

HALF YEARLY REPORT

ON

CEREAL SYSTEMS INITIATIVES FOR SOUTH ASIA (CSISA) IN BANGLADESH

Reporting Period: Boro Season 2013

FUNDED BY: USAID-CSISA-IRRI



IMPLEMENTED BY: SEDOP



SUBMITTED TO: : INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SUBMITTED BY: SEDOP

DATE OF SUBMISSION: MAY , 2013

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Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) in Bangladesh

Executive Summary

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

To accomplish this goal, the USAID mission asks that we broaden, strengthen, and diversify an existing project called the *Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia* ('CSISA'). Together with many other partners, CSISA combines the strengths of IRRI, CIMMYT, IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute), and ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute). CSISA activities were initiated in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan in January 2009 as a comprehensive strategy for contributing new science and technologies to accelerating production growth in cereal-based agricultural systems in South Asia. Core funding comes from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the USAID. It builds on technologies developed and lessons



learned from the Rice-Wheat Consortium for South Asia (RWC), the Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (IRRC), and many other investments in agricultural R&D by both public and private sectors across South Asia. The project aims to boost the validation, adaptation, and deployment of improved varieties and crop management technologies. CSISA also endeavors to place technologies in the context of markets, risk, and other barriers that, without complementary strategies, can constrain advances in production and improvements in livelihoods. To ensure that farmers have better access to timely and accurate information, capacity building among front-line extension agents and service providers is also a prime objective of CSISA. Adaptive research complements these strategies by refining technologies for local biophysical and socioeconomic circumstances, and also identifying and evaluating emerging technologies to improve scope for future impact. **SEDOP** directly work with small and marginal farmers in their working area, and disseminate the agricultural technology transfer, production technology, seed production etc. Bangladesh is an agriculture

based country. 59% of total population is engaged with agriculture. Agriculture contributes 34% of gross national product (GDP). Without the development in agricultural sector it is impossible to develop a country like Bangladesh. The development of agriculture sector means the capacity building of the farmers for the new modern technologies of agriculture. The farmers have to be trained up practically to increase crop production using modern technologies. The main crop and food grain is rice. But every year the farmers face problems regarding seeds during cultivation. To solve this problem initiatives have been taken to encourage farmers to use “saline, submergence and drought tolerant seeds” in south-West costal region of Bangladesh. The project “Saline, submergence, drought tolerant Rice Seed Production in South West Coastal Region of Bangladesh” aims to mitigate the seeds demand of the coastal area.

In response to a request from the IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) Collaboratively with SEDOP achieve rapid and durable improvements in agricultural productivity in



Bangladesh, especially for impoverished the farmers level rice seed production, where cereal crops and fish dominate and there is strong scope to improve yields and livelihoods.

SEDOP is working in the whole southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. These region is illustrates an acute socio-ecological complexity, where gradually people are becoming powerless, socio-economically marginalized and vulnerable. The complexity lies in the fragility of coastal and mangrove ecosystem and fluctuating socio-economic life pattern caused by number of ecologically inconsistent developmental intervention and land use practice, which has affected and had left negative impact on the socio-economic, cultural, political lives on the local community. In this area rice seed production technologies have been fallen in some problems due to high salinity. Also salinity is increasing in day by day. On the other hand availability of underground water is decreasing, in context of climate change increasing the pest affectation in the farmer’s field, unstable temperature and flood continuing in this area. As a result crop production as well as rice production is

hampered in day by day, hence loss the traditional farmers. SEDOP is implementing the CSISA in 2 districts in south west region / coastal region of Bangladesh.

INTRODUCTION

Rice is the staple food of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is not only a rice growing country but also a country of rice eating people (Annon. 1998). Rice is grown in three



seasons namely Aus (mid-March to mid-June), T.aman (mid-June to November) and Boro (Mid December to mid June). T.aman rice covers about 50.92% of the rice areas of Bangladesh (BBS, 2005) of which modern T.aman varieties covers 60% (BBS, 2005). In Ganges tidal floodplain under Agro-ecological zone-13 T.aman is the

