



**Impact Evaluation  
of  
Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal  
Component) 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision**

Conducted by  
Evaluation Sector  
Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)  
Ministry of Planning  
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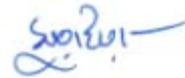
## **FOREWORD**

The Project “Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component) 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision” was evaluated by the Evaluation Sector, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation (IMED), Ministry of Planning. The project was implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock during July, 2007 to June, 2013 to improve and sustainable productivity of and returns from fisheries and livestock system of resource-poor household.

The Evaluation Sector, IMED has conducted the impact evaluation on this project through its own in-house officers along with assistance from a Consultant hired for four months for completion of this report. The outcomes of the evaluation depicted that the project has succeeded in achieving its objectives for sustainable development of the resource-poor people and has great achievement in the formation of Community based Organization (CBO) and Farmer Field School (FFS) as per target set out in the DPP. The findings of evaluation also showed that the project has significant positive impact on increasing livelihood status, improving technical knowledge of farmers, fisheries and livestock production, poverty alleviation, self employment and women participation.

I, sincerely congratulate individual consultant Professor Dr. Sultan Mahmud for conducting the study and successfully preparing a good report in time. I also thank Ms Salma Mahmud, Director General (Evaluation Sector) along with her colleagues for providing guidance and supervisory supports to the consultant. I would also like to appreciate the members of Technical and Steering Committees for their technical supports and guidance.

It would be my immense satisfaction if the lesson learnt from the evaluation becomes useful to the Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock Services and other associated stakeholders of development partners who are working in the field of Fisheries and Livestock.



(Suraiya Begum ndc)  
Secretary  
IMED, Ministry of Planning

## PREFACE

The Evaluation Sector, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Ministry of Planning has assigned individual consultant Prof. Dr. Sultan Mahmud to evaluate the project "Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component) 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision" executed by Department of Fisheries under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock from July, 2007 to June, 2013. The major target group of the project was resource-poor households and major components of the project were integrated farmers field schools, CBO formation and development, linkage and support to private sector, capacity building, input and supply, purchase/ procurement, construction works, research, monitoring and evaluation. The total estimated budget of the project was BDT 12430.43 lakh but actual expenditure was BDT 11507.38 lakh and were financed by the donor agency DANIDA and Bangladesh Government.

The impact study reviewed the progress of implementation and compliance of the project. The findings of the evaluation concluded that the project was successful as it achieved its major objectives and upgraded the socio-economic condition of the resource-poor households in term of income generating activities and improved linkage between farmers and private enterprise through CBOs.

The outputs of the study were reviewed and approved by the Technical and Steering Committees at different stages. The final outcome and findings were presented in a national workshop organized by the Evaluation Sector, IMED. The national workshop was attended by the concerned officials representing different agencies and the outcomes were appreciated.

I would like to thank the consultant Prof. Dr. Sultan Mahmud for conducting the study and preparing the useful report in time. I also express my thanks to all concerned officials and staff of the Evaluation Sector for providing necessary support and cooperation to the study team. My thanks are also to the concerned officials of the Department of Fisheries who provided supports to the Evaluation Sector as well as to the consultant in completing the study satisfactorily. My thanks and profound gratitude is also to all members of the Technical and Steering Committee, especially to the Secretary, IMED for providing useful advice and guidance.

I believe that the lesson and the recommendation of the study will be useful to all concerned involved in fisheries and livestock development, research and extension.



**Salma Mahmud**  
Director General  
Evaluation Sector, IMED  
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## **Abbreviation**

AFO	Assistant Fisheries Officer
ASPS II	Agricultural sector Programme Support II
CBM	Community Based Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DCIs	Data Collection Instruments
DG	Director General
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DPP	Development Project Proforma
FFSs	Farmers Field Schools
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FSs	Field Schools
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
KII	Key Informant Interview
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PCR	Project Completion Report
PP	Project Proposal
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDPP	Revised Development Project Proforma
RFLDC	Regional fisheries and Livestock Development Component
RFLD (BC)	Regional fisheries and Livestock Development (Barishal Component)
SUFO	Senior Upazila Fisheries Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
Ups	Union Parishads
UFO	Upazila Fisheries Officer
ULO	Upazilla Livestock Officer
VS	Veterinary Surgeon

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## **Executive Summary**

The Regional fisheries and Livestock Development Component (RFLDC) was based on the national Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2005 and the Strategy for Development Cooperation between Bangladesh and Denmark, agreed upon in 2005. The component directly contributed to the targets in the PRS relating to poverty reduction through agriculture, fisheries and livestock. The primary target was resource poor rural households, fishers and livestock rearers, including the functionally landless and small-scale farmers engaged in or with potentials for livestock rearing, fisheries management and homestead gardening.

### **Project objectives**

- i. Effective support to resource-poor households through decentralized, integrated and demand-driven fisheries and livestock extension services;
- ii. Formation of Community Based Organization (CBO) and farmers' associations and enabled to successfully communicative their demands to local private and public service providers;
- iii. Linkages with the private sector improved to enable farmers to access quality inputs and markets;
- iv. Local government institutions in component areas enabled to address the expressed demands of the local community in relation to the areas of fisheries and livestock development; and
- v. Implementation of fisheries and livestock community based management in selected closed, semi-closed water bodies or khas and / or community land/resources.

### **Objectives of the Assignment**

- i. To examine whether the project activities were implemented/achieved as targeted in the DPP and reasons for deviation, if any;
- ii. To observe and comment on the present functional status of major activities/outputs in the areas sampled for survey;
- iii. To examine whether the procurement process (Invitation of tender, evaluation of tender, approval procedures, contract awards etc) of the packages (goods, works and services) under this project was done following Public Procurement Rules (PPRs)/donor's procurement guidelines;
- iv. To assess the impact of training, certification and traceability system in improving the efficiency of CBOs and farmers' association in getting access to quality inputs and markets;
- v. To assess impact of extension services in terms of skill development of fishers and livestock farmers;
- vi. To examine whether CBOs and farmers associations are still working as per its objectives;
- vii. To assess the extent of support to resource-poor households through decentralized, integrated and demand-driven fisheries and livestock extension services;
- viii. To assess the impact of fisheries and livestock management activities in terms of increasing volume of production, productivity, profitability, income generation, employment opportunities especially of poor rural women and standard of living as well;
- ix. To identify the strengths, weaknesses with respect to design and concept of the project and other related aspects of the project activities as well; and
- x. To provide recommendations for more improved, integrated and sustainable functioning of fisheries and community based management in closed and semi-closed water bodies or community lands/resources and identification of best practices for more effective management of similar other Jalmahal, water bodies and khas lands of the country.

## Methodology

**Design of the Study and Data Collection:** The methodology for impact evaluation study comprises both quantitative and qualitative phases. For quantitative analysis, the 744 (Table 2.1) sample size was determined using systematic approach from the project area and 362 (Table 2.2) respondents from non-project area in order to see any difference between two groups. The participants from both the project and control area filled in a set of pre-designed questionnaire encompassing issues to gather information to assess impacts of different activities of the project.

For qualitative analysis 12 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in 12 Upazilas of the project area, 26 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) among the personnel from DoF and DLS under district and upazila levels, and physical observation to verify implementation and functional status of major activities of the project area were carried out. The IMED recruited 12 enumerators and 1 supervisor for data collection. An intensive training was provided to the field staffs on questionnaire in order to ensure quality data.

**Data Management, Processing and Analysis:** The data management comprised the activities: (a) registration of data/data input, (b) data processing, and (c) report preparation. Triangulation was done by cross checking of data/information from different categories through different methods (Interview Schedules, FGDs, KIIs etc.)

## Major Findings of the Evaluation Study

**Implementation Area of RFLDC (BC) Project:** RFLDC (BC) project has implemented in 24 upazilas in six administrative districts under Barisal Division.

**Procurement Methods:** Procurements were accomplished by the Project Management of RFLDC following PPR 2008 and DANIDA procurement rules. No problem was encountered in procurement during the project period.

**Construction and Functional Status of Fish Hatchery:** Four small and medium carp hatcheries and three prawn hatcheries were established by the private sector with the technical support of RFLDC (BC) project. Fish hatcheries were found in working condition and production has been increased after receiving technical support from the project. The prawn hatcheries had been stopped just immediate after establishment due to mortality problem of post larvae.

**Construction and Functional Status of Poultry Hatchery:** One poultry hatchery building was constructed by RFLDC (BC) project during 2011-12 at Amanatgonj, Barisal and the operation of the hatchery has been started in 2012-13. The capacity of production in hatchery has increased. Although the hatchery was found in reasonably good condition with cold storage facilities but having few technical difficulties during its operation. The problems were encountered as frequent change in magnetic conductivity and difficulties in maintaining temperature of incubator.

**Construction and Functional Status of DFO Office:** Construction of two office buildings for the District Fisheries Officers of Jhalokathi and Barguna had completed. Overall workmanship of the building was reported as good.

**Household Size of Beneficiaries:** The household sizes of the respondents were ranged from 2 to 15 and were classified into three categories (small, medium and large). It is revealed that

maximum number of farmers (71%) belongs to the medium size household category having family members 4-6 in comparison to 16% and 13% respondents belongs to small and large family household size having family member 3 and 7 or more respectively. It is important to note that in Bangladesh mostly the medium and large size household families spare more time to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) than other household size in order to improve their economic condition.

**Impact of Training on Fish Culture for Beneficiaries:** More than 70% of the respondents received training on different aspects of fish culture such as pond preparation, application of lime and fertilizers, stocking of fry, method of feeding, maintenance of ponds, fish harvesting and marketing was offered by the project. The application of such skill and knowledge gained from the training has been reflected in the incremental fish production within the project area.

**Increased Fish Production of Beneficiaries:** About 70% of the respondents in the RFLDC project area showed their positive response in favor of increased fish production. According to the Project Completion Report (PCR) a total of 85910 MT additional fish was produced during the project period in the project implementation area. The study also revealed that the cause of fish production increment lies on the initiatives such as awareness building (64.52%), proper aquaculture practice (69.89%), aquaculture training (72.58%) and Technology transfer (52.02%) taken by the RFLDC project.

**Storage, Preserving and Processing Facility for the Produced Goods:** More than 80% respondents mentioned about unavailability of any storage, preserving and/or processing facilities in the project area which would have negative impact on quality and values of products and, hence ultimately on production.

**Impact of Linkage between Producers and Private Entrepreneurship:** More than 80% respondents reported that the supply of inputs like fertilizers (91.80%), lime (89.52%), mustard oil cake (85.62%), feed (83.60%), seed (83.33%) and medicine (85.35%) has increased than before project time. Similar scenario was also found in case of poultry rearing where more than 80% beneficiaries reported in flavor of increased inputs supply such as chickling (90.32 %), poultry feed (85.35 %) and medicine (86.83 %) than before project time. The data stipulated in the above table does have a clear indication of improvement of input supply which would have definite impact on fish production in the project area.

### **Major Findings from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informants Interview (KII)**

**Assistance from RFLDC (BC) Project and its Impact:** The participants of FGDs received assistance in the form of training (50%) on aquaculture, poultry and dairy and vegetable production, inputs (72 %), consultancy/advocacy services (72%), credit support (35%) and agribusiness development (27%) from RFLDC (BC) project. The participants of FGDs and KIIs reported that their technical proficiency, awareness, skills and knowledge on productivity have increased due to support from the project and hence impacted on economic solvency of beneficiaries than before.

**Impact on employment generation and poverty reduction:** The RFLDC project has taken different initiatives to generate employment at households, enterprise and farm level. The project arranged training on aquaculture, poultry rearing and vegetable production to the CBO members to make them self sufficient. Self-employment in hatcheries, nurseries, input supplies and daily labouring has also been increased notably than before. Besides, the CBOs have been

working as financing body of the community to support agro-based farming and agribusiness through micro-credits which also generates employment. The KII participants reported that lots of people in the locality used to pass very lazy time before but after intervention of the project, the people received technical training to enhance their knowledge and skills in production oriented activities. Hence, their percentage of poverty reduction has been increased.

**Impact on nutrition and health:** Most of the FGDs and KII participant put their comments that the nutrition and health condition has improved not only for the adults but also for the child through taking on farm produced nutritionally balanced diets. Moreover, child health has also improved noticeably than before time. They are now very much conscious about health, sanitation and balance diet. Most of the participant are using sanitary latrine as ring slap type. Participant also concern about arsenic contamination in drinking water.

**Marketing facilities of Produced Goods:** The sustainability of agribusiness largely depends on good marketing facilities. 92.00 % respondents viewed a pronounced improvement has happened in their locality in marketing system of the produced products after intervention of RFLDC (BC) project,. Supply of quality fish, vegetables and chicken in the local market has increased due to increased production at the project areas.

### **Recommendations**

1. Attention need to be paid to register the remaining CBOs (217 CBOs are registered out of 328) with the competent authority to operate it more independently.
2. Group members know very little about human nutrition, health, and women rights on which they should be trained further. More advocacy program/ legal support should continue to enrich their level of understanding and to fight against violation of all rights.
3. Arrangement for further trainings (at least for 15 days) on income generating activities such as net preparing, feed preparation, fodder cultivation sewing, cottage industries etc could be arranged with higher wages for the trainees to promote their livelihood.
4. Establishment processing industries and ice plants in the locality and storage facilities, of agriculture and fisheries product is essential for value added quality products and productivity.
5. Ensuring support services from concerned department(s) to continue the project activities is essential for at least next 2 years after project ending period. Effective co-ordination between project and Government personnel need to be exercised in any similar nature of future development project.
6. Marketing facilities need to be strengthened through developing market channel controlled by beneficiaries group and to eliminate the intervention of vendors/dalals/arodders
7. Agri-business development in the locality by the CBOs needs to be emphasized as a profitable option and to ensure inputs and products for the producers and consumers and also for sustainability of project activities.
8. Objectives of DPP would need special attention to ensure participation of university students and academics in the field of rural research for the sustainability of the project.

### **Conclusions**

Future support to the agricultural development project should pay attention to consolidating and expanding the role and involvement of farmer organizations (CBOs) to furnish the aforesaid jobs. Further, much more attention would need on inclusion of women in decision-making and planning/implementation of any women activities particularly for IGAs of individual CBO.

