati, Barisal, Patuakhali and Barguna District	402	9,200			
12	Nobo jibon – Multi Year Assistance Program	07 December – August 31 2014, Save the Children USA /USAID	horticulture, poultry	3 districts Barisal, Baguna, Patuakhali	4,000	80,000			
13	Women Onset Technologies for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh (WOTSHAB)	October 2012- Sept. 2013 DFID/shiree	horticulture	Barisal	67	1,000			
14	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension (ANE)	January 2012-December 2014, European Union	horticulture, cereals, fish,	Barisal	225	5,000			iDE
15	Conservation Agriculture Project	April 2012- March 2016, Australian Government - ACAIR	agriculture mechanaries	Mymensingh, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Rajbari		5,000			

Sl no.	Name of the project	Duration and donor	Main focus	Geographical coverage	Target participants		Farmer forum		Formed by
					group	participants	Association	CPMC	
16	Seed System- Improving Seed Quality for Smallholders, (2011-2014)	January 2012- December 2014 USAID/ HortCRSP	crop seed	Rangpur, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Bhoal, Barisal, Patuakhilia, Barguna		2,300			
18	Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP) Training, Sector Analysis and Implementation for Market Development in Livestock Sector	(July 2012-2013)_DFID/ CLP	livestock and poultry	Bogra, Sirajgonh, Pabna, Rangpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha	90	2,250		12	iDE
19	AVRDC- The World Vegetable Centre Improving Incomes, Nutrition and Health in Bangladesh through Potatoes, See potatoes and Vegetables	May 2012- Sept. 2012), USAID/AVRDC	vegetable	Barisal	10	250			iDE
20	Technical Assistance with Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component (RELDC); 2 Components	Sept 12- April 2012, DANIDA/ RELDC	vegetable, fish, poultry, spices	Barisal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur, Jhalokati, Noakhali, Feni, Laxmipur		28,000		140 ²⁰	RELDC
21	Promoting Conservation Agriculture through Agricultural Mechanization in Bangladesh, (Seeder- Fertilizer)	July12- Dec. 12, USAID/ CIMMYT	seeder machine	Faridpur, Rajbari, Magura, Kustia, Patuakhilaj, Bhola		10,800			
Total					6,659	222,200	13	182	
	CPMC: Collection Point Marketing Committee								

²⁰ These CPMCs were not actually formed by iDE, they were formed by the Regional Fisheries and Livestock Component. Instead, iDE is working with them as a partner.

Save the Children

Project summary

Save the Children is implementing the Nabo Jiban (New Life) Project under the Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP-II), funded by the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID).

The broad objective of the project is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability for up to 191 000 households in nine Cyclone Sidr-affected upazilas of Barisal division. The project partners with different international and national NGOs: Helen Keller International for technical backstopping in nutrition issues; IDE for technical backstopping in marketing issues; the World Fish Center for the aquaculture sub-sector; the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for micro climate forecasting and local NGOs (CODEC, South Asia Partnership and SPEED Trust) for community mobilization.

KEY FEATURES

Project: Nabo Jiban

Funded by: USAID

Duration: 2010-2015

Name of FO: HPP Groups, PP Groups, EP Groups, VSLA

Total FO: 3,860

Geo. coverage: Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna.

Geographical distribution

Detailed information on the geographical dispersion of these groups was not available through the project at the central and divisional level. However, we do know that the project covers: Barisal Sadar, Hizla and Mehendiganj in the district of Barisal; Dashmina, Galachipa and Kalapara in the district of Patuakhali; and Amtali, Patharghata and Bargunasadar in the district of Barguna. The concerned officer shared that the project maintains a database of farmers' names but not of the organizations themselves.

World Vision Bangladesh

Since the late nineties, World Vision Bangladesh's development approach has been the "Area Development Program." These are long-term (10-15 year) programmes to address community needs and ensure self-reliance. Currently, World Vision Bangladesh operates 72 programs in 70 upazilas and 27 districts. They serve around 3-4 million direct and indirect beneficiaries using a needs-based approach that empowers communities to identify problems and develop and implement solutions themselves.