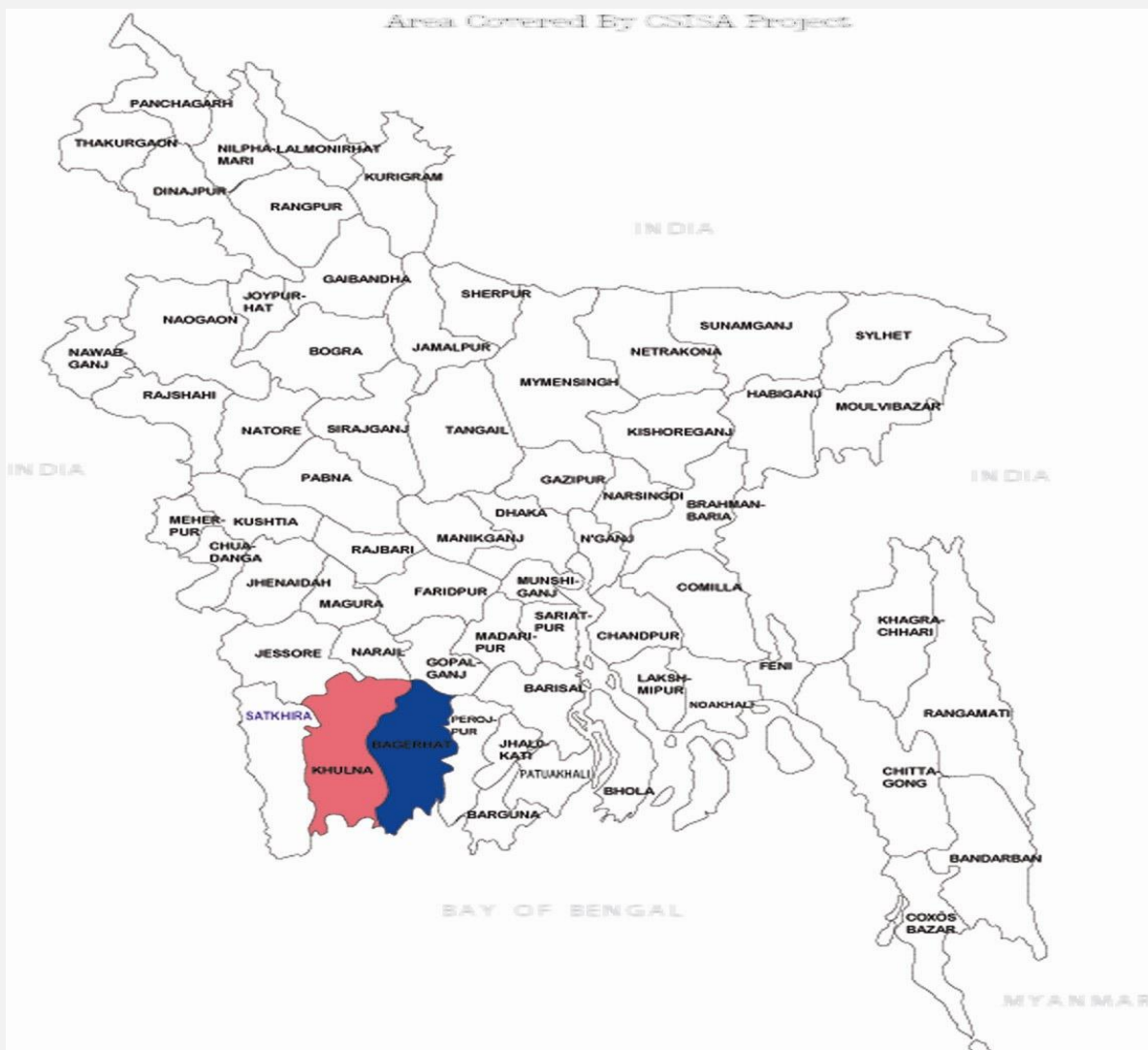
main crop. Agro ecological condition of this area favors the large-scale cultivation of T.aman rice. Hence the demand for more rice has placed heavy pressure on farmers and agricultural researchers to intensify rice production systems. Due to rapid population growth and urbanization, the cultivated land is gradually decreasing demanding increased output simply to keep pace with the population increase. This is possible only by increasing yield per unit area and by expanding MV's rice cultivation. Rice cultivation is the primary employment activity in Bangladesh (IRRI, 1980). Due to rapid population growth and urbanization, the cultivable land is decreasing day by day. Cultivation of modern varieties (MV) of rice can increase the yield per unit area. In Bangladesh cropping intensity is very low and crop production are very much dependent on the traditional methods, about 80% of the agricultural land is used for rice cultivation (BBS, 2006). Like many other countries, Bangladesh is facing a tremendous challenge from the climate changes. Among other sectors, its agriculture will face the deadliest experience from floods, droughts, tornados, cyclones, tidal surges, flash flood and soil salinities. The risk associated with the climate change lie



in the interaction of several systems with many variables that must be collectively considered. Agriculture, including rice production has to be affected adversely due to climate change. Natural disaster like high soil salinity, frequent floods and droughts, tornado and cyclones all effect directly or indirectly in agricultural operations and productions. In many of the agricultural operations like quick harvest and seeding, intercultural operation, irrigation and water management have to contribute to work out solutions matching the nature of the problem in the above sub sectors of agriculture.

PROJECT LOCATION:

SEDOP is working Rampal and Mongla Upazila under Bagherhat District and Fultala upazila under Khulna District. Specially Mongla and Rampal is under saline prone area.





Mongla and Rampal

• Under Bagerhat District



Fultala

• Under Khulna District







IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGIES

This project was implemented by involving few partners NGO, who have long/short experiences on coastal area development where SEDOP acts as one of them. The represent of farmers will be engaged directly to implement these project interventions where SEDOP and IRRI will facilitate the whole process. This approach will be applied in the proposed area. Project implementations were undertaken following three participatory steps, namely:

- ❑ Preparing farmers communities and government officials;
- ❑ Preparing a farmers cultivation procedure database; and,
- ❑ Community agricultural development planning.

By encouraging agricultural and community farmers and local development to participate in the analysis of problems, assess the capacity of the community, collaborate to formulate a plan for agricultural development and technology transfer in response to community needs. SEDOP will provide support during the planning process. Three plans will be formulated, namely:

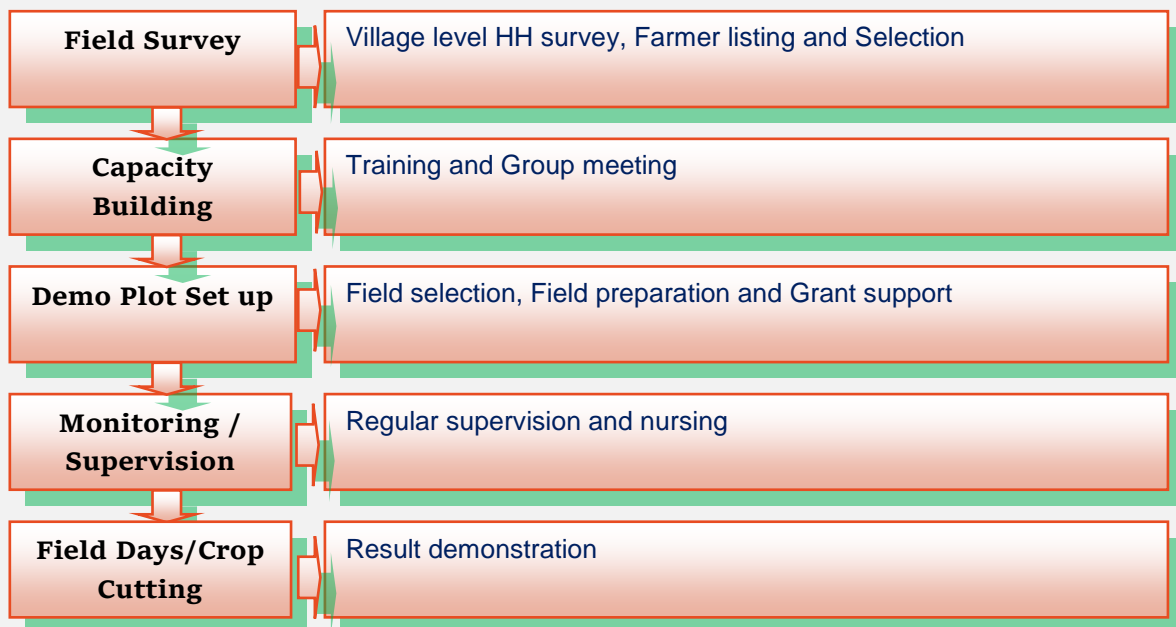
- ❑ Agricultural development and technology transfer plan for the beneficiaries
- ❑ Natural resources and community environmental management plan that can promote sustainable development and utilization of resource; and
- ❑ Agricultural investment plan to support the agricultural business development for ensuring the food security and livelihood

The project is using a community participatory approach to work with the farmers and is emphasizing on mobilization of the community members into formal organizations. This is being done based on SEDOP previous experience in Bangladesh in similar research into development oriented project. Based on such experiences, it is firmly believed that community action is very useful in helping the farmers to learn about technologies and in making decisions to try, adapt and adopt (or not to adopt) a technology. Group farmers have received effective

training on various organizational aspects so that they can survive and manage themselves beyond the project period. The group members are sharing training learning on different technologies in the group meeting, they also decide on implementing

demonstrations based on community decisions. Such actions are enhancing community ownership of demonstrations.