## **CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.1 Background**

The Regional fisheries and Livestock Development Component (RFLDC) was based on the national PRS (Poverty Reduction Strategy) 2005 and the Strategy for Development Cooperation between Bangladesh and Denmark, agreed upon in 2005. The component directly contributed to the targets in the PRS relating to poverty reduction through agriculture, fisheries and livestock, rural development and decentralization.

In Bangladesh crop, fish and livestock activities are typically integrated at the level of the individual farm household to offset risk, intensity and diversify resources use and ensure sustainable livelihood. The RFLDC project was designed to emphasize and enhance this integration.

The primary target was resource poor rural households, fishers and livestock rearers, including the functionally landless and small-scale farmers engaged in or with potentials for livestock rearing, aquaculture, fisheries management and homestead gardening.

Field activities had been implemented through a decentralized approach involving the lowest level local government, the Union Parishads (UPs). Capacity development of the UPs was an important element of the component strategy. Local community support was channelized as block grants through the UPs.

Technical training and financial support were provided to the primary target groups at two levels of community and individual. Groups were trained in Field Schools (FSs) and received financial assistance through the block grants, while individuals would be able to get access to needs-based microcredit. The Component furthermore supported capacity building at central level through the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL).

### **1.2 Rational of the Project**

Agriculture currently contributes about 18.70% (BER, 2013) of GDP and it generates more than two-thirds of total employment and contributes a quarters of total export earnings. Fish and fish products alone are the second highest export earning sources. The PRSP target for agricultural growth is 4% per year to support an overall economic growth at 6-7% per year, which is needed for Bangladesh to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving Poverty by 2015. This rate of agricultural sector growth is above rates achieved over the last 20 years. The national strategy for fisheries and livestock sub sectors is spelled out in the PRSP prepared by the GOB in 2005. The country has experienced significant growth in the fisheries sub sector in recent years. Overall fish production grew at 6-8% during the 1990s, although it has slowed down since 2000/2001. The main expansion came from a rapid growth in aquaculture including freshwater and prawn farming in the coastal areas. Whether, inland open water fisheries have been declined substantially with adverse effects on the poor who depends on substantial fisheries for their livelihood. However, with proper management, floodplain fisheries have recently emerged as a potential area with particular significance of poverty reduction. The livestock subsector also emerged as a promising area with great potential for rapid poverty reduction. There are millions of small poor households where men, women and children are engaged in rearing poultry and small scale fish farming using simple and idea which often can be successfully integrated with crop and aquaculture activities (PCR). Private farms venturing into contact growing in collaboration with small house holders are emerging, supporting small farms with improved input supplies and demand led extension and assured marketing facilities. The project aimed to improve the fish and livestock production from the small scale household and increase their income and production and thereby reduce poverty at significant level.

### **1.3 Project revision with reasons**

RFLDC (BC) was one of the 5 DPP/TPPs under the Regional Fisheries and Livestock Component of ASPS II. The DPP and thus the RDPP was based on the documents signed between the two government agreement, programme document, and the component document. In addition, the RDPP was also based on the inception report approved by the PSC.

The original DPP was approved in October 2007 for the period of July 2007-June 2012. However, the agreement between the Government of Denmark and Government of Bangladesh was for the period October 2006-September 2011. The period October 2006-June 2007 was the Inception Period and was included and approved under the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the DPP. The project could not start its implementation in full swing before approval of DPP, so recruitment of staff, procurement of vehicles, goods and services could not be accomplished according to the original plan.

It had been recommended both from Danida and from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to revise the DPP of RFLDC (BC) to use the additional funds, expands activities, scale up the implementation performance, and adjust to new policies and recommendations from different reviews and consultancies under Adjusted 1<sup>st</sup> RDPP (October 2006- June 2012).

From more than five years operational experience of the project, the learning of the project had prompted for a revision of the 1<sup>st</sup> RDPP in which RFLDC (BC) improved the impact and cost efficiency of the project. As mentioned before this revision was supported both by the Government of Bangladesh and Denmark. The ASPS II program, to which RFLDC (BC) had been evaluated by a Joint sector review and joint technical review. The 2<sup>nd</sup> RDPP was further supported by the positives recommendation by the external and independent reviewer.

No major changes, especially in terms of activities, have been made in 2<sup>nd</sup> RDPP since the extension of the period is mainly to consolidate the activities within the extended project implementation period, i.e. up to 30 June 2013 (instead of 31 December 2012 as per the adjusted 1<sup>st</sup> RDPP period). However, some budget lines have been adjusted by the project management on the basis of their experiences especially in relation to the trend of financial expenditures.

## 1.4 Project Summary

<b>i</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component)- 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision</b>		
<b>ii</b>	<b>Sponsoring Ministry/ Division</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock		
<b>iii</b>	<b>Executing Agency</b>	Department of Fisheries and Department of Livestock Services		
<b>iv</b>	<b>Donor Agency</b>	DANIDA		
<b>v</b>	<b>Location of the Project</b>	245 Unions under 40 Upazilas encompassing all the 6 Districts of Barisal Division of Bangladesh		
<b>vi</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GOB</b>	<b>Direct Project Aid</b>
		TK. 12471.00 lakh	Tk.922.77 lakh	Tk.11548.23 lakh
<b>vii</b>	<b>Implementation Period</b>	<b>Date of commencement</b>	<b>Date of completion</b>	
		a) Original	July, 2007	June 2012
		b) Revised	July, 2007	June 2013

## 1.5 Major Components of the Project

- i. Integrated Farmer Field Schools
- ii. CBO formation and development
- iii. Linkage and support to private sector
- iv. Capacity building
- v. Input and supply
- vi. Asset purchase / procurement
- vii. Construction works
- viii. Research, monitoring and evaluation

## 1.6 Objectives of the Project

The Overall and Immediate Objective of the project is: Improved and sustainable productivity of and returns from fisheries and livestock systems of resource-poor households.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- i. Effective support to resource-poor households through decentralized, integrated and demand-driven fisheries and livestock extension services.
- ii. Community Based Organization and farmers' associations formed and enabled to successfully communicate their demands to local private and public service providers.
- iii. Linkages with the private sector improved to enable farmers to access quality inputs and markets.
- iv. Local government institutions in component areas enabled to address the expressed demands of the local community in relation to the areas of fisheries and livestock development.
- v. Implementation of fisheries and livestock community based management in selected closed, semi-closed water bodies or khas and / or community land/resources.

## 1.7 Objectives of the Current Assignment

- i. To examine whether the project activities were implemented/achieved as targeted in the DPP and reasons for deviation, if any.
- ii. To observe and comment on the present functional status of major activities/outputs in the areas sampled for survey.
- iii. To examine whether the procurement process (Invitation of tender, evaluation of tender, approval procedures, contract awards etc) of the packages (goods, works and services) under this project was done following PPRs/donor's procurement guidelines.

- iv. To assess the impact of training, certification and traceability system in improving the efficiency of CBOs and farmers' association in getting access to quality inputs and markets.
- v. To assess impact of extension services in terms of skill development of fishers and livestock farmers.
- vi. To examine whether CBOs and farmers associations are still working as per its objectives.
- vii. To assess the extent of support to resource-poor households through decentralized, integrated and demand-driven fisheries and livestock extension services.
- viii. To assess the impact of fisheries and livestock management activities in terms of increasing volume of production, productivity, profitability, income generation, employment opportunities especially of poor rural women and standard of living as well.
- ix. To identify the strengths, weaknesses with respect to design and concept of the project and other related aspects of the project activities as well.
- x. To provide recommendations for more improved, integrated and sustainable functioning of fisheries and community based management in closed and semi-closed water bodies or community lands/resources and identification of best practices for more effective management of similar other Jalmahal, water bodies and khas lands of the country.

### 1.8 Scope of Services

Study design and plan of field works considers the following components as per Terms of Reference (TOR)

Coverage of work	Area coverage
<b>I. Project activities as were implemented/ achieved as targeted in the DPP and its present functional status in the areas that would be sampled for survey.</b>	Six Districts of Barisal Division, 12 Upazilas and 24 Unions to be covered
<b>II. Interviewing trained up fishers and livestock rearers and trained up officials and staff of MOFL.</b>	
<b>III. Conducting in-depth discussions and consultative meetings with key officials of MOFL and RFLDC (BC), District Fisheries Officers, Deputy Commissioners.</b>	
<b>IV. FGD meetings with public representatives, local administration, community leaders, local elite, women members of LCS, teachers, NGOs personnel etc.</b>	

## CHAPTER 2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Approach

The approach of impact evaluation is in line with the main objective of the study that seeks to gather information and provide complete picture on the implementation status of the project, including the functional status of major inputs/activities such as training, improved production, income and employment opportunities. In addition, the study identified strengths and weakness in regards management of the project activities and make recommendation for more sustainable performance of project activities and scope for replicating best practices in similar development projects in the country.

The objectives of the present impact evaluation study were to assess the component-wise impact of RFLDC (BC) project on production of fish, livestock, vegetables, socio-economic improvement, employment, poverty reduction income generating activities and awareness development of the CBO members; Data only generated from the project areas to ascertain the impact of the project on fisheries and livestock production. The impact would be interpreted by assessing achievement of the specific objectives of the project using both quantitative and qualitative measures. However, the basic aim of any impact study was to quantify net effects/outcomes of an intervention or sets of interventions, that was, an estimate from which the effects of other processes/effects (confounding or extraneous factors or additional inputs) have been removed.

### 2.2 Methodology

The methodology for impact evaluation study comprises the following phases:

#### 2.2.1 Design of the Study

##### 2.2.1.1 Quantitative Analysis

Systematic approach was followed during selection of respondents for interview. Before collecting the sample, individual CBOs were categorized on their main activities such as Fisheries, Livestock and vegetable production. The sample size distributed among those main categories of CBOs in order to collect the data from all representative target groups/beneficiaries. The lists of categorized CBOs (on the basis of the activity) were collected from the project management before selecting households. Random sampling design was used to select households of CBO members from 24 unions of 12 upazilas under 6 districts of the project area to collect data. It is important to mention here that the TOR has not provided the information about the total beneficiaries of the project, but the IMED recommended for covering statistical representative sample from 24 unions of 12 upazilas under 6 districts of project area. It indicates that at least 10% of the unions will be considered for study. According to Project Management, as many as 2, 87,000 beneficiaries were covered under 328 CBOs in 245 unions. Assuming 60% beneficiaries are using the technologies disseminated by RFLDC project. As per TOR, the coverage area will be 24 unions.

Therefore, the sample size for this study was determined by using following formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where, n = Sample size,

z = Normal variant which is 1.96 at 5% level with 95% confidence level,

p = Target proportion (%), we assume that at least 60% fishers are using RFLDC technology

q = 1-p, which is 40%

e = Precision level or error level which is usually set as 5%

Putting the value in the above formula

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.60 \times 0.40}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$\approx 370$$

Considering the design effect of 2, the sample size was  $370 \times 2 = 740$

For this the total sample size was 744 beneficiaries from 24 unions of 12 upazilas. The above formula was used as a guide to ensure representativeness of the sample. Out of 744 samples 50% was male and remaining 50% was female. The sample was stratified by the major activity-wise. However, in order to reach the beneficiaries, we adopted two-stage random sampling procedure. Firstly, twelve upazilas and 24 unions under those from 6 project districts were randomly selected. Secondly, a total of 744 (Male 372 and Female 372) CBO members (beneficiaries) from categorized CBOs were selected for interview by using stratified random sampling procedure on the basis of category of CBO members as mentioned before. In addition to the above sample size, another 372 non-beneficiary farm households were surveyed as control group respondents. Thus we obtained a representative sample size of CBO beneficiaries under project and non-beneficiary farm households from out of project area ( $744+372= 1116$ ) for this study. The sample was stratified by respondents of the project area and control group respondents.

Sample size and respondents by districts, upazilas and unions-wise of the project area for Quantitative Household Survey is shown in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Allocation of Respondents of the Project Area for Quantitative Analysis**

Selected Areas with number of households (HHs) (Respondents would be CBO members)						
District	Upazila	No. of Unions under project	Selected Unions for data collection	Respondent		
				Male	Female	Total
Patuakhali	Dumki	4	2	31	31	62
	Patuakhali Sadar	13	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Barguna	Amtali	10	2	31	31	62
	Barguna Sadar	10	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	13	2	31	31	62
	Char Fasson	14	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Barisal	Mehendiganj	13	2	31	31	62
	Muladi	8	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Jhalokati	Jhalokati Sadar	2	2	31	31	62
	Kanthalia	6	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	12	2	31	31	62
	Pirojpur Sadar	2	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>744</b>

In order to select control group farmers (not under project area), 12 unions have selected only from 3 districts. All the unions of the remaining districts were covered by the project. Sample size of each control union was strict to the same number as project area i.e. 31 respondents

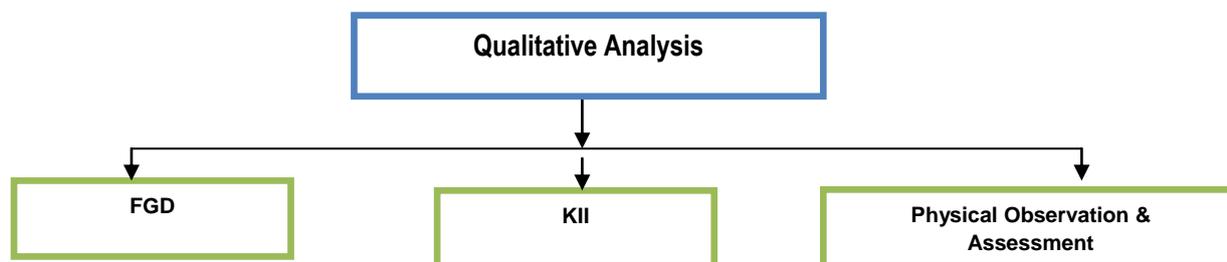
were selected from each union on random basis (50% male and 50%female). A total of 372 respondents were interviewed face-to-face for data collection (table 2.2).