Annex 7

Extra details on farmers' organizations formed with support from national non-governmental organizations

BRAC

At present, BRAC has two projects working exclusively with farmers through a group approach: the SCDP and the Tenant Farmers Development Project (Borga Chashi Unnayan Prokalpa – BCUP). The BCUP is being implemented with Bangladesh Bank, and is funded by the Government. BRAC's contribution under the SCDP has already been described above.

The Tenant Farmers Development Project (BCUP)

The BCUP was designed to address bottlenecks faced by tenant farmers in accessing rural credit. The BCUP is a unique agricultural credit programme in which sharecroppers and marginal farmers in remote, rural areas are being mobilized into VOs. The project started in 2009 and is expected to close in 2016, depending on funding from Bangladesh Bank. The project is now working in 210 upazilas of 46 districts. Detailed geographical distribution information was not available at headquarters level.

Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh

Table A7.1 Project area information

Name of division	Name of district	Name of upazila	No. of forum	Name of area office	Type of forum			Male	Female	Total
					Phase-Out	Status Quo	Phase-In			
Rangpur	Dinajpur	Nawabgonj	82	Daudpur	78	52	100	15,926	15,923	31,849
		Phulbari	33							
	Rangpur	Pirgonj	39							
		Mithapukur	45							
	Thakurgoan	Pirgonj	31							
Total			230							
Rajshahi	Naogoan	Niamotpur	37	Manda	39	10	37	859	4,341	5,200
		Manda	30							
		Mohanpur	19							
	Total			86						
	Rajshahi Sadar	Godagari	17	Chapai	38	26	35	631	7,600	8,231
		Tanore	32							
	Chapainawabgonj	Nachol	18							
		Chapai Sadar	32							
Total			99							

Name of division	Name of district	Name of upazila	No. of forum	Name of area office	Type of forum			Male	Female	Total	
					Phase-Out	Status Quo	Phase-In				
	Natore	Lalpur	28	Ishurdi	17	18	25	160	5,788	5,948	
		Atghoria	17								
		Ishurdi	15								
	Total			60							
	Pabna	Bhangura		27	Pabna	41	36	25	165	5,571	5,736
			Pabna Sadar	23							
			Santhia	19							
Sujanagar			33								
Total				102							
Khulna	Jessore	Monirampur	38	Monirampur	0	0	38	0	2,238	2,238	
	Total		38								
Dhaka	Manikgonj	Shivalaya	21	Daschira	33	7	28	194	6,059	6,253	
		Harirampur	19								
		Singair	28								
	Total		68								
	Madaripur	Kalkini	24	Gournadi	0	0	24	0	2,056	2,056	
	Total		24								
	Gopalganj	Tungipara		25	Gopalganj	18	18	25	103	5,207	5,310
Gopalgonjsadar			14								
Kowtalipara			14								
Muksudpur			8								
Total				61							
Mymensingh	Phulbaria	36	Phulbaria	0	0	36	71	2,273	2,344		
Total		36									
Barisal	Barisal	Gournadi	10	Gournadi	12	16	0	90	5,891	5,981	
		Agailjhara	12								
		Wazirpur	6								
	Total		28								
Chittagong	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	36	Bandarban	18	30	40	1,108	1,208	2,316	
		Rowangchori	16								
		Ruma	16								
		Thanchi	20								
	Total		88								
Total			920		294	213	413	19,307	64,155	83,462	

Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services

There have been two projects that backstopped these Union Federations, namely: Capacity Development of Federations (funded by the European Commission) and Empowering the Poor through Federations (funded by Dan Church Aid).