The different activities of the project are being facilitated and implemented by local NGO partners in south west coastal districts across Bangladesh. Marginal and small farmers are project beneficiaries. The different project interventions especially the process of technology transfer and related activities are channeled through the farmer's.



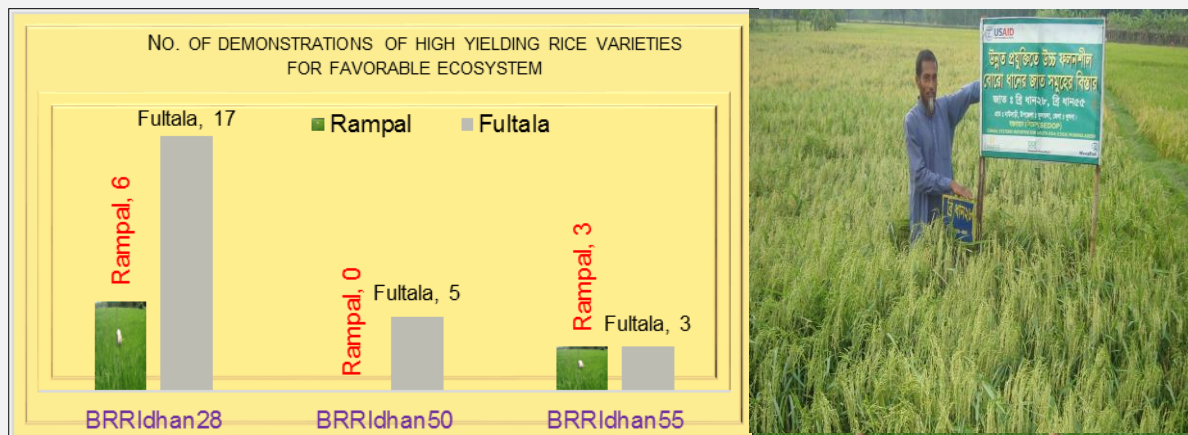
The project is supporting the activities through supply of various inputs as well as seeds, fertilizers, etc. The process of technology transfer is being facilitated by way of establishing different demonstrations in terms of different types of technologies and varieties of crops. The resource farmers are strategically chosen and who will be technically and practically developed during the project. Besides, the resource farmer is also having previous experience on improved agricultural technology and management.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES

There are many types of demonstration established in Boro season and its description are bellows---

COMMUNITY-BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF HIGH YIELDING RICE VARIETIES FOR FAVORABLE ECOSYSTEM :

In favourable ecosystem there are 34 demonstrations established in Rampal under Bagerhat and Fultala under Khulna district. Total 21 demonstrations of BRRIdhan28, 5 demonstrations of BRRIdhan50 and 6 demonstrations of BRRIdhan55 established among those two upazila. But BRRIdhan50 only established in Fultala upazila under Khulna district.



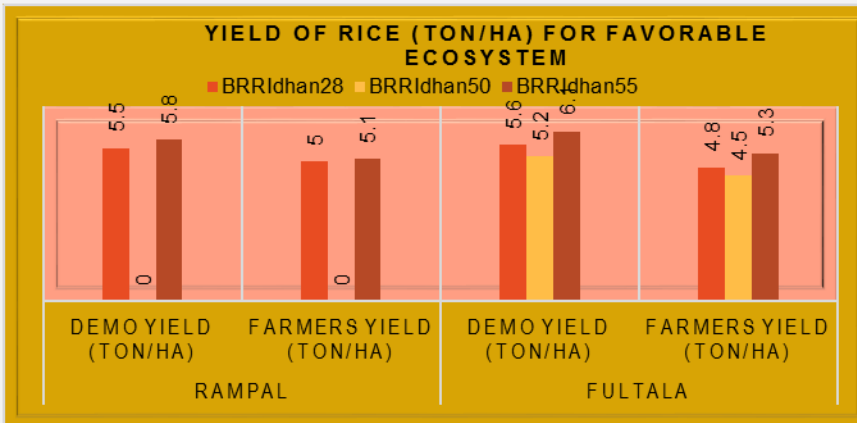
In favourable ecosystem, the highest number of BRRIdhan28 demonstrations established in fultala upazila under Khulna district due to fultala is non saline zone. In favorable condition demo shows highest yield. In Boro season salinity level increased day by day. For that reason farmers chose this kinds of rice variety. Which criteria were followed under the favorable condition that were bellows--

- Varieties: BRRIdhan28, BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55
- Khulna (non-saline soils)
- Farmers' number: 5 - 6 per site (adjacent field)
- Plot size: About 33 decimal (1335 m²) per farmer.
- Date of sowing: November 1 – 15 for BRRIdhan29 and November 16 – 30 for BRRIdhan28
- Seedling age: 30 – 45 days.