**Table 2.2: Allocation of Control Group Respondents for Quantitative Analysis**

Selected Areas with number of households (HHs) (Respondents would be local farmers)						
District	Upazila	No. of Unions under project	Selected Unions for data collection	Respondent		
				Male	Female	Total
Barisal	Bakerganj	2	2	31	31	62
	Babugonj	1	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Jhalokati	Jhalokati Sadar	2	2	31	31	62
	Naichity	1	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	1	2	31	31	62
	Pirojpur Sadar	2	2	31	31	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>372</b>

### 2.2.1.2 Qualitative Analysis

In this analysis the most appropriate tools such as FGD and KII were used as follows



#### Instruments used for data collection and Respondents:

**(a) Literatures/Documents Search:** Project Document such as DPP, Revised DPP, PCR, Evaluation Reports and Progress Reports were reviewed to assess the achievement during implementation phase comparison of targets versus achievements vis-à-vis financial progress and to assess the coherence of project with project targets and objectives were taken into consideration.

**(b) Questionnaire for members of the Community Based Organizations:** The project beneficiary/Farmers filled in a set of pre-designed questionnaire encompassing issues to gather information and provide complete picture on the implementation status of the project, including the functional status of major inputs/activities such as improved production of fish, livestock and vegetable production, income and employment generations, training, socio-economic improvement, nutrition and health care.

**(c) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Twelve (12) FGDs were carried out in 12 Upazilas of the project area. Each FGD comprised of 10-12 participants representing males, females, youth leaders, teachers, businessmen (fish, livestock and agriculture), religious leaders (imams), field workers and farmers. During FGDs apart from investigating the impacts of the project, would intensively inquire about the expected outcomes/effectiveness of the goals such benefits accrued in-terms of training, inputs, agricultural (fisheries, livestock and vegetable) productions, increasing income, creating job opportunities (improving standard of living) and self- employment

**(d) Checklist for Key Informant Interview (KII):** Total **26** Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with the personnel from DoF and DLS as: Department Fisheries Personnel (Planning and Evaluation Unit)-1, Project Management Personnel (Project Director)- 1, District Fisheries Officers- 6, District Livestock Officers- 6 and Senior Upazila Fisheries Officer/ Upazila Fisheries Officer - 12.

**(e) Physical observation and assessment:** Major activities of the project area was physically observed and verified to see the functional status. Three hatcheries were physically observed and qualitative data was collected using specific checklist.

**Table 2.3: List of indicators/variables corresponding to the data collection instruments and the sampled respondents**

Objectives of the current assignment	Variables/Indicators	DCIs/Documents	Respondents type	No of responders
<b>Objective # I</b>	Examine whether the project activities were implemented/ achieved as targeted in the DPP and reasons for deviation	Review of PCR, DPP, project office record and documents and in-depth discussions through KII	Senior Officials of DoF and DLS related to project management and planning includes financial aspects of the project	26*
<b>Objective # II</b>	Observe and comment on the present functional status of major activities / outputs in the areas sampled for survey.	Physical field visit and operating test	Owners of hatcheries	3
<b>Objective # III</b>	Examine whether the procurement process was followed as per PPR 2008.	Project office record and documents and in-depth discussions through KII	Senior Officials of DoF and DLS related to project management and planning includes financial aspects of the project	26*
<b>Objective # IV</b>	The impact of training, certification and traceability system in improving the efficiency of CBOs and farmers association in getting access to quality inputs and markets.	Face to face interview through questionnaire	Beneficiaries Farmers who have received benefit due to project intervention	744**
<b>Objective # V</b>	Impact of extension services in terms of skill development of fishers and livestock farmers.		Non-beneficiaries respondents from outside the project area	372***
<b>Objective # VI</b>	Examine whether CBOs and farmers associations are still working as per its objectives.		(control group)	

Objectives of the current assignment	Variables/Indicators	DCIs/Documents	Respondents type	No of responders
<b>Objective # VII</b>	The extent of support to resource-poor households through decentralized, integrated and demand-driven fisheries and livestock extension services.			
<b>Objective # VIII</b>	The impact of fisheries and livestock management activities in terms of increasing volume of production, productivity, profitability, income generation, employment opportunities especially of poor rural women and standard of living as well.	Face to face interview through questionnaire	Beneficiaries Farmers who have received benefit due to project intervention Non-beneficiaries respondents from outside the project area (control group)	744**  372***
		Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Farmers, owners, operators, dealers	12****
<b>Objective # IX</b>	Identify the strengths, weaknesses with respect to design and concept of the project and other related aspects of the project activities as well.	Project office record and documents and in-depth discussions through KII	Senior Officials of DoF and DLS related to project management and planning includes financial aspects of the project	26*
<b>Objective # X</b>	Providing recommendations for more improved, integrated and sustainable functioning of fisheries and community based management in closed and semi-closed water bodies or community lands/resources and identification of best practices for more effective management of similar other Jalmahal, water bodies and khas lands of the country.	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Farmers, owners, operators, dealers	12 ****
		In-depth discussion through Key Informants Interview (KII)	Senior Officials of DoF and DLS related to project management and planning includes financial aspects of the project	26 *
<b>N.B. * Indicates same respondent</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>1157</b>

### 2.2.1.3 Implementation and Data Management Plan

The implementation and data management plan includes data collection, data management, processing, analysing and report writing with the work plan and quality assurance of the data collection and management.

### 2.2.1.4 Development of Methods, Tools, and Checklist

The consultant collected four sets of data (Appendix 1) and feedback first one through statistical data study using structured questionnaire, second one through PRA using focus group discussion methods and checklists and third one through KII. Fourth methods used checklist for physical verification. The first set provided quantitative data and the second to fourth set gave qualitative information and feedback. While the four sets compared each other in few areas, the sets were complementary in general. Some data can be in both quantitative and qualitative form while some were better in either quantitative or qualitative form.

### 2.2.1.5 Instruments used for the Assessment

To keep similarity and consistency in the reports, the following instruments were used:

- Questionnaire for beneficiaries and control group
- Checklists for Focus Group Discussion
- Checklists for Key Informants Interview
- Checklists for Procurements and Tenders
- Checklists for Physical Observation

### 2.2.1.6 Finalization of Questionnaire

The questionnaire and checklists had been prepared as per study objectives, scope of works and indicators. The questionnaire was reviewed by the Technical Committee (TC) and Steering Committee (SC) of IMED and then finalized incorporating comments and suggestions of SC then the field-testing of the questionnaire was conducted. Major aspects of the questionnaire were as follows

Classification	Indicators
Demographic characteristics	Age, sex, family members, ownership and housing condition
Socio-economic characteristics	Land, assets, deposits and liabilities, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and nutrition, food security
Support service from RFLDC	Training, impacts of tracings, impacts of inputs
Production and marketing	Impacts of project on production status of fish, livestock and vegetables and their marketing status
Impact on income and employment	Sustainable production of fish and livestock, impact on employment generation due to training, inputs, changes in livelihood and overall poverty reduction

### 2.2.1.7 Recruitment and Training of Field Staff

The IMED recruited enumerators and supervisors through an interview board. The field supervisor's qualification was master's degree and enumerators were at least with bachelor's degree having knowledge and previous experience in conducting similar studies and data collection in the similar area.

Intensive training was provided to the field staff on questionnaire in order to ensure quality data collection and to keep uniformity of the data collection techniques and approaches among all the field enumerators.

#### **2.2.1.8 Method of Data collection**

Face to face interview approach was adopted for collection of primary data. The field enumerators personally contacted the respondents and obtained desired information by explaining the objectives of the study to the respondents. Each enumerator was provided with an identity card (to hang outside the front pocket of the shirt), a set guideline for code and data collection system and overall administration of the study, a check list to ascertain the target beneficiary and, the designed and pre-tested questionnaire for data collection and administration of the study. The supervisors in addition to obtain data through checklist were also responsible for supervision of fieldwork, field editing of questionnaires, and management of all sorts of logistic support for the team. The supervisors collected all the filled up questionnaires from the enumerators at the end of the days and they checked the schedules and discussed with the enumerators for improvement in the following days for any deviation was observed.

#### **2.2.1.9 Inspections and Supervision of Field Work**

The supervisor was responsible for overall implementation of data collection for the study. He supervised the field works of the field enumerators. The IMED staff while in field visit observed the participation and cooperation of beneficiary households in survey work. In addition to the supervisor and IMED staff, the consultant undertook monitoring of field survey activities in selected places to oversee the survey activities in order to ensure quality. He undertook field visits in selected areas at random to verify and confirm the survey findings with the actual situation. More importantly, the consultant participated in some Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The consultant observed formally and non-formally the collection of information. He visited the survey area and thoroughly observed the project intervention, the effect of participation and non-participation of farmer households and noted it down to reflect in the report.

#### **2.2.1.10 Project Quality Assurance Measures**

Special care was taken for collecting highest quality data and information. Quality control measure was adopted for these purposes. Consultant, supervisors and quality enumerators were organized to ensure quality data by field checking and data collection monitoring. Survey work was checked by consultant and supervisor in both presence and absence of enumerators. During the field checking the consultant performed re-interview randomly in the selected site.

### **2.2.2 Data Management, Processing and Analysis**

#### **2.2.2.1 Data/Information Management**

Data management, processing and analysis includes registration of the questionnaires, code construction, coding, data verification and quality control, data punching, data processing and finally the analysis to facilitate the required output generation. More specifically the data management comprised the following activities: (a) registration of data/data input, (b) data processing, and (c) report preparation. Triangulation was done by cross checking data/information from different categories through different methods (Interview Schedules, FGDs, KII etc.)

#### **2.2.2.2 Data Origination**

The filled-in questionnaires were considered as the source of raw data and for effective and accurate analysis and quality output generation. The following activities were undertaken on the collected data.

**Editing and Coding of Questionnaires:** Each questionnaire was edited and coded before entry into the computer. Coding of information was done by coders with guidance of the consultant and then verified by coding verifiers provided by the firm as extra manpower.

**Data Input to Computer:** Data input to computer included (a) developing appropriate computer program and (b) data entry operation. The computer programmer in consultation with the consultant, experts and the concerned personnel of IMED was designed a software suitable for the study. Keeping the objectives of the impact study in view, the consultants used the most suitable program (Excel, MS Access, SPSS) as necessary.

**Data entry and processing:**

The following activities were undertaken on the collected data:

- Filing the filled-in questionnaires and checklists;
- Editing and coding the questionnaires and checklists for entry into the computer; and
- Quality control and coding of open-ended responses.

The edited and coded questionnaires were dispatched to computer operators for data entry/punching to the software installed for this purpose.

A suitable software package was used for data entry. Twenty (20%) of the questionnaires were selected at random for re-entry for the purpose of quality checking and if any error was found the remedial measures were taken.

### **2.2.2.3 Data Analysis**

The data obtained through survey were analyzed for project aggregate. The consultant developed data analysis tools (programs) after finalization of data collection tools (questionnaire and data collection sheets) as an advance action so that data were entered as those collected from farmers one by one (as they were completed). Primary data tables were generated for all major indicators as its measurements and were annexed to the main report.

## CHAPTER 3 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

### 3.1 Introduction

Overall implementation status, effectiveness and accomplishment of the 'Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component) 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision' project have been discussed in this chapter. The project started from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2007 and was planned to be completed in 30 June, 2012 but an extended implementation period was adopted in Revised Development Project Proforma (RDPP) from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2007 to 30 June, 2013. The main objectives of the project were to providing effective support to resource poor households through decentralization, integration and demand driven fisheries and livestock extension provision; formation of CBOs and farmers association to successfully articulate their demands to local private and public services providers and improving linkage with private sectors to access quality inputs and markets. On the basis of the primary and secondary data and information, outputs of the present study have been revealed here according to project objectives.

### 3.2 Status of Financial management

The RFLDC (BC) 2<sup>nd</sup> revision project was completed with the total estimated cost was BDT: 12430.43 lakh but actual cost was BDT: 11507.38 lakh. Based on the project completion report of RFLDC (BC), component-wise financial target and actual progress have been delivered in the table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Component-wise Financial Target and Actual progress**

*(In lakh Taka)*

Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physi cal (Quan tity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DPA Revenue component</b>						
Training of trainers	Pr	466.91	1000	416.48	800	
Farmer field school	no.	2,779.85	7500	2,687.44	8512	
Training for input/ support Providers	Pr	145.89	12000	87.83	8200	
Consultancies for Fisheries, Livestock Tech and Nutrition	LS	46.75	3	46.75	46.75	
Capacity building of CBOs	No	626.44	305	612.10	328	
International study tours	No	47.98	7	47.11	3	
Awareness Campaign on animal diseases, Fish act and cross cutting issue etc. through CBOs	LS	16.63	LS	12.63		
International and/or Local Consultant for Dev. Of private sector	Year		LS			
Certification and Traceability System workshop/campaign for farmers	LS	45.40	LS	38.91		

Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technical and Management Support to Private Sector	LS	92.59	LS	78.00		
International Study Tours	No	10.82	3	10.82	3	
Capacity building of Union Parishad staff	No	226.33	245	188.14	286	
Block Grant (UP and CBO)	No	1,900.65	156	1,896.77	183	
International study tours	No	27.84	7	26.13	3	
International Advisors	Mm	272.25	33	272.25	33	
Technical and Management Support Staff	Pr	2,934.41	107	2,890.64	107	
Pool for Regional Consultants	3	22.07	3	22.07	3	
Publication (books, journals, CDs,) participate Nat'l/Int'l Seminar and Workshop etc	LS	6.07	5	3.07	LS	
Independent baseline and Impact surveys	No	29.41	3	22.02	3	
Audit	5	18.00	5	10.16	6	
Field Sub-components including participate in the Nat'l and local program	LS	538.97	LS	485.52		
Upazilla offices including equipments, furniture, mela etc.	LS	203.82	LS	182.59		
Guest House Operations	LS	46.88	LS	46.88		
Adaptive and Informal Research Initiatives at District level	LS	365.29	LS	363.84	LS	
<b>Total Revenue Component- DPA</b>		<b>10,871.25</b>		<b>10,448.15</b>		
<b>DPA-Capital Component</b>						
Vehicles-jeep, Pick-up, Motorcycles and Bicycles	No	73.94	224	73.94	173	
Office Furniture & Equipment	LS	113.53		109.18	LS	
<b>Sub-total Capital Component-DPA</b>		<b>187.47</b>		<b>183.12</b>		
<b>Contingencies at 10%</b>	LS	<b>489.51</b>		-		
<b>Total DPA (a)</b>		<b>11,548.23</b>		<b>10,631.27</b>		
<b>GOB Revenue</b>						
Officers Salaries	LS	34.84		31.32		

Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Staff Salaries	LS	5.21		5.59		
Allowance	LS	33.81		31.07		
Input & Supply	LS	252.01		251.99		
Repairing & Maintenance	LS	149.37		149.37		
<b>Sub-total Revenue Component-GoB</b>		<b>475.24</b>		<b>469.34</b>		
<b>Capital component-GoB</b>						
Poultry incubator( Micro claimer technology) with Hatchery capacity accessories	Set	29.84	1	29.84	1	
Generator 40 KVA with accessories	No	13.68	1	13.68	1	
Furniture	LS	30.00	LS	29.82		
Machineries and other Equipments	LS	12.00	LS	12.00		
Computers and Accessories(Scanner-14, Multimedia-14 & Accessories)	Set	15.00	28	14.99	28	
Office Equipment (Photocopier-7, Fax-14 & Accessories)	Set	15.00	21	15.00	21	
Land purchase/acquisition	Acre	33.00	0.33	33.00	0.33	
Construction of DFO office building (Barguna & Jalokati) DOF	No	173.00	2	173.00	2	
Poultry Hatchery Building( Barisal) DLS	No	47.98	1	47.98	1	
CD VAT	LS	37.46	LS	37.46		
<b>Sub-total Capital Component-GoB</b>		<b>406.96</b>		<b>406.96</b>		
<b>Total GoB(b)</b>		<b>882.20</b>		<b>876.11</b>		
<b>Grant total(a+b)</b>		<b>12,430.43</b>		<b>11,507.38</b>		

Finding of the table 3.1 is showing that almost 92.57% (BDT 11,507.38 lakh out of 12,430.43 lakh) target budget of PP of the project was consumed. The maximum fund was utilized under the line item of technical and management support staff which was 25.12% of the total cost followed by 23.35% utilized for farmer fish school. Further 5.32 % fund of total budget was utilized for capacity building of CBOs. The lowest fund was utilized under the line item of publication (books, journals, CDs), participate at national and international seminar and workshop which was 0.026% of the total budget. It is important to mention here, some of the activities of the project such as training of trainer, awareness building etc have not been fully achieved. The project management opined that the stipulated targets were not accomplished

due to unavailability of fund from development partner. As a result, activities like training (home and abroad), awareness building have been seized for extended project implementation i.e. up to 30 June 2013 (instead of 31 December 2012 as per the 1<sup>st</sup> RDPP period). Regarding purchasing of vehicle, the target was not achieved due to lack of interest of the MoFL to pay custom duty and VAT.

### 3.3 Procurement Methods

All procurement works of the project were accomplished under the supervision of Project Management of RFLDC following PPR 2008 and DANIDA procurement rules. Two DFO offices and poultry hatchery were constructed through open tender method. One hundred (100) Motor Cycles and seventy three (73) By-cycles were procured during the implementation period of the project following DANIDA Rules. No problem was encountered in procurement during the project period. Information regarding major construction procurement process is summarized in the following table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Information on procurement of RFLDC**

Sl. no	Description of procured item	Quantity	Source of Fund	Procurement Method	Date of Invitation of Tender	Name of dailies of publication	Signing of contract	Completion of contract/ Procurement	Date of transfer to the transport
01	Construction of DFO Office Building (Barguna and Jhalukathi)	02	GoB	OTM	12/04/09	Daily Jugantar and Daily Observer	10/08/09	30/06/10	
02	Poultry Hatchery Building	01	GoB	OTM	12/04/09	Daily Jugantar and Daily Observer	10/08/09	30/06/10	
03	Honda Motorcycle 100 cc	13	DANIDA	As per Danida Rules	100 Motorcycle have been procured from Atlas Bangladesh by DANIDA funds and procurement has been done As per DANIDA procurement rules. Among the 100 Motorcycle 58 has Handed over to the ACE for the next project IFMC and another 42 has handed over to Upazila level offices of DoF and DLS		18/05/08	18/05/08	
04	Honda Motorcycle 100 cc	87	DANIDA	As per Danida Rules			30/06/09	30/06/09	
05	Poultry Hatchery Incubator	01	GoB	OTM	11/11/10 Retender on 3/01/11	Daily Jugantar and The daily New Nation	9/03/11	12/04/11	
06	Generator 40 KV with accessories	01	GoB	OTM	11/11/10	Daily Jugantar and The daily New Nation	3/01/11	03/02/11	

### 3.4 Status of research, evaluation and monitoring

Three adaptive researches have been accomplished by the financial support of the RFLDC (BC) project. All research projects have completed successfully. Routine monitoring and evaluation of the project activities were accomplished by the project management team. A midterm study of impact evaluation was carried out at December,2011 by AgroMech.

### 3.5 Functional Status of FFS and CBO

According to PCR of RFLDC (BC) 14,400 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were implemented over the period of five years. Considerable portions (about 30%) of the participants were resource-poor women and more than 10,000 participants were from Labor Contracting Societies (LCS). Training of farmer were given through the FFS. The FFS curriculum was adapted with local context to make it more relevant to market oriented production. The activities of FFS were implemented through the CBO which hired local facilitators and were trained by the project management. Currently 328 CBOs and 5 district-level associations of CBOs are operating but there was no upazila level CBO. Consultant physically observed three CBOs and the activities of FFS. After inspecting, it was found that average members of each CBO were 150-160 including about 30% female members. Most of the CBOs have their own office for meeting. The major activities of CBOs were demonstration, formation of producer and marketing group. CBOs have the elected executive committee for general management and has technical resource person to support their member. CBOs also supply fish seed, vegetable seed and also other inputs for their members. For financial management, each CBO has a bank account and deposits savings at BGT 20 per member per month. CBOs also play a vital role in marketing of the goods.

A total of 741 local facilitators (LFs) were recruited during 2008 to 2011 by CBOs as per need for implementation of project activities especially for interventions like farmers field school (FFS) and CBO capacity building process taking place at community levels. It was found that since inception of RFLDC project activities, a total of 306 (41.3%) local facilitators (LFs) have been pullout either by LFs themselves or by CBOs due to adjustment of activity scheduling and mobilization of project resources.

### 3.6 Construction and Functional Status of Fish Hatchery

Construction and functional status of fish hatchery regarding technical support, capacity and production system has been studied in the project areas through physical observations using detailed observation checklists. Four small and medium carp hatchery and three prawn hatcheries were established by the private sector with the technical support of RFLDC (BC) project. Two fish hatcheries were observed and found working smoothly during the present study. Rui, Catla, Mrigal, Grass carp, Big head carp, Silver carp, Sor-puti, Mirror carp and Tilapia fry are produced in these hatcheries. Average production capacity of carp hatchery is 300-500 kg and Tilapia hatchery is 5000000 - 10000000 fry per year. Production of prawn has been ceased due to mortality of post larvae.



Plate-3.1: Inspection of a fish hatchery by the consultant

### 3.7 Construction and Functional Status of Poultry Hatchery

Construction and functional status of poultry hatchery regarding site development, construction of poultry hatchery building, installation of poultry incubator with hatchery capacity and generator with accessories has been studied in the project areas through physical observations using detailed observation checklists. One poultry hatchery building was constructed by RFLDC (BC) project during 2011-12 financial years at Amanatgonj, Barisal. The area of the hatchery is 50x50 m<sup>2</sup>. The operation of the hatchery has been started in 2012-13 financial years and operating smoothly until now. The construction cost of the poultry hatchery building was BDT 47.98 lakh.



**Plate 3.2: Poultry Hatchery at Amanatgonj**

#### 3.7.1 Structural Component of Poultry Hatchery

Four sets of incubators with accessories including one chick rearing room, well furnished office room and 12 shed were found in poultry hatchery during physical inspection. Hatchery was found with good quality lighting and cold storage facilities. One generator with accessories has found in good operational mode having capacity 40 KV. It was also found that frequent change in magnetic conductivity created some problems and also found difficulties in temperature maintaining of incubator.



**Plate 3.3: Shows the Incubator at poultry hatchery**

### **3.7.2 Production of Poultry Hatchery**

Sonali and Fourni varieties chick are produced in the poultry hatchery. The production of chick of this hatchery was 40000 during 2012-13 financial years. Egg production and meat production of hatchery were 1.5 lakh and 14000 kg during at 2012-13 financial years.

### **3.8 Construction and Functional Status of DFO office**

Two DFO office buildings at Jhalokathi and Barguna were constructed under the supervision of DoF and project authority. The construction works of DFO offices have been found in good condition. Overall workmanship of the building is reported as good.



**Plate 3.4: Shows the DFO office at Borguna**

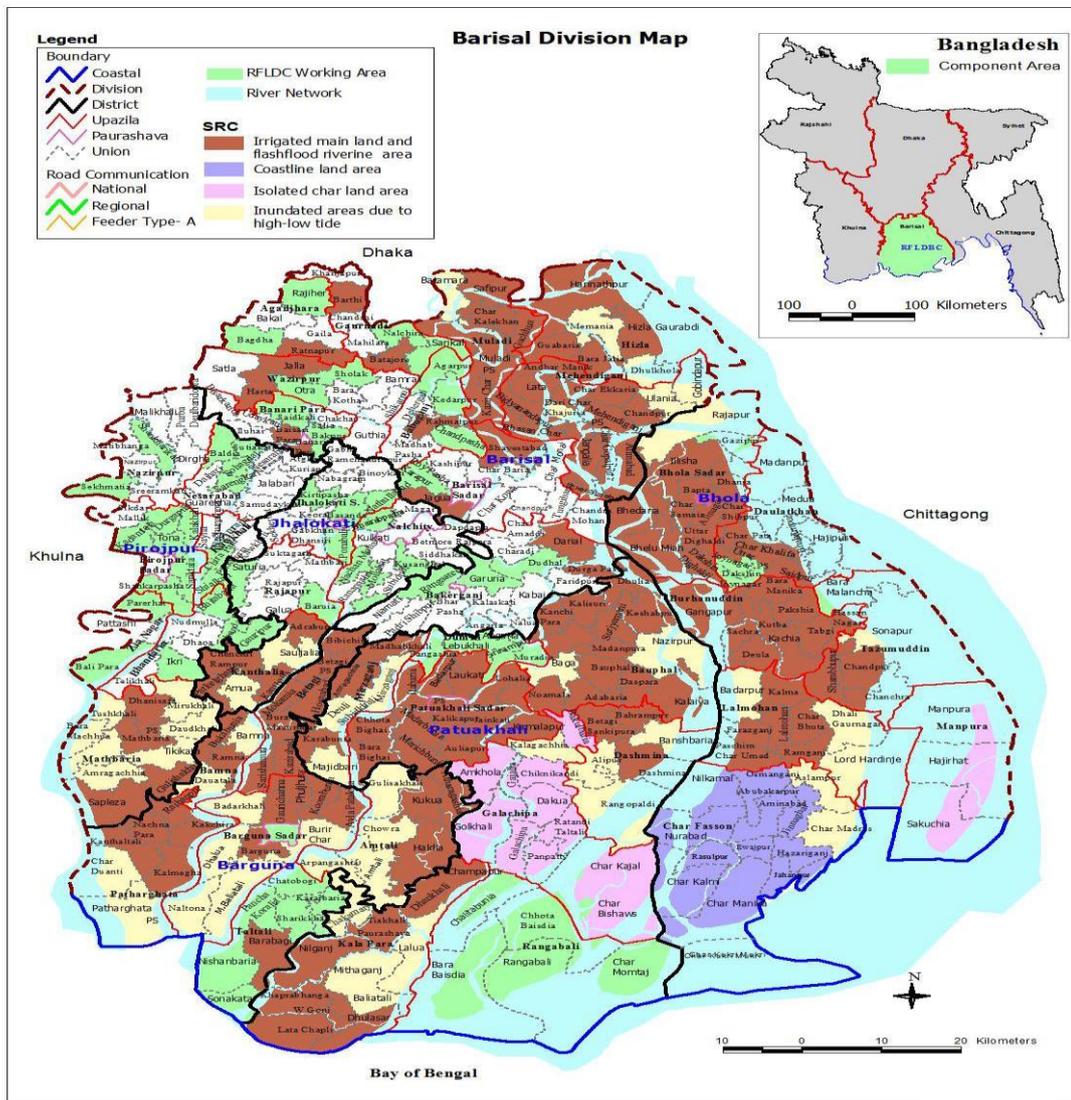
## CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVE DATA

### 4.1 Background

The data obtained using beneficiary questionnaire was analyzed by using SPSS 16.5 and major outcomes are described in this chapter. Attention has been paid to different type of information regarding the beneficiaries such as Household Size of Beneficiaries, Socio-economic Condition of Beneficiaries, Health Condition of Beneficiaries, Services received by Beneficiaries, Production and Marketing System of Goods, Linkage between Producers and Private Entrepreneurship, Training received by Beneficiaries and Impact of the Project on Environment.

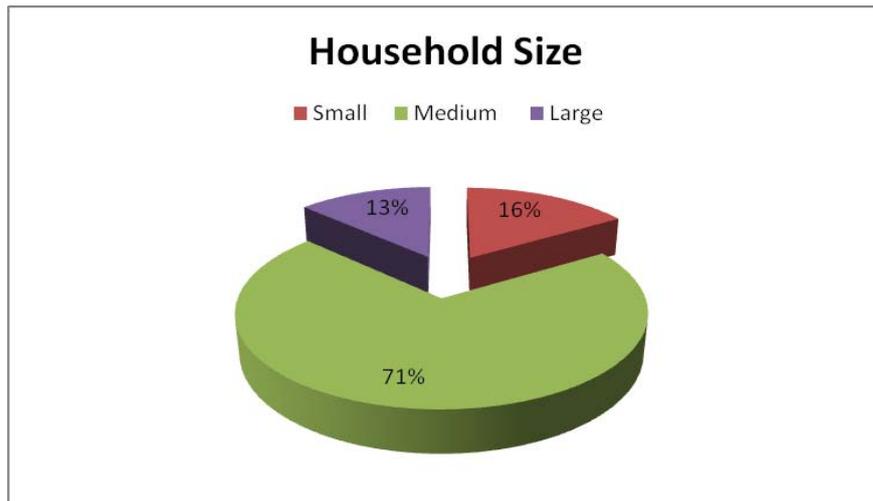
### 4.2 Implementation Area of RFLDC (BC) Project

Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component) project was implemented at 24 upazilas in six administrative districts under the Barisal Division of Bangladesh. The project implementation areas have been shown in the following figure 4.1. Project Head Quarter set up at Patuakhali at the beginning of the project. Later on it was shifted to Barisal.