Figure A7.1 Processes of federating FOs in RDRS

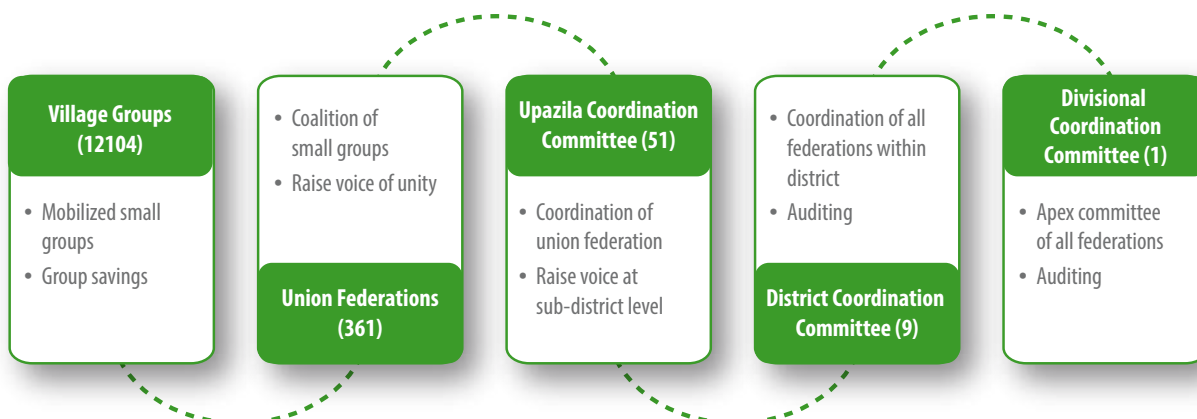


Table A7.2 Upazila-wise distribution of Union Federations under RDRS

Sl no.	Name of district	Name of upazila	No. of federations
1	Panchagarh	Atwari	6
		Boda	10
		Debigonj	10
		PanchagarhSador	10
		Tetulia	7
		Total	43
2	Thakurgaon	ThakurgaonSador	19
		Pirgonj	10
		Haripur	6
		Baliadangi	8
		Ranisankail	8
		Total	51
3	Dinajpur	DinajpurSadar	4
		Birgonj	6
		Kaharol	4
		Birol	10
		Fulbhari	2
		Birampur	3
		Hakimpur	3
		Goraghat	4
		Bochagonj	6
Total	42		
4	Nilphamari*	Domar	10
		Dimla	10
		Jaldhaka	12
		Kishoregonj	9
		NilphamariSador	10
		Sayedpur	4
		Total	55
5	Rangpur*	RangpurSador	7
		Taragonj	4
		Pirgonj	5
		Mitapokur	5
		Kounia	6
		Total	27
6	Lalmonirhat*	Aditmari	8
		Hatibandha	12
		Kaligonj	8
		LalminirhatSador	9
		Patgram	6
		Total	43
7	Kurigram*	KurigramSador	10
		Rajarhat	7
		Ulipur	16
		Chilmari	6
		Rajibpur	3
		Rowmari	5
		Nageshwari	16
		Fulbhari	6
		Bhurungamari	10
		Total	79
8	Jamalpur	Dewangonj	2
		Total	2

Sl no.	Name of district	Name of upazila	No. of federations
9	Gaibandha	GaibandhaSador	2
		Sadullapur	4
		Gobindagonj	5
		Palashbari	4
		Sundorgonj	2
		Sagata	2
		Total	19
Grand total in 9 districts			361
Total members			285,978 (male 86,733; female 199,245)

*These districts overlap with the IAPP.

Microfinance NGOs

ASA

ASA has a renowned “Cost-effective and Sustainable Microfinance Model.” In 2007, ASA topped Forbes Magazine’s first-ever list of 50 top microfinance institutions, which took into consideration institutions’ scale, efficiency, risks and returns.

Annex 8

A brief history of the cooperative movement in Bangladesh²¹

A cooperative movement is a series of organized activities with a common goal. The term usually refers more specifically to the formation of non-profit economic enterprises for the benefit of those using their services. Begun in England in the Nineteenth Century, the cooperative movement stirred Bengal in the last decade of the century. Under the initiative of the Government of Bengal, it was formally launched with the enactment of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act in 1904. According to the Act, cooperative societies were to be established in every district and were required to be managed democratically by their members.

In 1912, a new Cooperative Act was enacted to coordinate the financing of cooperative activities. Under the Act, the provincial Cooperative Federation was established in 1918 (in Calcutta) and was then renamed the Principal Cooperative Bank. By the 1920s, the cooperative movement gained momentum and the number of cooperatives increased from 222 in 1906-07 to 19 742, including 113 central co-operative banks. In 1939 the Money-Lenders Act defined a cooperative as a money-lending agency and put them under a number of restrictions. By 1945, the cooperative movement was in a dire situation.