In Boro season which doses of fertilizer used that were bellows—

- Fertilizer management: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potash at the rate of 150, 10 and 50 kg/ha, respectively.
- Data collection:
 - Grain yield (after sun dry) from the demo fields
 - Grain yield (after sun dry) from 5 adjacent farmers' fields
 - Number of farmers express interest to practice the demo material in the next year (collected from FD)

In favourable ecosystem BRRIdhan55 shows the highest yield at Rampal than the

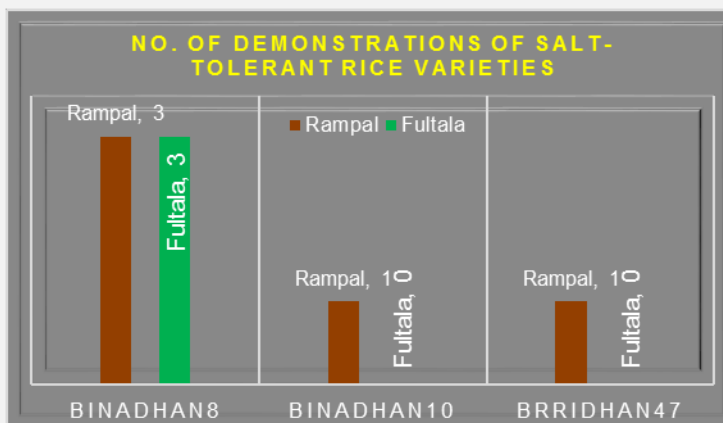


Fultola. Side by side BRRIdhan50 were not demonstrated at Rampal. Demo yield is more than the farmers yield due to the lack of knowledge of

cultivation techniques.

COMMUNITY-BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF SALT-TOLERANT RICE

VARIETIES : Salinity is our major problem in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. In boro season



We have selected three types of varieties which is saline tolerant varieties such as BRRIdhan47, BINAdhan10 and BINAdhan8. Rampal is saline prone area so most of the demonstrations established at there and also each number of BINAdhan10 and BRRIdhan47. In Boro season salinity increases day by day Bangladesh, has a very flat and low topography except in the northeast and southeast region of which about 10% of the country is hardly 1m above the mean sea level and one third is under tidal excursions. It has 710 km long coastline running parallel to the Bay of Bengal.

In saline ecosystem at Boro season which criteria follows that are bellows--

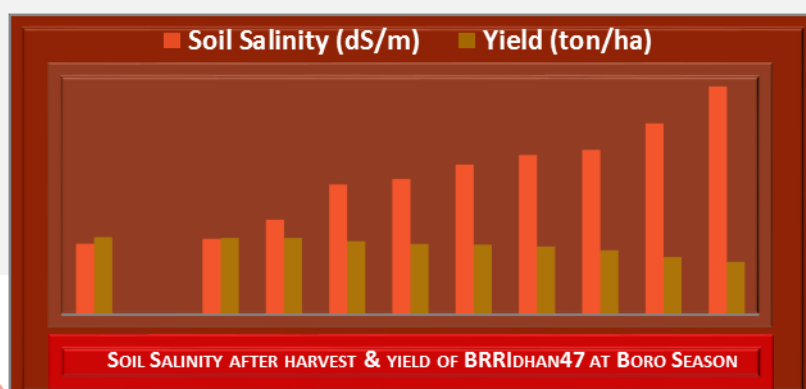
- Varieties: BRRIdhan47, BINAdhan10 and BINAdhan8
- Location: Bagerhat and Khulna (saline soils)
- Farmers' number: 5 - 6 per site (adjacent field)
- Plot size: About 33 decimal (1335 m²) per farmer.
- Date of sowing: November 16 – 30
- Seedling age: 30 – 45 days



Fertilizers used in saline ecosystem in Boro season---

- Fertilizer management: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potash at the rate of 150, 10 and 25 kg/ha, respectively.
- Data collection:
 - ⊕ Grain yield (after sun dry) from the demo fields
 - ⊕ Grain yield (after sun dry) from 5 adjacent farmers' fields
 - ⊕ Number of farmers express interest to practice the demo material in the next year (collected from FD)

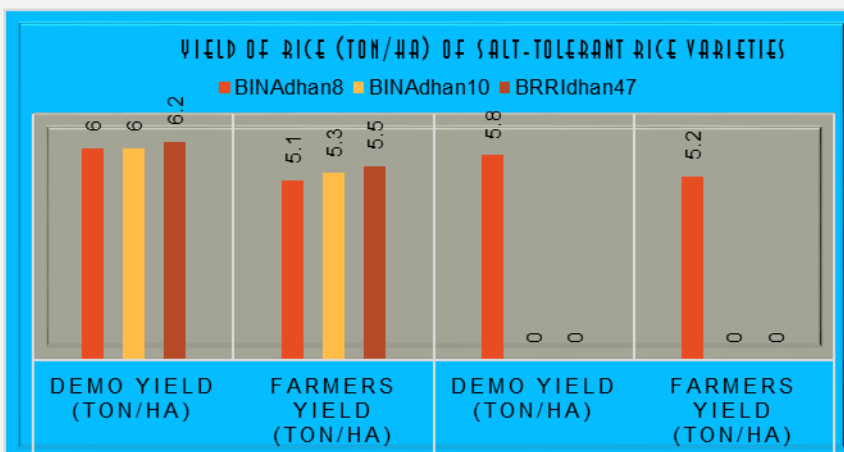
Five physiographic units covered the entire coastal area namely Ganges River Floodplain, Ganges Tidal Floodplain, Young Meghna Estuarine Floodplain, Chittagong Coastal Tidal Floodplain & Peat Basins. The Sundarbns



Mangrove Forests belongs to Ganges Tidal Floodplain. Among all the units mentioned, Ganges Tidal Floodplains constitutes about 49% of the coastal area. The tidal land on the Chittagong Coastal Plain including the Chittagong coastal floodplain and the Matamuhuri tidal floodplain occupy less than 6%, Estuarine Floodplain occupy about 18% of the total coastal area. The cropping intensity of the coastal areas of Bangladesh is about 133%, (BBS-1992). SEDOP has been implementing the CSISA project at Coastal belt of the country extended 2 districts of Bangladesh.

As SEDOP work in the coastal belt of the country try to introduce new modern variety of crops mainly Boro rice in the rabi season, salinity is a major constraints to perform this activity. In the Boro season SEDOP had a program of 8 demonstrations of three varieties HYV rice crops (BRRIdhan47, BINAdhan8 and BINAdhan10) in 2 upazila of the coastal area. Salinity data is being recorded for each of the demo plots, which will provide a strategic guideline regarding crop variety selection for that locality.

In above findings where salinity level is high there production level is low. It is prove that salinity decreases the yield performance of crops production. In Rampal upazila shows the above graphically yield trend after harvesting of BRRIdhan47.