**Fig 4.1 Project implementation area**

### 4.3 Household Size of Beneficiaries

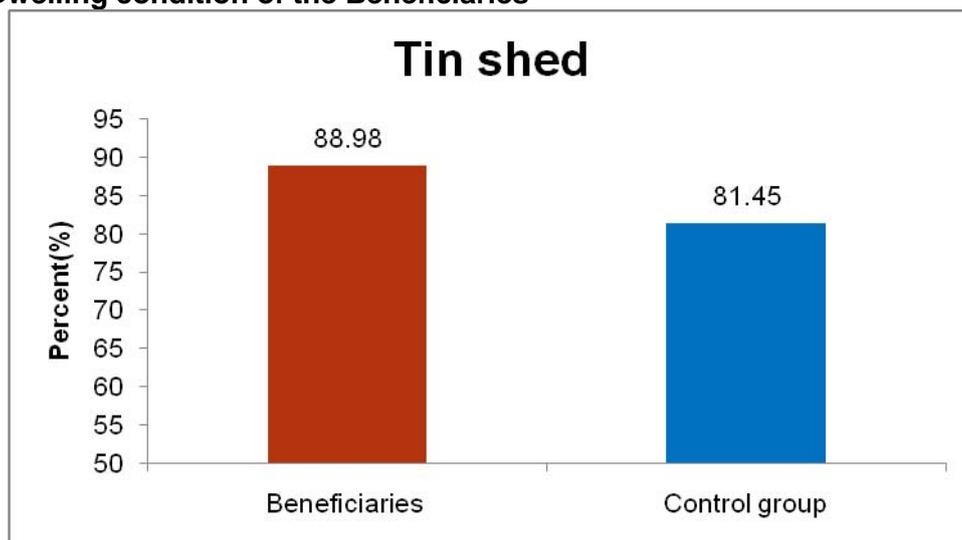


**Fig.4.2: Shows the household size of the beneficiaries**

The household sizes of the respondents were ranged from 2 to 15 and were classified into three categories (small, medium and large). It is revealed that 71 % of the farmers belongs the medium size household category having family member 4-6 followed by 16 % and 13 % belongs to small and large family household size having family member 3 and 7 or more, respectively. In Bangladesh, mostly the medium and large size household families spare more time to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) than others households in order to improve their economic condition. The household size has been defined as- small :< 3 members, medium: 4-6 members and large:7- more.

### 4.4 Socio-economic Condition of Beneficiaries

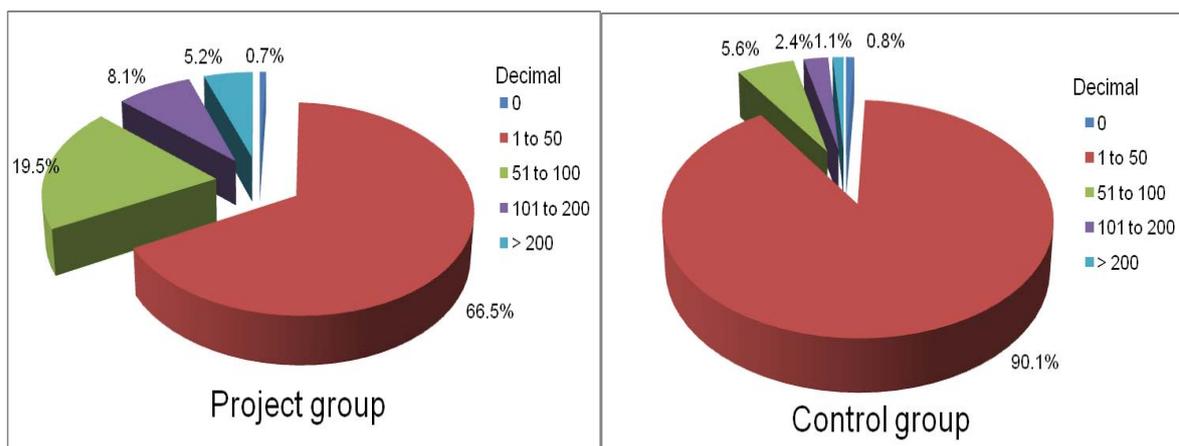
#### 4.4.1 Dwelling condition of the Beneficiaries



**Fig.4.3: Dwelling condition of the project group and control group.**

Data showed that about 88.98% beneficiaries are living in Tin shed, 5.7% belongs half-building and minor members (2.96%) are building dwellers in the project area. Whereas in the control areas, about 81.45%, 13.31% and 1% possess Tin shed, half building and building respectively. Highest member of beneficiaries are belonging tin shed in both area with an increment in project intervention area and similar scenario has been found in case of building dwellers. The improvement of dwelling condition has been supported by the PCR of the project, where it has been mentioned that 50% of the households have improved their main house and living condition during the project period.

#### 4.4.2 Land Property



**Fig 4.4. Comparison of land property between project group and control group.**

A comparison between the project intervention areas and control areas on land property was made and has been shown in Figure 4.4. Data showed that in project area among 744 beneficiaries 0.7% belongs to 0 decimal land that means they landless farmer, 66.5% to 1-50 decimal, 19.5% to 51-100 decimal land ownership category. Similarly, in the control areas among 372 respondents 0.8% belongs 0 decimal land who are landless, 90.1% in 1-50 decimal, 5.6% in 51-100 decimal, 2.4% in 101-200 decimal and 1.1% fall in above 200 decimal land ownership category. It was observed from Figure 4.4 that project group beneficiaries are more advanced in having 51-100 decimal land ownership than control groups but the type of ownership has not been spelled out during survey. However, this scenario indicates, the better socio-economic condition of the project beneficiaries as land is the vital indicator of social status. Further, land is the most important livelihood asset for households in rural coastal region. Ownership of sufficient land could ensure both income and food security.

According to baseline survey of the project, producer group members were classified by access to agricultural land and ponds. A total of 5 types of farmers have been identified. They were categorized as (1) landless farmer having no homestead, (2) landless farmers having only homestead, (3) marginal farmers having agricultural land 51 to 100 decimals, (4) marginal farmers having agricultural land 101 to 200 decimals and (5) marginal farmers having agricultural land more than 200 decimals. Data reveals that a gradual increment of land property ownership has found among the beneficiaries group than the control area.

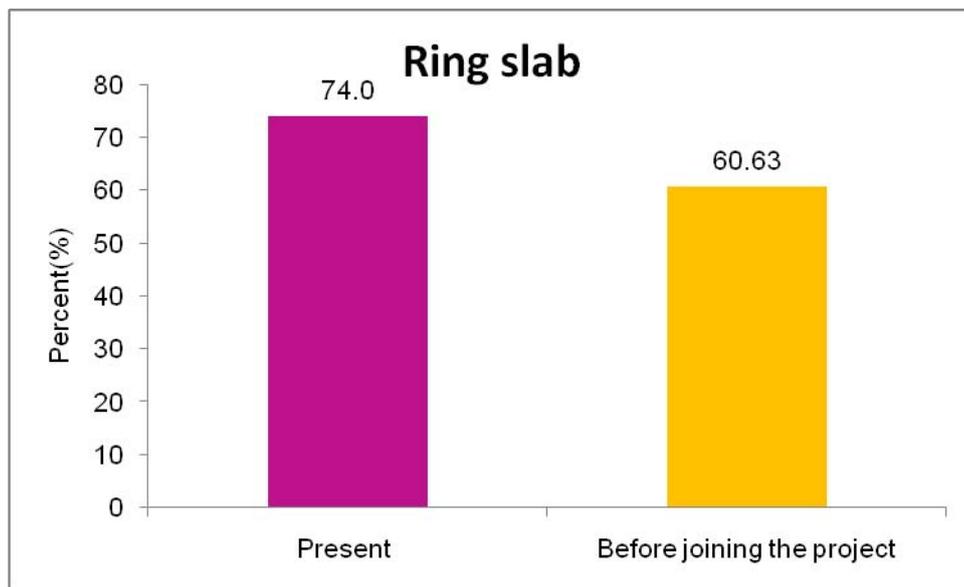
#### 4.4.3 Property other than Land

**Table 4.1: Comparison of property other than land between the project group and control group.**

Property other than land	Project Group (%), N= 744		Control Group (%), N= 372	
	Yes (%)	NO (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Cot	640 (86.02)	104 (13.98)	337 (90.86)	34 (9.14)
Television	262 (35.22)	482 (64.78)	136 (36.56)	236 (63.44)
Radio	99 (13.31)	645 (86.69)	94 (25.27)	278 (74.73)
Mobile	533 (71.64)	151 (20.30)	242 (65.05)	130 (34.95)
Ornaments (gold/silver)	572 (76.88)	172 (23.12)	283 (76.08)	89 (23.92)
Bi-cycle	285 (38.31)	459 (61.69)	26 (6.99)	346 (93.01)
Fishing net	353 (47.45)	391 (52.55)	168 (45.16)	204 (54.84)
Domestic animals	538 (72.31)	206 (27.69)	235 (63.17)	137 (36.83)
Duck-hen	683 (91.80)	61 (8.20)	298 (80.11)	74 (19.89)
Pond	656 (88.17)	88 (11.83)	253 (68.01)	119 (31.99)
Fishing boat	182 (24.46)	562 (75.54)	60 (16.13)	312 (83.87)
Van	122 (16.40)	622 (83.60)	12 (3.23)	360 (96.77)
Motor cycle	79 (10.62)	665 (89.38)	10 (2.69)	362 (97.31)

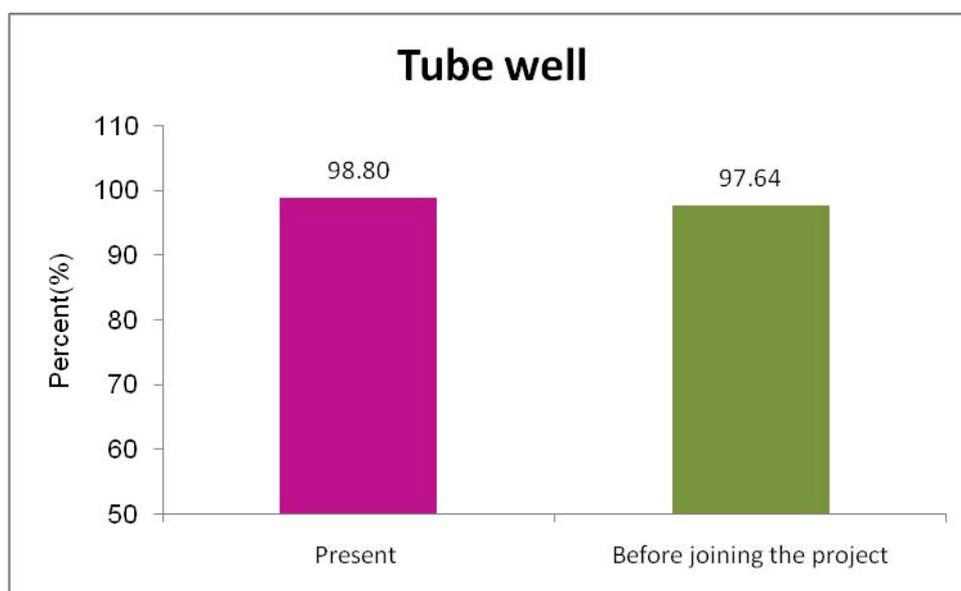
Data presented in Table 4.1 reveals that both in project groups and control groups have cot, television, radio, mobile, bicycle, fishing net, domestic animal, pond, fishing boat, van and motor cycle as their physical properties. But a notable variation in domestic animal, pond, fishing boat, van and motor-cycle ownership have been prevailing between project groups and control groups. It has been found that 72.31; 88.17; 24.46; 16.40 and 10.62% project beneficiaries are belonging to the aforesaid properties in comparison to 63.17; 68.01; 16.13; 3.23 and 2.69% of control groups. An increased level of property ownership indicates due to higher income through increased agricultural production and better socio-economic condition of the project beneficiaries. Around 23% of the households crossed the poverty line which has broadened the way to buy the luxurious commodities for their enjoyment.

#### 4.5 Health Condition of Beneficiaries



**Fig 4.5: Shows the condition of toilet used by beneficiaries**

Health and sanitation indicate a healthy socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries. Fish consumption rate has increased due to the intervention of the project as it has positive impact on the family health status. Around 70% households improved their health condition by consuming more amount fish, vegetables, eggs and meats which are essential component of human diet. In the project intervention areas among 744 respondents, 74.0% of the respondent beneficiaries use Ring-slab as toilet, while 60.63% was in before of the project implementation. Data showed that sanitation condition has increased than before as only 0.82% respondents are using open/ hanging type toilet.



**Fig 4.6. Sources of drinking water of beneficiaries**

Data showed in Figure 4.6 that 98.80% respondents at present are using tube-well as a means of drinking water that was 97.64% in before. The narrow difference between present and before project indicates the improved awareness regarding drinking water due to Government's intervention. UNICEF, Bangladesh is currently involved in the largest intensive hygiene, sanitation and water quality improvement project ever attempted in a developing country. Answer to a question regarding arsenic pollutant, 99.6% of the project beneficiaries viewed that their drinking water is free from arsenic pollution and hence their health condition is improving day by day.

#### 4.6 Services received by Beneficiaries from RFLDC (BC)

**Table 4.2: Shows the services provided by the RFLDC (BC) project to beneficiaries**

Services type	Project Group (%), N= 744	
	Yes (%)	No (%)
Training	726 (97.58)	18(2.42)
Inputs such as fish seed , cash, feed	431(57.93)	313 (42.07)

Data depicted in Table 4.2, showed that 97.58% of the project beneficiaries received training on different prescribed issues offered by the project and about 57.93% of the same clients received inputs service in the form of seed, cash capital and feed. Training and inputs offered by the project have played a positive role on the socio-economic emancipation of the project beneficiaries.