To revive the cooperative movement, a central cooperative bank was established in 1948 but it was unfortunately not effective and the movement remained dormant.

A new hope in the cooperative movement arose during the 1960s with the establishment of the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD). It had 11 national, 249 secondary and 33 306 primary societies with 2.49 million members.

The successes and failure of the cooperative movement during the Pakistan period have been investigated by the ILO's Asian Co-operative Field Mission (1955), Credit Enquiry Commission (1959), Food and Agriculture Commission (1960) and academically, by Elliot Tepper of Michigan State University (1966). According to their observation, the cooperative movement failed to achieve its desired goals of poverty alleviation and credit circulation. This failure was the result of management problems at both the central and local levels of government. In addition to endemic inefficiencies and corruption, the laws and cooperative department had always prioritized control rather than dissemination and motivation.

After the liberation war and birth of Bangladesh, two systems of cooperatives were seen in practice. One was traditional cooperatives under the cooperative department and the other was a new two-tier system of cooperatives under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), later institutionalized as the Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB). By 1988, cooperative societies increased from 33 566 (1971) to 124 604. BRDB registered 65 002 Krishok Samabay Samityas (KSSs) by the year 1995 under its umbrella. They also

²¹ The main source of this information is the Dhaka Mirror, specifically two articles: "Cooperatives, a Moribund Movement," 5 July 2011; and "Ailing Cooperative Sector Needs to be Revamped," 7 July 2011.

registered 34 395 cooperatives of landless people in the same year, of which 21 554 were landless women. The Bangladesh Samabay Bank Ltd. (BSBL) was functioning as the central credit institution. In 1995, the value of all assets of the cooperative in Bangladesh was BDT 7.96 billion. Up to July 2010, the capital of the cooperatives stood BDT 50 billion. At least 9 million people including 1.5 million women are members of both active and inactive cooperatives.

Despite all of this activity during the late 1980s and 1990s, today, only about 18 000 out of approximately 170 000 registered cooperatives are active. At present, the Cooperative Societies Act (passed in 2001, and amended in 2002) regulates the activities of cooperatives. Under the existing law, the Government controls the activities of cooperatives.

Experts have opined that cooperative enterprises mobilized by people themselves, rather than external bodies, have the potential to muster savings, finance commercial activities, support employment, as well as stabilize prices and the supply chain of essential commodities. Despite this, the cooperative movement in Bangladesh has remained stymied for a long time. Owing to the absence of a democratic spirit, greed, corruption, and politicization, the cooperative movement in Bangladesh remains a “body without a soul.”

Annex 9

Causal diagram and capacity needs assessment

This annex provides further details on how the capacity needs assessment was conducted.

In order to produce the causal diagram shown hereafter, the respondents were first asked to identify the primary problems faced by their organizations. Then, through follow-up discussions, intermediate and root causes of each problem were identified.

Following this, respondents were asked to score the severity of each of the primary problems on a scale from 1 to 10 – 10 being the most severe. The score for each of the primary problems was then divided among the intermediate causes contributing to it, according to the severity. Finally, root causes were scored by adding the individual scores of all related intermediate causes, and then ranked in severity accordingly.

The diagram on the following page provides a visual representation of these findings, while the matrix on the following page provides further details on each of the root causes found during the exercise.