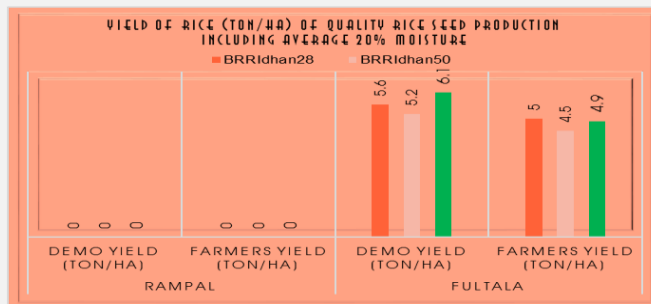
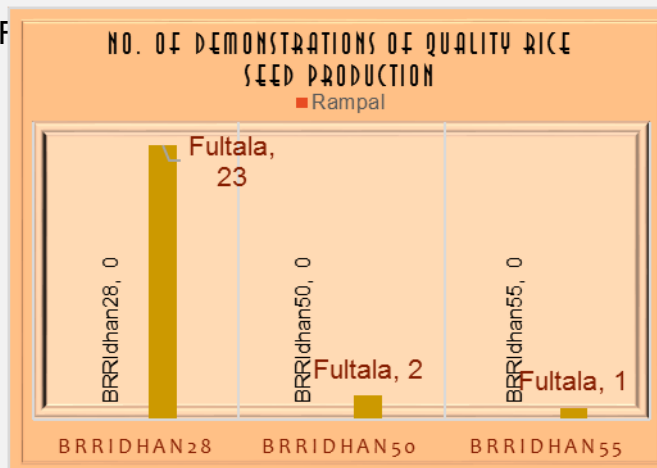


In saline ecosystem there are three types of saline tolerant varieties such as BINAdhan8, BINAdhan10 and BRRIdhan47 were demonstrated in two

upazila. Rampal is more saline affected area than the Fultal upazila. In those area BRRIdhan47 shows the highest yield than the others variety and in farmers practices BINAdhan8 shows the lowest yield than the others variety.

COMMUNITY BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF QUALITY RICE SEED PRODUCTION :

In Boro season for the quality seed production BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55 were introducing in this area. Rampal is not favourable condition to produce the quality seed. Total 26 numbers of demonstration established in



In boro season BRRIdhan55 shows the highest yield than the BRRIdhan28 and BRRIdhan50. The lowest demo yield is higher than the farmers yield. Side by

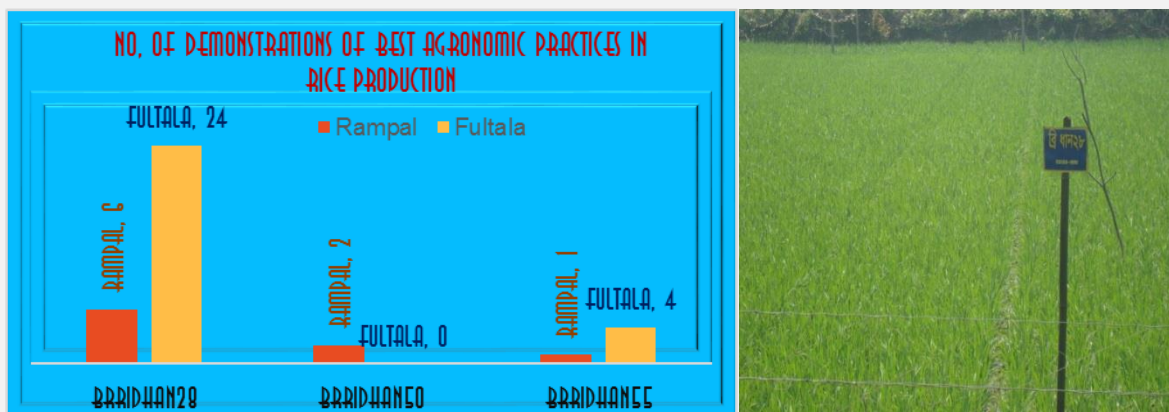
side farmers have got the highest yield from BRRIdhan28 with 20% moisture. All times Demo would be highest yield due to intensive care. Farmers practice is traditional cultivation. SEDOP Collect Breeder/Foundation seeds from BRR/BADC office by the concern of IRRI. Rice seed production procedures are as bellows-

- ☒ Land Selection for demo establishment
- ☒ Seed soaking
- ☒ Preparing seed beds
- ☒ Seed sowing



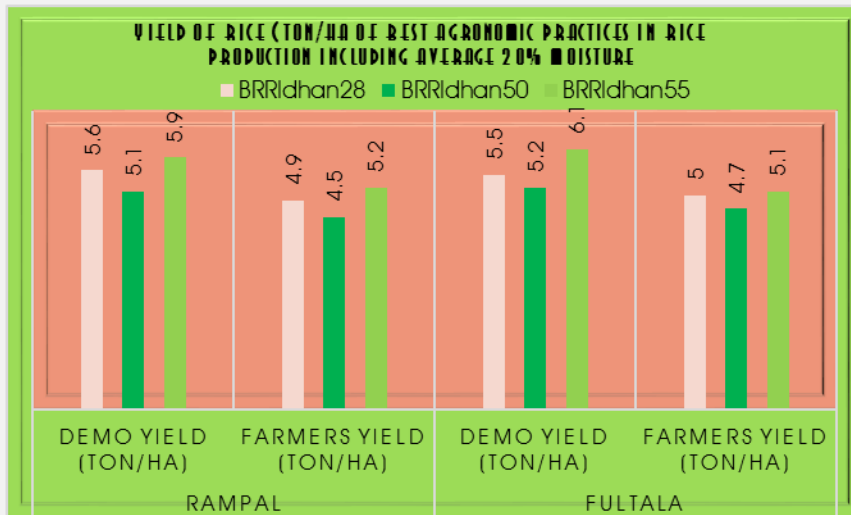
- ✦ Transplanting
- ✦ Irrigation Management in drought condition
- ✦ Fertility Management by the fertilizers application
- ✦ Pests and Diseases Management by the Pesticide application
- ✦ Seed production plot 3 or 4 times rouged to ensure purity or quality
- ✦ The plots are kept clear from weeds of weeding and used tree branches for parsing
- ✦ Harvesting or crop cutting by the arrangement of field day
- ✦ Seed preservation by the application of modern technologies

COMMUNITY-BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF BEST AGRONOMIC PRACTICES IN RICE PRODUCTION (QUALITY SEED, OPTIMUM TIME OF PLANTING, IMPROVED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT)



In boro season community based demonstrations of best agronomic practices in rice production there are three types of rice such as BRRIdhan28, BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55 demonstrated in Fultala and Rampal Upazila. Total 37 demonstrations were established. The highest 24 demonstrations of BRRIdhan28 established in Fultal upazila. In best practices there are some criteria selected such as to ensure quality seed, optimum time of planting date and improve nutrient management etc.