**Table 4.3: Shows the chi-square value of services provided by the RFLDC (BC) project**

Services type	Project Group (%), N= 744		Calculated value of Chi sq.
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Training	726	18	1090.228
Inputs such as fish seed, cash, feed	431	313	

\*Performed chi-square test

In the chi-square test (Table 4.3) the calculated value (1090.228) is much higher than the tabulated value (3.84) at 1 df and 5% confidence level where p value is 0.05 and has clear indication of a association between training and inputs. The value of chi-square test has clearly demonstrated a strong relationship between training and inputs offered by the project which have played a positive impact on production and socio-economic emancipation of the project beneficiaries.

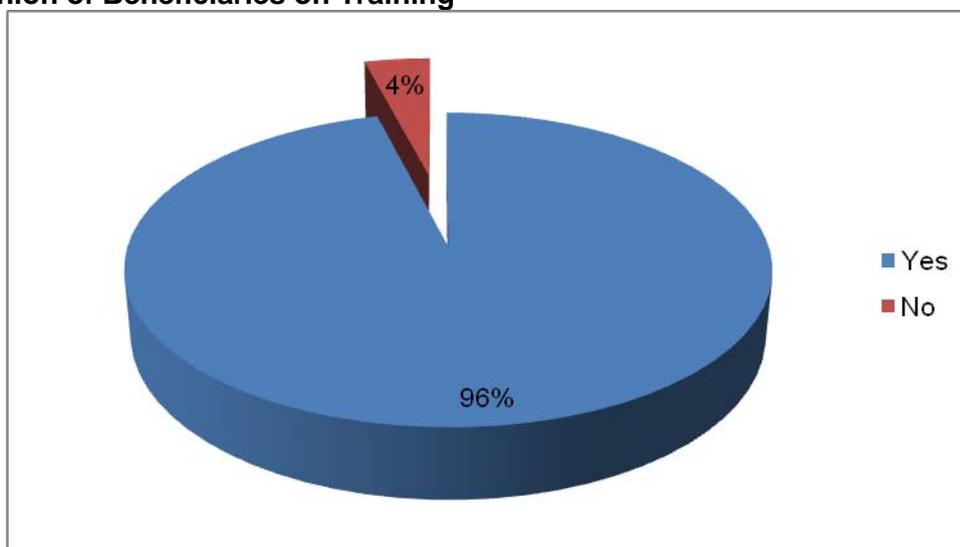
#### 4.7 Training received by Beneficiaries from RFLDC (BC)

**Table 4.4: Training on different topics were taken by RFLDC (BC) for increasing skilled of beneficiaries**

Sl. No.	Training title	Project Group (%), N= 744	
		Participated in training	Not participated in training
01	Pond Preparation	586 (78.76)	158 (21.24)
02	Application of lime and fertilizer	583 (78.36)	161 (21.64)
03	Stocking of fry	550 (73.92)	194 (26.08)
04	Methods of feeding	564 (75.81)	180 (24.19)
05	Maintenance of pond	558 (75.00)	186 (25.00)
06	Maintenance of fish health	542 (72.85)	202 (27.15)
07	Fish harvesting	561 (75.40)	183 (24.60)
08	Marketing of fish	547 (73.52)	197 (26.48)
09	Processing and preservation of fish	534 (71.77)	210 (28.23)
10	Negative impact and its preventive measure of Aquaculture on environment	504 (67.74)	240 (32.26)

In the project implementation areas, aquaculture training on different issues was offered by the project such as pond preparation, application of lime and fertilizers, stocking of fry, method of feeding, maintenance of ponds, fish harvesting and marketing. More than 70% of the respondent beneficiaries received training on the aforesaid aquaculture topics (Table 4.4). Data reveal that a complete technical training on aquaculture was provided by the project. It increased awareness and technical knowledge among the beneficiaries about fish culture in the project implementation area. The application of such skill and knowledge gained from the training has been reflected in the incremental agricultural production within the project area.

##### 4.7.1 Opinion of Beneficiaries on Training

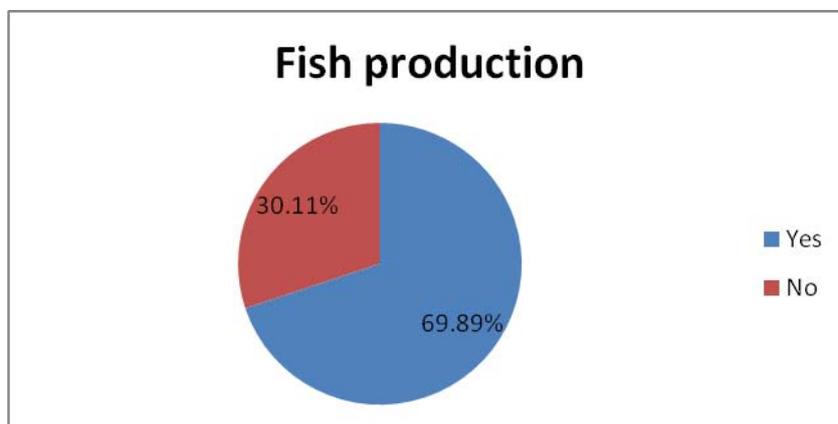


**Fig.4.7. Shows the respondent's opinion on training**

Data furnished in Figure 4.7 showed that 96% participants praised about the training offered by the RFLDC project and remarked as good enough except the remaining 4 %. Training was conducted by local facilitators through FFS with the help of CBOs. By speaking with the beneficiaries it was known that FFS is not working smoothly due to lack of financial support and monitoring at present.

#### 4.8 Production and Marketing System of Goods

##### 4.8.1 Production of Fish



**Fig.4.8: Shows the opinion on fish production of respondents**

Figure 4.8 revealed that more than 70% of the respondent in the RFLDC project intervention areas showed their positive response in favor of increased fish production (Fig 4.8). According to PCR of the project a total 85910 MT additional fish was produced during the project period in the project implementation area. Respondents of the project area expressed the similar opinion during interview.

**Table 4.5: Shows the chi-square value of respondent's opinion on fish production**

Whether fish production increased?	project Respondents	Control group	Calculated value of Chi sq.
Yes	520	18	1131.968
No	224	722	

*\*Performed chi-square test*

In the chi-square test (Table 4.5), the calculated value (1131.96) is much higher than the tabulated value (3.84) at 1 df and 5% confidence level where p value is 0.05 and has a clear indication of a association on fish production between project area and control area. The value of chi-square test has strongly demonstrated a significance difference in fish production of project area and control area impacted by project activities such as training, input supply (described earlier)

**Table 4.6: Shows the impact of RFLDC (BC) project on fish production**

Project attribute	Respondents	percent of response
Increased fish culture due awareness	480	64.52
Proper aquaculture practiced	520	69.89
Technology transfer	387	52.02
Proper training	540	72.58

*\*Multiple responses*

On the other hand majority of respondent viewed that the cause of fish production increment lies on the initiatives such as awareness building (64.52%), proper aquaculture practice (69.89%), aquaculture training (72.58%) and Technology transfer (52.02 %) (Table 4.4) were taken by the RFLDC project. Due to the awareness building among the farmers, derelict pond and unused water body were come to under culture which is the main causes of increased fish production. From a study in last decade, the production from fisheries has reached a plateau, and to fill the demand for fish, producers have turned to aquaculture. Bangladesh has made great strides in aquaculture in the past 25 years in terms of its production and productivity of fish, employment in aquaculture and increasing household income (*Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted, 2013*).

#### 4.8.2 Production of Domestic Animal and vegetables

**Table 4.7: Shows the opinion on domestic animal and vegetable production of respondents**

Whether domestic animal and vegetable production increased?	Respondents	Percent of response
Yes	479	64.38
No	265	35.62
Total (N)	744	100.00

It is a common scenario in the rural areas of Bangladesh that more or less every household involved in domestic animals and vegetables production. It was found that out of 744 respondents; about 64.38% respondent replied that domestic animal and vegetable production has increased after intervention of the project in their locality (Table 4.7). The information gathered from the PCR of the project is that more than 75% of farmers of the project area increased their income BDT 2500/year through pond dike cropping and homestead gardening. This statement is supported by the respondents during survey.

**Table 4.8: Shows the chi-square value of the opinion on domestic animal and vegetable production**

Whether domestic animal and vegetable production increased?	Project Respondents	Control group	Calculated value of Chi sq.
Yes	479	24	772.92
No	265	720	

*\*Performed chi-square test*

In the chi-square test (Table 4.8), the calculated value (772.92) is much higher than the tabulated value (3.84) at 1 df and 5% confidence level where p value is 0.05 and has a clear indication of a association on domestic animal and vegetable production between project area and control area. The value of chi-square test has strongly demonstrated a significance difference in domestic animals and vegetables production of project area and control area due to increased motivation and activities (through pond dike cropping and homestead gardening).

**Table 4.9: Shows the initiatives on domestic animals and vegetable production**

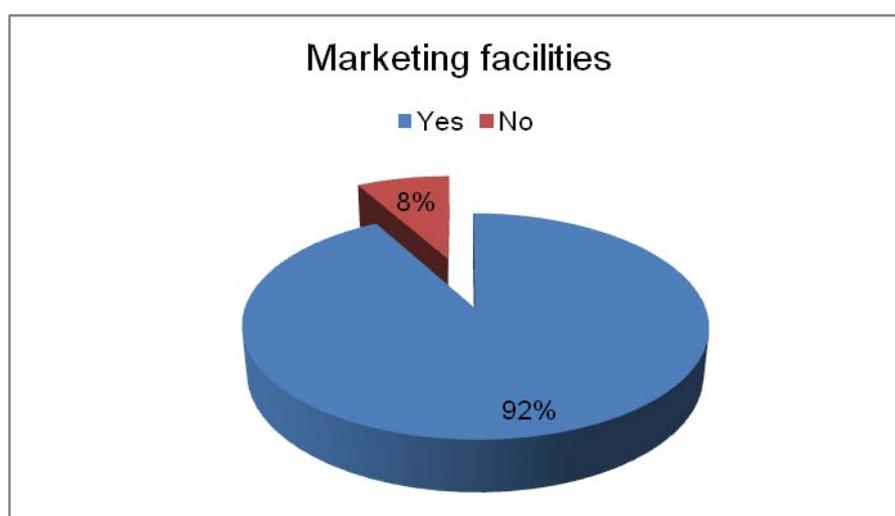
Project attribute	Respondents	percent of response
Awareness building for animal rearing and vegetables production	537	72.18
Pond dyke gardening	487	65.46
Proper training	552	74.19

Project attribute	Respondents	percent of response
Vaccination services and veterinary medicines	347	46.64
Block grant	295	39.65

*\*Multiple responses*

Table 4.9 showed that majority of the respondents passed their opinion in favor of initiatives such as training (74.19%), pond dyke gardening (65.46%), awareness building (72.18%), vaccination services and veterinary medicines (46.64%) and block grant (39.65%) by RFLDC (BC) which has positive impact on production of vegetables and domestic animals. Trained farmers as well as radiated farmers are now practicing integrated approach of fishery, livestock and agricultural production. According to the final report of midterm study on RFLDC and RRMAC,ASPS-II, the overall production of vegetables has been increased from 24kg/year/decimal to 36 kg/year/decimal. The increase in vegetable production is due to the level of adoption of FFS learning on improved vegetable cultivation and supply of quality inputs by the CBOs

#### 4.8.3 Marketing facilities of Produced Goods



**Fig 4.9: Marketing facilities of agriculture product in project area**

The sustainability of agribusiness largely depends on good marketing facilities. Data stipulated in Fig 4.9 showed that 92.00 % respondents viewed a pronounced improvement has happened in their locality in marketing system of the produced products after intervention of RFLDC (BC) project,. Supply of quality fish, vegetables and chicken in the local market has increased due to increased production at the project areas.

#### 4.8.4 Processing Facilities of Produced Goods

**Table 4.10: Processing facilities of product in project area after harvest**

Processing facilities	Project Group (%), N= 744	
	Yes (%)	No (%)
Ice mill	100(13.44)	644(86.56)
Cold storage	3(0.40)	741(99.60)
Processing Industries	0(0%)	744(100)
Ice box	55(7.39)	689(92.61)

Availability and adequate processing facilities for the produced goods is an essential pre-requisite for any of sustainable agribusiness. Data presented in Table 4.10 showed that

processing storage facilities in the project intervention areas has not yet developed up to the mark. More than 80% respondents mentioned about unavailability of any storage, preserving and/or processing facilities in the project area which would negative impact on quality and values of products and, hence ultimately on production.

#### 4.9 Linkage between Producers and Private Entrepreneurship

**Table 4.11: Inputs from local businessman and Fish hatchery to respondent**

Sl. No	Inputs type	Whether the supply increased? N= 744	
		Yes (%)	No (%)
01	Fertilizers	683 (91.80)	61 (8.20)
02	Lime	666 (89.52)	78 (10.48)
03	Mastard oil cake	637 (85.62)	107 (14.48)
04	Feed	622 (83.60)	122 (16.40)
05	Fish seed	620 (83.33)	124 (16.67)
06	Fish	615 (82.66)	129 (17.34)
07	Medicine	635 (85.35)	109 (14.65)

A strong linkage between the producers and private sector entrepreneurs is essential for the sustainability of development project. Smooth supply of inputs in time to the producers is another important aspect to keep the production process efficient. Data furnished in Table 4.11 reveal that in the project intervention areas among 744 respondents, more than 80 % respondent viewed that input supply such as fertilizers (91.80%), lime (89.52%), mustard oil cake (85.62%), feed (83.60%), seed (83.33%) and medicine (85.35%) has increased than before project time. The increased supply of inputs means increased use of them in fish production which have enhanced the fish production of the beneficiaries group.

**Table 4.12: Inputs from local businessman and Poultry hatchery to respondents**

Sl. No.	Inputs type	Whether the supply increased? N= 744	
		Yes (%)	No (%)
01	Chickling	672 (90.32)	72(9.68)
02	Poultry feed	635 (85.35)	109 (14.65)
03	Chicken and duck	615 (82.66)	129 (17.34)
04	Medicine	646 (86.83)	98 (13.17)

Similar scenario was found from Table 4.12 that more than 80% beneficiaries opined in favor of input such as chickling (90.32%), poultry feed (85.35%) and medicine (86.83%) supply in poultry rearing which has increased than before project time. The increased supply of inputs has enhanced the production of livestock in the project area. This has happened due to making a strong linkage by the RFLDC project among the producers and private sectors entrepreneurs. Project supported to establish and improve linkage between the producer and private sector in order to receive quality inputs at low/fair prices, in time supply as well as to sell farmers' products at premier prices. Project established linkage between the district CBO association and input suppliers to enhance bargaining capability of the CBOs.