Figure A9.1 Causal diagram: Constraints faced by FOs

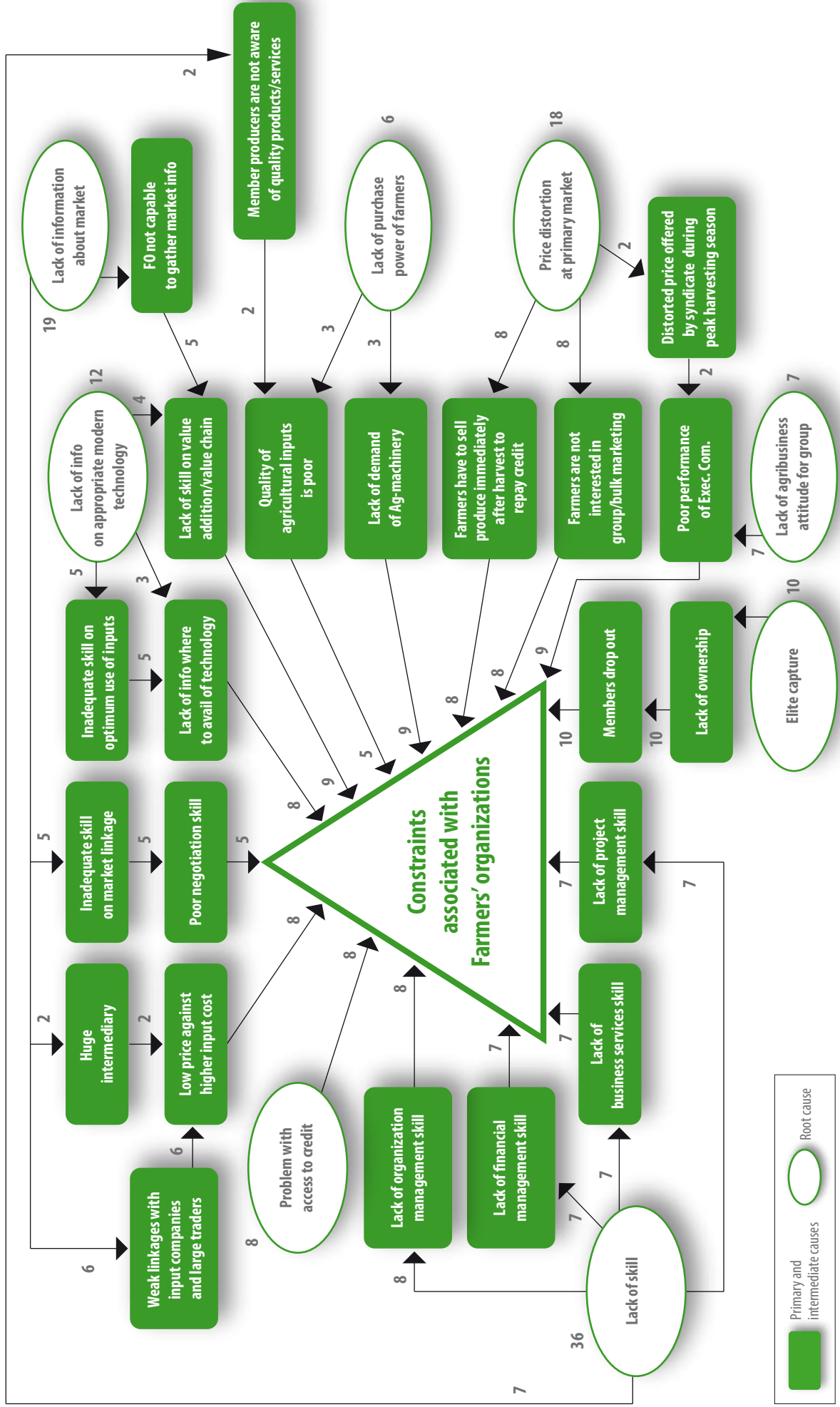


Table A9.1 Capacity needs assessment matrix

Score	Constraints faced by FOs	Capacity needs/business services	Existing service providers	Constraints related to service provision	Intervention needed
36	Lack of skill (organizational): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – organization management skill – financial skill – business service skill – project management skill – networking and advocacy skill 	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – organizational management training for selected Exec. Com. members those in turn will act as Master Trainer – financial management training for selected Exec. Com. members – advance skill training on area specific potential business services, negotiation, networking, lobbying and advocacy 	National Coop Academy SCITI, private consulting firms, PripTrust Private consulting firm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not farming system focused, traditional – Not tailor made – Firm depends on individual freelancer, not institutionalize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lead farmers’ exposure visit to selected Village Institution of SDF, CBO of RFLDC, Federations of RDRS and KKM – Training on financial education for selected Exec. Com. members – Advance skill training on identification of appropriate business services for members, skill on market linkage – A comprehensive module from FO formation to marketing of produce
19	Lack of information about market at FO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FO not capable to gather market info – lack of skill on value addition/value chain – weak linkages with input companies and large traders 	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establishing one stop information center at FO on market, technology, etc. 	IDE, agribusiness consultants (individual)	Lack of linkage with private input sector	Value chain linkage promotion with private sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MoU with private sector for quality inputs – negotiate with private sector for information flow in a win-win deal
18	Price distortion at primary market: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – distorted price offered by syndicate during peak harvesting season – farmers have to sell produces immediately after harvest to repay credit – farmers are not interested in group/bulk marketing – lack of skill of lead farmers (Exec. Com.) to translate economy of scale 	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – generating alternative income just before and during peak harvesting season – formation of bulk buying and selling group within FO 	RDRS (grain bank)	Inadequate skill and resource mobilization to generate alternative income during lean and peak season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exposure visit to Federations of RDRS that have Grain Banks – Generate savings among group members – Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGAs)