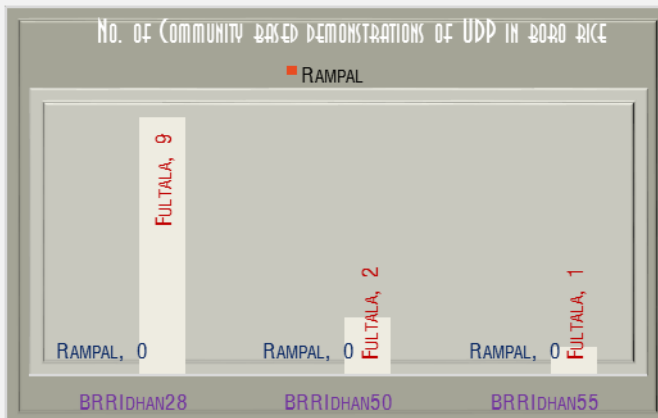
For best agronomic practices we selected three types of rice such as



BRRIdhan28, BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55. BRRIdhan55 shows the highest yield at Fultala upazila total 37 demonstrations established in those area. BRRIdhan55 shows highest yield

than the others varieties. Farmers have got the highest yield which is the lowest yield of demo practices.

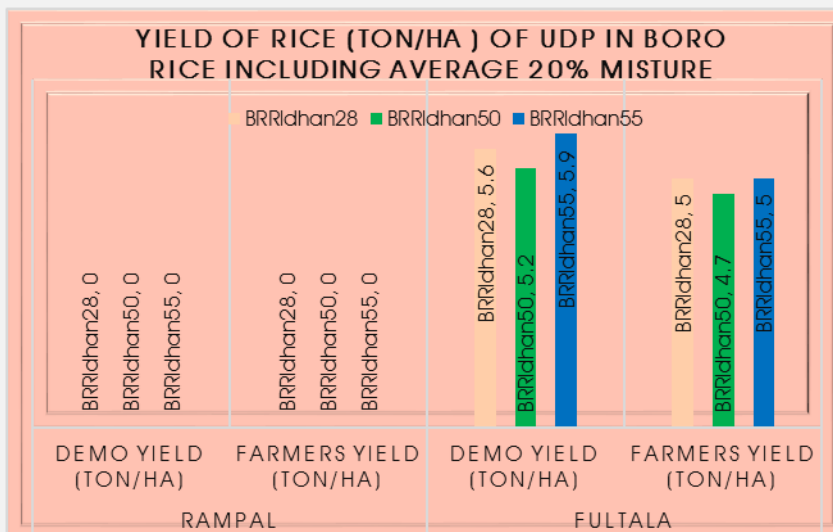
COMMUNITY BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF UDP IN BORO RICE:



There are 13 demonstrations established for UDP experiment. All demonstrations were established at Fultala upazila. BRRIdhan28 shows the maximum number of demonstration. Which criteria selected for UDP demonstration that are bellows--

- ✦ Variety: BRRIdhan28, BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55
- ✦ Seed: Farmers' seeds
- ✦ Location: Bagerhat, Khulna
- ✦ Farmers' number: 5 - 6 (in adjacent field)
- ✦ Plot size: About 1335 m² per farmer.
- ✦ Date of sowing: Farmers' preferred dates

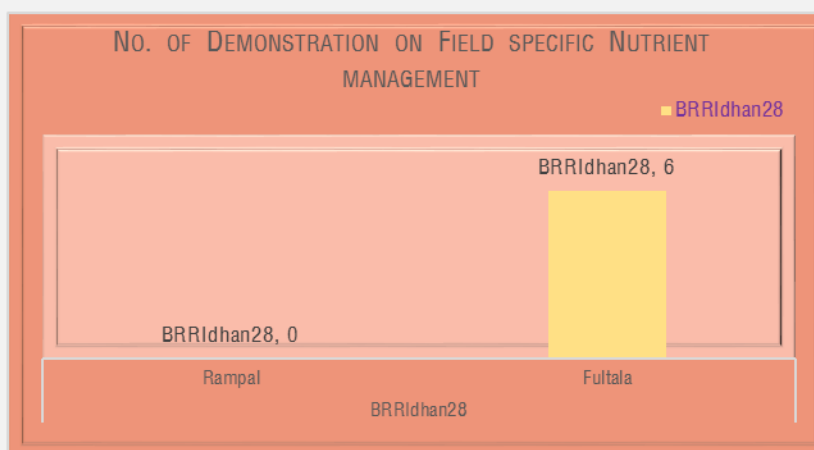
- ✚ Seedling age: Farmers' choice
- ✚ Fertilizer management: Farmers' practice in case of phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and zinc.
- ✚ Urea will be applied through deep placement of guti urea after 10 – 12 days of transplanting.
- ✚ Water management: Farmers' practice
- ✚ Data collection:
 - Grain yield (after sun dry) from the demo fields
 - Grain yield (after sun dry) from 5 adjacent farmers' fields
 - Number of farmers express interest to practice the demo material in the next year (collected from FD)