#### 4.10 Impact of the Project on Environment

**Table 4.13: Information on quality and environmental impact of Produced goods**

Sl. No.	Detrimental elements	Project Group (%), N= 744	
		No of respondent who use detrimental elements (percent)	No of respondent who do not use detrimental elements (percent)
01	Do you use formalin?	-	744(100)
02	Do you use chemicals?	3(0.40)	741(99.60)
03	Do you use Pro-biotics?	66(8.87)	678(91.13)
04	Is there any detrimental effect of used elements on environment?	10(1.34)	734(98.66)

Environmental impact is a burning national issue at the present time. Data presented in Table 4.13 showed that about cent percent of beneficiaries viewed that the project has no negative impact on environment because respondents do not use harmful chemical, pesticides and proboscis in production purposes. The respondents did not use neither of any vitamin nor any type of antibiotics for the production of fish. During the study, respondent also mentioned that they are very much concern about negative impact of the above chemicals. On the other hand, due to the project intervention people of coastal region were trained with how to cope with the changing condition of climate condition to adopt alternate fisheries and agricultural intervention.

## CHAPTER 5 ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITATIVE DATA

In this section, a well documented analytical results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) has been presented that includes people's perceptions, views and insight about the impacts of RFLDC (BC) project.

### 5.1 Findings of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for the present study under this project area has been covered in 6 districts and 12 upazillas of Barisal division supported by 12 enumerators. It was done as per standard procedure. At least two FGDs were organized for each district with average 12-15 participants. To cover all 6 districts under the project a total of 12 FGDs have been carried out where 143 respondents turned on to express their opinion regarding the impact of the project in fish culture, domestic animal rearing, vegetable production, training on aquaculture and overall poverty reduction.



**Plate 5.1: Shows the FGD in a CBO office was observed by consultant**

The FGDs were done also to assess the major impact of the project activities, expected outputs, sustainability of the project activities as well as to assess the quality of works as per the technical specification of the project

FGDs participants were farmers, service holder, traders, housewife, students, and representatives of the union parishad etc. activities of this project. All the participants viewed that the project has completed its activities with high standard under the supervision of department of project management where officials of the DoF and DLS were not directly involved. The major findings of the FGDs are briefly mentioned in the following sub-heads:

#### 5.1.1 Categories of beneficiaries and their connectedness to RFLDC (BC) project

Out of 143 FGDs respondents, majority 84% (120) was direct beneficiaries and a minimum portion 16% (23) was more or less indirect beneficiaries. This connectivity started since 2007.

#### 5.1.2 Assistance received from RFLDC (BC) Project

A total of 143 respondents, most of the respondent received assistance in the form of training 50% (71), inputs 72 % 103) such as fish fingerlings/chicks/ fertilizers/lime/feed/ medicine, consultancy/advocacy services 72% (103), credit support 35% (50) and agribusiness development 27% (38). They viewed, a tri-partite pronounced liaisons has developed among themselves, the Local Government and different government offices through this project.

### **5.1.3 Impact of project assistance**

Mainly RFLDC (BC) project assisted on aquaculture, poultry and dairy and vegetable production. As a results, participants opined that the technical proficiency, awareness, skills, production, marketing and economic solvency has increased than before time.

### **5.1.4 The most helpful assisted service of RFLDC (BC) project**

Most of the participating respondents, expressed that out of different assisted services, training, production inputs and household level advocacy through project was most beneficial than others.

### **5.1.5 Training offered by RFLDC (BC) project and its impact on production**

Different types of production oriented training was offered by the project such as pond preparation, fry stocking, feeding, prevention and control of fish diseases, harvesting, preservation and marketing fish, poultry and dairy rearing, vaccination of livestock and vegetable production. The participants viewed, all offered trainings were fruitful along with production increment except time length. Participant's opinions were validated through knowledge test process on delivered training by the project.

### **5.1.6 Impact on preservation facilities**

Most of the participants viewed that, the preservation facilities has increased than before through training, awareness building and skill development by the project initiatives but not sufficient level.

### **5.1.7 Impact on employment generation and poverty reduction**

The RFLDC (BC) project has taken different initiatives to generate employment at households, enterprise and farm level. The project arranged training on aquaculture, poultry rearing and vegetable production to the CBO members to make them self sufficient. Self-employment in hatcheries, nurseries, input supplies and daily labouring has also been increased notably than before. Besides, the CBOs have been working as financing body of the community to support agro-based farming and agribusiness through micro-credits which also generates employment. The KII participants viewed that lots of people in the locality used to pass very lazy time before but after intervention of the project, the people received technical training to enhance their knowledge and skills in production oriented activities. Hence, their percentage of poverty reduction has been increased.

### **5.1.8 Nutrition and Health Condition of Beneficiaries**

Health and sanitation indicate a healthy socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries. Around 70% households improved their health condition by consuming more amount fish, vegetables, eggs and meats which are essential component of human diet. Most of the FGDs participant put their comments that the nutrition and health condition has improved through taking on farm produced nutritionally balanced diets. Moreover, child health also improved noticeably than before.

In the project areas 74 % beneficiaries used Ring-slab as toilet, while 60.63 % was in before of the project implementation. Data furnished in Figure 4.5, showed that sanitation condition has increased than before as only 0.82% respondents are using open/hanging type toilet.

Regarding drinking water 98.80% beneficiaries at present are using tube-well as a means of drinking water that was 97.64% in before. On the other hand, 99.6 % of the project beneficiaries viewed that their drinking water is free from arsenic pollution and hence their health condition is improving day by day.

## **5.2 Findings of Key Informants Interview (KII)**

A total of 26 KIIs were conducted with concerned officials of DoF and DLS in 6 districts and 12 Upazilas. The KII participants informed that the RFLDC (BC) project is well known to them and the project launched different activities such as training, inputs supply, credit support, liaisons between local government and different government offices. Majority of the KII participants viewed that the project established fish hatchery and poultry hatchery except goat breeding centre. The finding of KII is summarized below:

### **5.2.1 The most attractive activities and the most benefited beneficiaries of RFLDC (BC) project**

The KII participants opined that the most attractive activities of RFLDC (BC) project were the training and formulation of CBOs. According to the participants the resource poor are the most beneficial group due to the project intervention. As the project targeted to improve the livelihood and socio-economic status of the resource poor CBO members, in most cases the goal of the project has achieved.

They informed that training has increased the awareness about income generating activities like fisheries, livestock and agriculture production and also has increased the marketing facilities through CBOs in both cases of inputs availability and selling product.

### **5.2.2 Technical training and human resources development through RFLDC (BC) project**

The KII personnel informed that the project delivered different types of technical training on aquaculture, poultry, dairy and vegetables production and through this training the project has developed human resources which has been resulting higher income and economic solvency of the beneficiaries.

### **5.2.3 Negative perception of peoples to RFLDC (BC) project**

Majority of the KII participants viewed about the project in the affirmative form rather any negative comment. They expressed that RFLDC (BC) project has a great impact on the socio-economic development of their locality.

### **5.2.4 Impact on marketing system**

The KII participants informed that after intervention of RFLDC (BC) project, a pronounced improvement has happened in their locality in marketing system of the produced products.

### **5.2.5 Impact on nutrition and health**

Improved health and nutritional aspects was concern not only for the adults but also for the children. The KII participants informed that the people in their locality now getting more nutritionally balanced food than before of the project period and, hence improved their health condition. Increased supplies of vegetables, chicken and fish have admitted by the participants.

### **5.2.6 Impact on employment generation**

The KII personnel reported that through the project activities many unemployed youth and household members are getting access to self-employment at the present time than before. The knowledge and skill of farmers about fisheries and livestock production had been increased due to project intervention. Besides, the CBOs are working as financing body of community which is providing financial support as micro-credit to community member for starting agro-based farming and agribusiness.

### **5.2.7 Impact on women participation and empowerment**

The KII participants opined that women are the vital part of the development process and women participation has been increased through the project initiatives. Hence they are empowering themselves through engaging in the IGAs. However, further intervention would be

required to ensure women's involvement in policy and decision making including financial and IGAs.

#### **5.2.8 Impact on poverty reduction**

The participants informed that people used to spend very lazy in their locality before RFLDC project. But after intervention of the project, the people received technical training and implementing their knowledge and skills in production oriented activities and hence improving their economic condition resulting reduction of poverty. It was seen that about 90% of the households have been able to increase their production and income from fisheries and livestock enterprise.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS OF THE PROJECT**

SWOT analysis is a structured method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved a project. It involves specifying the objectives of the project and identifying the internal and external factors those have positive and negative. In order to capture the strength and weakness of the project under impact evaluation study, SWOT analysis has been carried out. The SWOT analysis was carried out by gathering information from concerned officials of the RFLDC (BC) project through KIIs and information collected from beneficiaries during face to face interviews. The major findings of this analysis are presented as following:

#### **6.1 Strengths of the Project**

- Establishment of Integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS)

The FFS were run predominantly by Local Facilitators from RFLDC (BC) assisted Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The curriculum for FFS were broadened as it included adaptation measures for the effect of climate change, disaster preparedness etc. More emphasis was given to the improvement of the post harvest handling of produces including improvement of the quality to follow the international standards for exported commodities.

- Formation of Community based organization (CBO)

A total of 328 CBOs were formed as the geographical area of intervention has been increased and to provide services to the beneficiaries. Awareness building on animal diseases, implementation of Fish Act, and cross cutting issues, including good governance, gender, nutrition etc was expanded through activities of the project. The supply of inputs and marketing of products were developed through the formation of and support to CBO District Association.

- Development linkage and support to Private Sector

The support for establishing and improving the linkages between the CBO's and private sector/agribusiness and input suppliers from the private sector to enhance the bargaining capability of the CBO's.

- Raise awareness on environmental aspects

Awareness about environment among the beneficiaries has been increased due to special training session on it. Those respondents are very much conscious about use of chemical, formalin and pro-biotic and negative impact on human health

- Involvement of women in the project

A considerable portion of the beneficiaries of the project was women. About 30 % members of CBOs and participants of FFS are women. Women got training on various agricultural production systems and got inputs which ultimately help them to involve in income generating activities.

#### **6.2 Weakness of the Project**

- No processing facilities in the project implementation area

There is no food processing facilities within the project area. Due to absence of such facility, farmers are depriving from the right price of their product. Producers may lose their interest in producing their crops in future.

- No storage facilities in the project implementation area

Quality products always would have good market value. Due to lack of any storage facilities (short or long) in the area, beneficiaries group as well as other farmers are sometimes counting lose. They are bound to sell the products even at a lesser price while it tends to lose quality.

- Short period of the project

Most of the development project is prepared for short duration. The aspiration of the beneficiaries in project areas is to get services for a longer time than the stipulated period of the project.

- Inadequate monitoring system

Strong monitoring and supervision of any project is prerequisite of achieving objectives. As per KIIs and survey among CBOs members, the constant and routine monitoring of the project has not been maintained.

- Shortage in project manpower

A smooth support services has not been ensured due to shortage of project manpower. As per KIIs and survey among CBOs members, the constant monitoring of the project by the competent personnel has hampered in some extent. These could be necessitated by engaging GoB officers at upazilla level.

- Lack of co-ordination between project and DoF personnel

Lack of coordination between GoB officials and project staffs has been encountered at upazila level through KIIs. Although the implementation of the project has been completed as per DPP and involvement of GoB officers was minimal. Therefore there exists a hidden conflict between project personnel and GoB officers which even raise unwanted questions among beneficiaries groups at root level. Moreover, dissatisfaction among GoB officers is still prevailing.

- Lacking in office keeping

There might have small lacking of understanding about the office keeping. Auditing of the project has not been accomplished up to the mark.

### **6.3 Opportunities of the Project**

- Awareness about technology

The technologies on fish, poultry and vegetable production have been transferred among beneficiaries of the project area. The local farmers would be benefited by using these technologies.

- Increased knowledge and skill on agricultural production

The most important aspect of the project was to increase knowledge and skill on agricultural production through training. The project has direct contribution in increased agricultural production like fish, poultry and vegetables. Production of Fisheries, livestock and agriculture has been increased in many folds. The increased productions of agricultural products have direct impacts such as employment, increased income, nutrition and indirect impacts such as health and livelihood of the local community.

- Poverty alleviation

This project played an important role in poverty alleviation. It worked with resource poor household. The offered training, inputs for agriculture production and block grant through CBOs had contributed to increase the livelihood status of the target group. Around 25 % household crossed the poverty line and having annual income more than BDT45000.

- Direct linkage between producer and trader

This project developed linkage between producer and private sector in order to receive quality inputs at low and fair prices as well as in time. This is most important positive site of the project.

- Awareness about environment

Due to training on environmental effects of various hazardous chemicals such as formalin pesticides and probiotics, the beneficiaries groups are now quite aware of them.

### **6.4 Threats of the Project**

- There is no follow up of project activities by DoF after project implementation period

There are no directives from neither the project implementation team or from the Government to ensure post project follow-up or activity plan for the project. Although the project has been designed in a way where the FFSs and CBOs would continue their activities with the help of block grant left for each CBO. Without monitoring by competent authority, the activities of the project may cease.

- Weak financial management of CBOs

It has been noticed that financial management of the block grant by the CBO executive committee is weak. Further, electing new committee is essential. Intervention in such issues is imminent.

- Old model poultry incubator

Production of poultry hatchery may collapse at any time due to sudden disruption of such old model poultry incubator.

## CHAPTER 7 MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

### 7.1 Major Findings

#### **Implementation Area of RFLDC (BC) Project**

Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development (Barisal Component) project was implemented in 24 upazilas in six administrative districts under the Barisal Division of Bangladesh. At the beginning, the project Head Quarter was set up in Patuakhali but later on it was shifted to Barisal.