12	Lack of skill (technical): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lack of skill on appropriate modern technology for value adding in crop, livestock, poultry, fisheries and agro-forestry sub-sectors – technology mostly owned by absentee farmers (rich) 	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – technology that reduces cost – women friendly technology (less drudgery) – establish Common Facility Center at FO 	BRRI, BARI, BAU, RDA, IDE	Technology not translated into businesses	A comprehensive technology module with update flexibility by which FO can render service to members as a common facility center
10	Rural elite capture often disrupts FOs in delivering community support	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – facilitation skills of extension agent in forming FOs using best practice participatory processes 	Virtually none	Few agencies have best tools but not publicly disclosed	Improvement of curriculum of ATIs with more focus on institutional development
8	Problem with access to credit	Capacity needs related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – writing bankable business proposal writing – develop linkages with MFIs and SME bank for Exec. Com. 	SME bank, MFIs	Shortage of skill facilitators within MFIs and SME bank to provide financial education to FOs despite perceiving huge potentials to enhance outreach	
7	Lack of agribusiness attitude for group business				
6	Lack of purchase power of farmers				

Annex 10

List of farmers' organizations met during mapping exercise

Table A10.1 List of FOs met during mapping exercise

Sl no.	Name of FOs	Contact person and address	Type of FO
1	Lahir Hat ICM Farmers Club	Mr. Abdul Khalek & Mr. Boloram Mohondo Sadar, Rangpur Cell: 01729804621	Primary FO/ assisted by AEC
2	Kendriyo Krishak Moitree (KKM)	Mr. Alauddin Sikder, Secretary Osmanpur, Ghoraghat, Dinajpur Cell: 01718628302	Federated/ assisted by Action Aid
3	Kendriyo Krishak Moitree (KKM)	Ms. Rina Akhter Member Osmanpur, Ghoraghat, Dinajpur Cell: 01924-665181	Primary FO/ assisted by Action Aid
4	Bhogdanga Krishak Moitree	Mr. Md. Saidur Zaman President Vill & PO: Bhogdanga Upazila: Sadar, Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01760620246	Primary FO/ assisted by KKM and Action Aid
5	Livelihood Field School (Purba Balatary)	Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman President Vill: Purba Balatary PO & Thana: Nageshwari Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01728-859853	Primary FO/ assisted by IAPP
6	Village Savings and Loan Group	Ms. China Vill: Islampur PO: Bhurungamari Upazila: Bhurungamari Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01737-321957	Primary FO/ assisted by CLP
7	Livelihood Field School (Jamuna Kamarpara)	Mr. Md. Ashraful Secretary Vill: Jamuna (Paikpara) Panchpir, Uz: Ulipur Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01728-462425	Primary FO/ assisted by IAPP
8	Livelihood Field School (Chakirposhar)	Mr. Rafiqul Islam President Vill: Khuliatari PO: Rajarhat Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01773-311835	Primary FO/ assisted by IAPP
9	Chakirposhar Union Federation	Mr. Azizul Islam President Vill: Kanua Union: Chakirposhar UZ: Rajarhat Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01718-619756	Federated/ assisted by RDRS