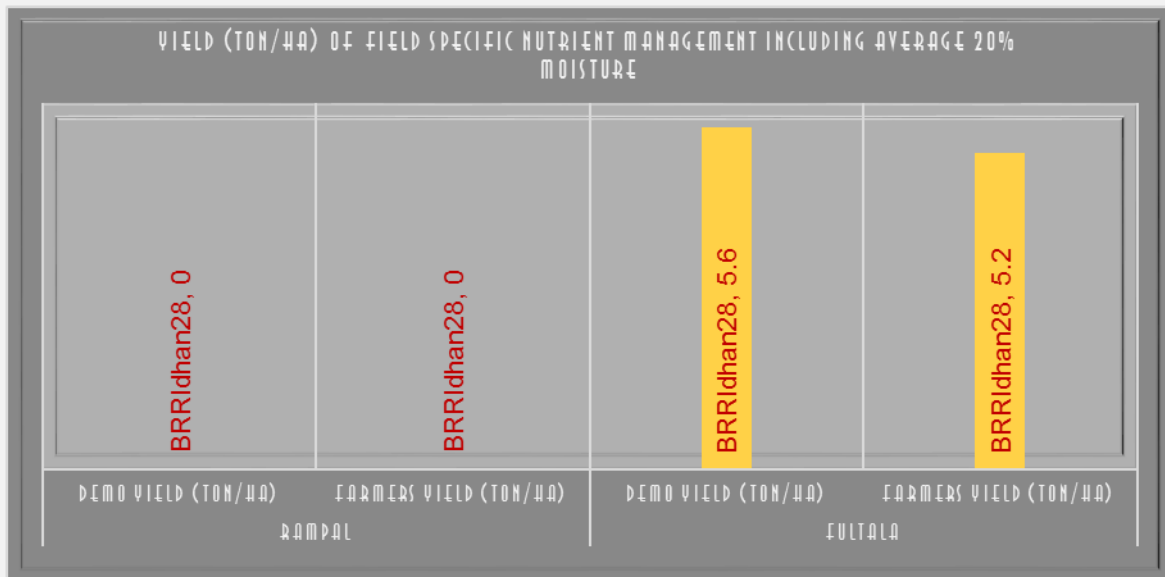
In boro season maximum yield shows BRRIdhan55 and the lowest yield shows BRRIdhan50. The lowest yield of UDP experiment is higher than the farmers practices. All

yield calculation including more than 20% moisture.

FIELD SPECIFIC NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT



In boro season there were 6 number of demonstrations established at Fultala upazila.



In nutrient management BRRIdhan28 shows yield 5.6 Ton/Ha including 20%field moisture.

TRAINING Training is very important for implementing any program. Beneficiaries under this project are poor and illiterate .They was not aware about the modern technologies of farming especially in the salt affected area,which is a problematic area for cultivating



crops. Sweet water for irrigation is insufficient, salt tolerant crop varieties are recently being made available to them. Soil and fertility management is a big issue in this locality. Soil sample test based fertilizer recommendation card have been prepared and supplied to the farmers. Farmers need technical training. Training programs on different applied topics have been organized for the staff and beneficiaries. Training curriculum and schedules have been developed. During this implementing time which kinds of training conduct that are bellows.

■ **COMMUNITY BASED DEMONSTRATIONS OF PROPER SEED STORAGE TECHNIQUES (50% FEMALE)**

There are 192 farmers have got this training.50% female farmers participated this training.192 farmers trained by the six batches

■ **TRAINING ON RICE CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES AND ITS PRESERVATION**



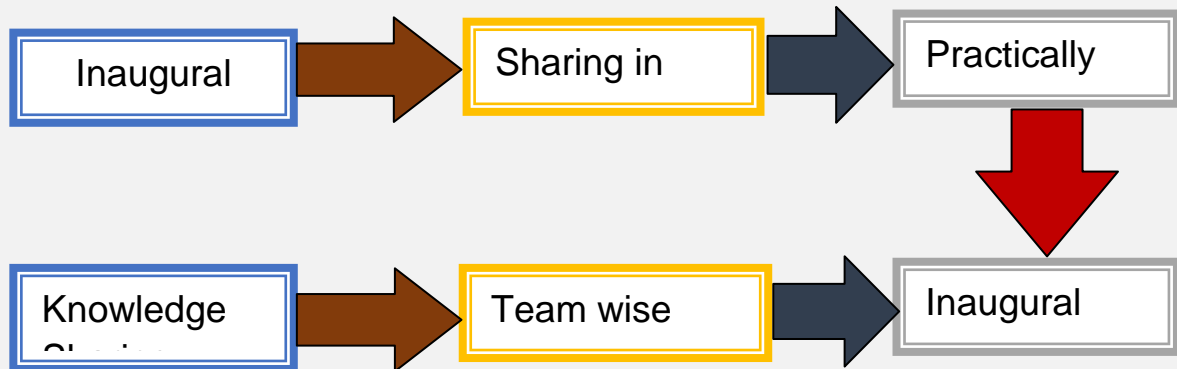
SEDOP organized training on rice production for introducing the new variety. Training organized in two areas such as Rampal under Bagerhat and Fultala under Khulna district by the six batches. In each batch consists of 30 farmers.

Overall facilitated the training by the Agricultural Officer, Assistant Agricultural Extension Officer and our employee. Training organized through the schedule and curriculum.

METHODOLOGY OF TRAINING:

SEDOP facilitated to form groups / batches among the farmers. Before starting training, discussion meetings were arranged with the farmers in their villages about the training. Training started every day at 09:00 am and ended at 05:00 pm including one hour lunch and praying time. Two resources persons were hired those who have well expertise on Rice cultivation techniques. Half of the day of each session runs by organizational resource person and rest of the time runs by the govt. officials.

TRAINING FLOW CHART:



A well informative, precise and understandable training materials was made by the technical coordinator. Printed note pad with enough numbering of pages and pen were also given to them for keeping note of necessary information. Snacks and lunch were properly arranged for all the participants.



EVALUATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME:

More than 95% participants registered their name on scheduled time. Enough pre-discussion about the training with farmers encouraged to motivate them. Almost all the participants made mainly one comment about the training. They said that they never received this type of training and this training was essential for rice cultivation techniques.

IMPACT OF TRAINING:

- ✚ It facilitated to increase confidence among farmers for rice cultivation and marketing.
- ✚ Agricultural officers, and relevant NGOs representatives attended in the training that facilitated to build a linkage with farmers. In future farmers can use the opportunities to build the relationship.
- ✚ Effective need base well training assisted to build relationship between to SEDOP and contact farmers.
- ✚ Various categories of farmers created an opportunity of sharing knowledge various aspects of rice cultivation procedures.

Traditional and marginalized farmers have received training on BRRIdhan47 and BINAdhan8 and others rice production technology. In this session farmers has oriented about the following subjects

- ✦ land preparation,
- ✦ seedling process,
- ✦ water management,
- ✦ pest management,
- ✦ harvesting and
- ✦ seed processing and storage Manag



This type of training was very much effective in disseminating rice farming technology.

FIELD DAY We have organized 2 field day in the time of crop cutting. There are



many elite persons such as Agricultural Officer, Assistant Agricultural Officer, Chairman, UP members and few honourable personnel were present there. The crop cutting area were three sites each site is one square meter.

Finally we were weighting the seeds with field moisture then we calculate the yield and converted it into Ton/Ha. After crop cutting when we getting the results then we arrange a discussion meeting on this rice crop. Most of the people agree to cultivate by the following modern cultivation techniques. Farmers knows “good seed good yield” by this time Extension officer committed to ensure the good seed.



EXPOSURE VISIT

Exposure visit means technology sharing each others. Technology Transfer also called Transfer of Technology (TOT) and Technology Commercialization, is the process of skill transferring, knowledge, technologies, methods of manufacturing, samples of manufacturing and facilities among governments or universities and other institutions to ensure that scientific and technological developments are accessible to a wider range of users who can then further develop and exploit the technology into new products, processes, applications, materials or services. It is closely related to knowledge transfer.



Many companies, technical institution and governmental organizations now have an Office of Technology Transfer (TTO, also known as "Tech Transfer") dedicated to identifying research which has potential commercial interest and strategies for how to exploit it. For instance, a research result may be of scientific and commercial interest, but patents are normally only issued for practical processes, and so someone not necessarily the researchers must come up with a specific practical process. The process to commercially exploit research varies widely.



The process of agricultural development will be modified to allow local administration organizations, farmers, cooperatives, farmers groups, and farmer institutions to participate in sustainable agricultural development, thus ensuring an integrated response to community needs.



CASE STUDY

SUCCESS OF MONIRA KHATUN

Name: Monira Khatun; Age: 19 years

Father: Late Khokon Kha; Village: Baniapukur;

Upazila: Fultala; District: Khulna

Late Khokon kha has 5 children and Monira is the 2nd among them. His economic condition is not so good and his principal occupation is agriculture. Though he was known as a good farmer in the village, he had to live in hardship.



In 2012-13, SEDOP selected Monira as one of the farmers for CSISA project intervention. He actively participated in the

training session. After training, seed of BRRIdhan28 was distributed among the selected farmers. Monira Khatun prepared the seed bed using modern technique and prepared the paddy field also. SEDOP selected for UDP application in Monira's field. After 35 days, he transplanted rice in the main field in such a way he used parsing. He regularly monitored the field regularly. SEDOP also monitored the rice field regularly. She has only 35 decimal land. The production of BRRIdhan28 was very good and it was much better than the outside farmers production. By this UDP experiment she has got more yield than the previous year. She produced 920 kg rice in 35 decimal lands where previously she got 800 kgs.



She sold her seed in much higher rate than the market price. She has preserved some seed for her use also in the next season. She made a good profit from the production. Finally she expressed her thanks to CSISA and SEDOP for providing her the opportunity and hopes that these types of interventions will be continued. I hope, SEDOP all the best.

Lesson Learnt and Recommendation:

For adoption of rice production service is essential. Among the project period some service has provided among the farmers

- Selection of the marginal farmers and estimate their costing of production were important the technology transfer among the farmers community
- Farmers have aware about the technology through training as well as field days observation. Thus field days can be the effective tools for such technology transfer.
- Farmers have learned about the land preparation, applying fertilization and pest controlling.
- Regular routine maintenance in every step and regular follow-up with proper nursing of essential such technologies transfer.
- Regular monitoring of the farmers of demo plots and advises them how to develop and manage of Pest, Manure, weeding etc.
- More saline tolerant variety introduced
- Dam/Khal are re-excavation for sweet water source
- Short duration rice plant will be introduced in coastal area due to shortage of sweet water

CONCLUSION

In this saline and disaster prone area we should keep the saline tolerant rice variety. We should follow some management issues for growing the variety. Always maintain the technology and wider range of the production will mitigate the pest affectation. Finally BRRIdhan47 and BINAdhan8 and also BRRIdhan50 and BRRIdhan55 will be introduce as a new variey in the coastal region of Bangladesh among the marginal farmers.

**IRRI BANGLADESH OFFICE
RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF
A/c. No: 120.151.1790
As on 30 April 2013**

Description	Amount Taka	Amount Taka
a) Balance from previous month		0.00
b) Add: Cash receipts during this month		319,882.00
c) Total (a+b) Cash available this month		319,882.00
d) Less: Total Cash Payment this month		265,317.00
Net Cash Balance this account (c-d):		54,565.00

RECONCILIATION OF CASH BALANCE W/ BANK

Balance as per our book as on 30 April'13 54,565.00

ADD: Cheque issued but not yet presented the bank

<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	
	Total add Taka	0.00

LESS: Cash received but not yet credited by bank

<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	
	Total less Taka	0.00

Net CASH BALANCE during this month (As per bank statement): **54,565.00**

PREPARED & CHECKED BY	CERTIFIED & CORRECTED BY	APPROVED BY
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ANNEX:

**SEDOP
CSISA-IRRI Project
Khulna Hub
Half Yearly Report 2013**

SL	Activities	Target				Achivment			
		Fultola	Rampal	Mongla	Total	Fultola	Rampal	Mongla	Total
1	Community-based demonstrations of high yielding rice varieties for favorable ecosystem	20	20	10	50	25	9	-	34
2	Community-based demonstrations of salt-tolerant rice varieties	5	10	-	15	3	5	-	08
3	Community based demonstrations of quality rice seed production	5	-	-	05	26	-	-	26
4	Community-based demonstrations of best agronomic practices in rice production (quality seed, optimum time of planting, improved nutrient management)	30	-	-	30	28	9	-	37
5	Community based demonstrations of proper seed storage techniques (50% female)	-	-	-	100	120	72	-	192
6	Community based demonstrations of UDP in boro rice	10	-	-	10	12	-	-	12
7	Field specific Nutrient management	110	-	-	110	06	-	-	06
8	Community-based demonstrations to increase system productivity by introducing short duration rice and non-rice varieties and or relay cropping (Rice- mustard –rice)	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
9	Farmers to receive training for the cultivation of rice and other crops as well as quality rice seed production.	-	-	-	500	148	30	-	178
10	Field days and exposure visit .	-	-	-	900	383	106	-	489



Plan For the next quarter

a	SL	Activities (Demonstration)	Area	Total
	01	Farmers Group Discussion (FGD)	Naudari, Fultola	56
	02	Seed Distribution on Aus- 2013	Naudari, Fultola	71
b	SL	Activities (Trail)	Area	Total
	1	Seed Distribution on Aus- 2013	Naudari , Fultola	06
	2	Nutrient Management Trail	Naudari , Fultola	06
	3	UDP Trail	Naudari , Fultola	06
	4	Varietal Trail	Naudari , Fultola	06

Annex 2 : Attach another Financial Report