Sl no.	Name of FOs	Contact person and address	Type of FO
10	CLP Group	Ms. Bonecha Khatun President Vill: Islampur Union: Char Bhurungamari PO: Bhurungamari Dist: Kurigram Cell:	Primary FO/ assisted by CLP
11	ICM Club	Mr. Md. Nurul Alam President Patuakhali Sadar Cell: 01716-715349	Primary FO/ assisted by AEC
12	Micro Credit Group of BRAC	Mr. Aminul Islam President Patuakhali Cell: 01718718023	Mixed group/ assisted by BRAC
13	Nabo Jibon Group	Md. Lal Mia Mridha President Patuakhali Cell: 01913-361230	Mixed group/ assisted by Save the Children
14	Adampur Chashi Unnayan IPM Club and Association	Syed Zahid Hasan Titu President Vill: Adampur Union: Bahrapur Uz: Dashmina Dist: Patuakhali Cell: 01714-989160	Primary group/ assisted by AEC and iDE
15	Farmers Friends Organization	Mohammed Jalal Uddin President Vill: Padri Shibpur Uz: Bakerganj Dist: Barisal Cell: 01716-493136	Primary group/ assisted by iDE
16	Chandanpat Union Federation	Mr. Montajul Islam Coordinator Chandanpat Rangpur Cell: 01730-328246	Federated/ assisted by RDRS
17	Madhobram Sarderpara Gram Samity	A R Sajol Coordinator Vill: Madhabram Sarderpara Union: Bhogdanga Uz: Sadar Dist: Kurigram Cell: 01733-402435	Federated/ assisted by SDF
18	FGD with Jatrapur Union Federation	M A Jobbar President Jatrapur, Kurigram Cell: 01710-998888	Federated/ assisted by RDRS
19	Thethrai Union Federation	Mr. M A Rashid Coordinator Thethrai, Ulipur, Kurigram Cell: 01710-998905	Federated/ assisted by RDRS
20	Chandipur Gram Samity	Ms. Asma Community Professional Vill: Chandipur; Union: Kursa Uz: kawnia; Dist: Rangpur	Federated/ assisted by SDF
21	Idilpur Pineapple Producers Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd	Mr. M A Mannan Secretary Vill: Idilpur; Union: Kakraid Uz: Madhupur Dist: Tangail Cell: 01740-905408	Autonomous
22	Kukua Union Integrated Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd.	Mr. Mosharraf Hossain President Vill: Kukua Bazar Union: Kukua Uz: Amtali Dist: Barguna Cell: 01710-703645	Secondary FO/assisted by RFLDC-DANIDA

Sl no.	Name of FOs	Contact person and address	Type of FO
23	Bodorkhali Union Fishermen Welfare Cooperative Association	Mr. Osim Roy Village: Kumrakhali; PO: Bawalkar; Union: Bodorkhali; Upazila: Sadar; District: Barguna Cell: 01735672420	Secondary FO/ assisted by RFLDC-DANIDA
24	Burirchar Union Integrated Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd.	Mr. Rabiul Coordinator Vill: Charakganchia Union: Burirchar Uz: Sadar Dist: Barguna Cell:01712-877494	Secondary FO/ assisted by RFLDC
25	Uttar Bawalkar Gram Samity	Ms. Anjuman Ara President Vill: Uttar Bawalkar Badarkhali, Barguna Sadar	Federated/ assisted by SDF
26	Monshatoli Gram Samity	Ms. Khadija President Vill: Monshatoli Union: Monshatoli Baliatoli Uz: Sadar; Dist: Barguna	Federated/ assisted by SDF
27	Adarsha Chashi Unnayan Samity	Md. Soliman President Purba Kancha Bazar Charfasson Bhola 01724 323253	Autonomous
28	Ridoye Mati O Manush Krishak Samabay Samity	Mr. Ketab Mandal Secretary Mikomery, Ishurdi Pabna	Autonomous
29	Shurjamukhi Mahila Sangstha	Ms. Rosy Elijabeth President Laimi Para Bandarban Hill District Cell: 01820402446	Autonomous
30	Badargonj Upazila Service Provider Association (SPA)	Md. Obydul Haque President Village: Osmanpur Sardarpara PO: Bishnupur Post Code: 5430 Thana/Upazila: Badargonj District: Rangpur Cell: 01743922471	Primary FO/ assisted by Helvetas
31	Bangladesh Farmers Marketing Group Association	Mr. Bablur Rashid President Village: Durlavepur (sherpur bhandar), PO: Shibganj, Upazila: Shibganj; Dist: Chapai Nawabganj Cell: 01718137022	Autonomous

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