#### **Status of financial management**

The RFLDC (BC) 2<sup>nd</sup> revision project was completed with the total estimated cost was BDT: 12430.43 lakh but actual cost was BDT: 11507.38 lakh. It was found that almost 90.57 % (*BDT 11,507.38 lakh out of 12,430.43 lakh*) target budget of PP of the project was consumed. The maximum fund was utilized under the line item of technical and management support staffs which was 25.12% of the total cost followed by 23.35% utilized for farmer fish school (FFS). Further 5.32 % fund of total budget was utilized for capacity building of CBOs. The lowest fund was utilized under the line item of publication (books, journals, CDs), participation at national and international seminar and workshop which was 0.026% of the total budget.

#### **Procurement Methods**

All procurement works of the project were accomplished under the supervision of Project Management of RFLDC following PPR 2008 (thoroughly verified the relevant papers/documents such as tender invitation, paper cutting, CS, notification of award, work order, handover of individual work package etc.: Appendix 2) and DANIDA procurement rules. Two DFO offices and poultry hatchery were constructed through open tender method. One hundred (100) Motor Cycles and seventy three (73) By-cycles were procured during the implementation period of the project following DANIDA Rules. Human resources were procured following project rules. No problem was encountered in procurement during the project period.

#### **Functional Status of FFS and CBO**

According to PCR of RFLDC (BC) 14,400 Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) were implemented over the period of five years. Considerable portions (about 30%) of the beneficiaries were resource-poor women and more than 10,000 members were from Labor Contracting Societies (LCS). Trainings for farmers were delivered through the FFS. The FFS curriculum was adapted with local context to make it more relevant to market oriented production. The activities of FFS were implemented through the CBO which hired local facilitators and were trained by the project management. Currently 328 CBOs and 5 district-level associations of CBOs are operating but there is no upazila level CBO. Consultant physically observed the activities of few CBOs and FFS. After inspecting, it was found that average members of each CBO were 150-160 including about 30% female members. Most of the CBOs have their own office for meeting. The major activities of CBOs were demonstration, formation of producer and marketing group. CBOs have the elected executive committee for general management and has technical resource person to support their member. CBOs also supply fish seed, vegetable seed and also other inputs for their members. For financial management, each CBO has a bank account and deposits savings at BGT 20 per member per month. CBOs also play a vital role in marketing of the goods.

A total of 741 local facilitators (LFs) were recruited during 2008 to 2011 by CBOs as per need for implementation of project activities especially for interventions like farmers field school (FFS) and CBO capacity building process taking place at community levels. It was found that since inception of RFLDC project activities, a total of 306 (41.3%) local facilitators (LFs) have been pullout either by LFs themselves or by CBOs due to adjustment of activity scheduling and mobilization of project resources.

## **Construction and Functional Status of Fish Hatchery**

Construction and functional status of fish hatchery regarding technical support, capacity and production system has been studied in the project areas through physical observations using detailed observation checklists. Four small and medium carp hatchery and three prawn hatcheries were established by the private sector with the technical support of RFLDC (BC) project. Two fish hatcheries were observed and found working smoothly during the present study. Rui, Catla, Mrigal, Grass carp, Big head carp, Silver carp, Sor-puti, Mirror carp and Tilapia fry are produced in these hatcheries. Average production capacity of carp hatchery is 300-500 kg and Tilapia hatchery is 5000000 - 10000000 fry per year. Production of prawn has been ceased due to mortality of post larvae.

## **Construction and Functional Status of Poultry Hatchery**

Construction and functional status of poultry hatchery regarding site development, construction of poultry hatchery building, installation of poultry incubator with hatchery capacity and generator with accessories has been studied in the project areas through physical observations using detailed observation checklists. One poultry hatchery building was constructed by RFLDC (BC) project during 2011-12 financial years at Amanatgonj, Barisal. The area of the hatchery is 50x50 m<sup>2</sup>. The operation of the hatchery has been started in 2012-13 financial years and operating smoothly until now. The construction cost of the poultry hatchery building was BDT 47.98 lakh production of hatchery were 1-5 lakh and 14000 kg during at 2012-13 financial years.

## **Construction and Functional Status of DFO office**

Two DFO office buildings at Jhalokathi and Barguna were constructed under the supervision of DoF and project authority. The construction works of DFO offices have been found in good condition. Overall workmanship of the building is reported as good.

**Land Property of the Beneficiaries:** A comparison between the project intervention areas and control areas on land property was made (Figure 4.4) and Data reveals that a gradual increment of land property ownership has found among the beneficiaries group than the control area.

Data showed that in project area (66.5%) of beneficiaries belongs to 1-50 decimal land property those who are classified as ladless farmer during baseline survey in comparison to 90.1% farmers belongs to same class in control area. This scenario indicates the better socio-economic condition of the project beneficiaries as land ownership is one of the vital indicator of social status.

## **Property other than Land of the Beneficiaries:**

A notable variation in domestic animal, pond, fishing boat, van and motor-cycle ownership have been prevailing between project groups and control groups. It has been found that 72.31; 88.17; 24.46; 16.40 and 10.62% project beneficiaries are belonging to the aforesaid properties in comparison to 63.17; 68.01; 16.13; 3.23 and 2.69% of control groups. An increased level of property other than land ownership indicates higher income due to increased agricultural production and better socio-economic condition of the project beneficiaries.

**Nutrition and Health Condition of Beneficiaries:** Health and sanitation indicate a healthy socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries. Around 70% households improved their health condition by consuming more amount fish, vegetables, eggs and meats which are essential component of human diet. Most of the FGDs participant put their comments that the nutrition and health condition has improved through taking on farm produced nutritionally balanced diets. Moreover, child health also improved noticeably than before.

In the project areas 74 % beneficiaries used Ring-slab as toilet, while 60.63 % was in before of the project implementation. Data furnished in Figure 4.5, showed that sanitation condition has increased than before as only 0.82% respondents are using open/hanging type toilet.

Regarding drinking water 98.80% beneficiaries at present are using tube-well as a means of drinking water that was 97.64% in before. On the other hand, 99.6 % of the project beneficiaries

viewed that their drinking water is free from arsenic pollution and hence their health condition is improving day by day.

**Services received by Beneficiaries from RFLDC (BC):** Training and inputs offered by the project have played a positive role on the socio-economic emancipation of the project beneficiaries. 97.58% of the project beneficiaries received training on different modules on agricultural production and about 57.93% received inputs service in the form of seed, cash capital and feed offered by the project.

**Impact of Training Received by Beneficiaries from RFLDC (BC):** More than 70% of the respondents received training on different aspects of fish culture such as pond preparation, application of lime and fertilizers, stocking of fry, method of feeding, maintenance of ponds, fish harvesting and marketing was offered by the project. The application of such skill and knowledge gained from the training has been reflected in the incremental agricultural production within the project area.

**Production of Fish of Beneficiaries:** About 70% of the respondents in the RFLDC project area showed their positive response in favor of increased fish production. According to the Project Completion Report (PCR) a total of 85910 MT additional fish was produced during the project period in the project implementation area. It also revealed that the cause of fish production increment lies on the initiatives such as awareness building (64.52%), proper aquaculture practice (69.89%), aquaculture training (72.58%) and Technology transfer (52.02%) taken by the RFLDC project.

**Production of Domestic Animal and vegetables of Beneficiaries:** It is a common scenario in the rural areas of Bangladesh that more or less every household involved in domestic animal and vegetables production. It was found that about 64.38 % respondent agreed with increased domestic animal and vegetables production due to intervention of the project in their locality. It is documented in PCR that more than 75% of farmers of the project area have increased their income BDT 2500/year through pond dike cropping and homestead gardening. This statement is supported by 65.46% of the respondents those who passed their opinion in favor of pond dyke gardening which has positive impact on agricultural production. According to the final report of midterm study on RFLDC and RRMAC, ASPS-II, the overall production of vegetables has been increased from 24kg/year/decimal to 36 kg/year/decimal. The fodder cultivation on pond dyke has positive effect on domestic animal. However, the increase in vegetable production is due to the level of adoption of FFS learning on improved vegetable cultivation and supply of quality inputs by the CBOs.

**Marketing facilities of Produced Goods:** The sustainability of agribusiness largely depends on good marketing facilities. 92.00 % respondents viewed a pronounced improvement has happened in their locality in marketing system of the produced products after intervention of RFLDC (BC) project, Supply of quality fish, vegetables and chicken in the local market has increased due to increased production at the project areas.

**Storage, Preserving and Processing Facility for the Produced Goods:** More than 80% respondents mentioned about unavailability of any storage, preserving and/or processing facilities in the project area which would negative impact on quality and values of products and, hence ultimately on production.

**Impact of Linkage between Producers and Private Entrepreneurship:** More than 80% respondent in this study viewed that supply of input supply like fertilizers (91.80%), lime (89.52%), mustard oil cake (85.62%), feed (83.60%), seed (83.33%) and medicine (85.35%) has increased than before project time. Similar scenario was found that more than 80% beneficiaries opined in favor of input such as chickling (90.32%), poultry feed (85.35 %) and medicine (86.83 %) supply in poultry rearing which has increased than before project time. The

data stipulated in the above table does have is a clear indication of improvement of input supply which would have definite impact on fish production in the locality.

### **Impact of the Project on Environment**

No environmental impacts have been encountered during this study. Participants are mostly aware of negative impact of using any sort of harmful chemical, pesticides and probiotics in production purposes. On the other hand, due to the project intervention people of coastal region were trained with how to cope with the changing condition of climate condition to adopt alternate fisheries and agricultural intervention.

**Impact on employment generation and poverty reduction:** The RFLDC (BC) project has taken different initiatives to generate employment at households, enterprise and farm level. The project arranged training on aquaculture, poultry rearing and vegetable production to the CBO members to make them self sufficient. Self-employment in hatcheries, nurseries, input supplies and daily labouring has also been increased notably than before. Besides, the CBOs have been working as financing body of the community to support agro-based farming and agribusiness through micro-credits which also generates employment. The KII participants viewed that lots of people in the locality used to pass very lazy time before but after intervention of the project, the people received technical training to enhance their knowledge and skills in production oriented activities. Hence, their percentage of poverty reduction has been increased.

**Impact on women participation and empowerment:** The KII participant opined that women are the vital part of the development process and participation has been increased through the project initiatives and hence they are empowering themselves engaging in the IGAs activities. More intervention required to ensure involvement in policy and decision making in financial and IGA activities.

## **7.2 Few critical observation and lesson learned from the RFLDC (BC) project**

The present impact evaluation findings and conclusions lead to the following lessons learned and option for few further recommendations.

*Lesson 1:* The FFS approach in CBOs as practiced in RFLDC, Barisal project is a unique one and cost-effective pathway for up lifting the livelihood of the poor rural households, including landless and often excluded and marginalized population groups, out of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. In addition to the direct effects, the level of spill-over effects appears to be of large magnitude not only in the project area but also in the adjacent non-project areas.

*Lesson 2:* A considerable improvement in micro-level growth and self-employment (at the household level) of the beneficiaries groups has been noticed within CBOs in RFLDC Project due to FFS and LF interventions. In addition to increased market production among small-scale farmers with land access, it has been demonstrated that, even hard-core poor households including women with very little or no land are capable of increasing their income from their agricultural producing like fish, livestock and vegetables for the markets after consumption.

*Lesson 3:* It is possible within rural community of Bangladesh, through rather simple but targeted specific interventions, to effectively involve and benefit large numbers of women (including young women, female-headed households, widows including women from indigenous populations), increasing their confidence, ability to earn an income, to contribute to food security and participate in decision-making on smaller production issues. Traditionally it is believed that women's income remains relatively low but this believes has been proven wrong in case of RFLDC project. There are numbers poor and hard-core women those who have been earning more than a male in IGA like gardening, cow fattening and poultry rearing. However, still women do not participate equally as men do in important household decisions. This is largely due to the household approach in CBOs which does not explicitly address intra-household relations and a typical characteristic of male dominating society.

*Lesson 4:* If no additional development project interventions towards preventive procedures and mitigations are taken, a number of FFSs and CBOs may in some cases cause negative, unintended social and environmental impacts within and outside the villages.

*Lesson 5:* Farmer organizations like CBOs have proved to be useful entry points for production/ distribution of various forms of input supplies (quality seeds, vaccines etc.) to the farmers and they possess a strong potential for further expanding their role in marketing and partnerships with private enterprises. Special attention will be required to ensure sustainability of these processes. Sustainability does not come automatically from forming groups and organizations and providing block grants.

*Lesson 6:* If the farmer organization offices (CBO offices) are located outside the village, women's participation is dramatically reduced. Having physical access to, and being member of the organization does not automatically promote women's leadership and give them voice or benefits, equal to those of their male counterparts.

### **7.3 Future sustainability of the project**

Organizations like CBOs have proved to be useful entry points for production/ distribution of various forms of input supplies (quality seeds, vaccines etc.) to the farmers and they possess a strong potential for further expanding their role in marketing and partnerships with private enterprises. CBOs have passed its formation, motivation and skill development stages. They have their own entity with own office facilities in their locality. Now, they need to pass through consolidation stage for their own sustainability. In addition, a tri-partite liaison has also been developed among CBOs, the Local Government and different government offices through RFLDC (BC) project which would have effect on sustainability of the project. However, special attention will be required to ensure sustainability of these processes. Government support should continue on ongoing activities for future sustainability of the project through CBOs and FFS. All CBOs need to be registered by the competent Authority. Further financial and technical support from government agencies need to be ensured to strengthening their activities.

### **7.4 Recommendations**

1. Group members know very little about nutrition, health, women rights, child rights and HIV/AIDS on which they should be trained further. More advocacy program should continue to enrich their level of understanding.
2. Legal support to the group members should be provided so that they can fight against violation of all rights. In case of Fish Hatcheries, the owners are losing money due to poaching and poisoning in their ponds. That why a legal advocacy council/ support is important
3. Attempt should be made to register the remaining CBOs (217 CBOs are registered out of 328) with the competent authority to operate it more independently but network with DoF should continue.
4. More financial support and/ or sufficient credit facilities need to be provided and delivered for beneficiaries of the project to stop the influence of the money lenders.
5. Arrangement for processing facilities and ice plants is necessary because of non-availability of processing facility in the locality. Establishment of storage facilities of agriculture and fisheries product is also essential.
6. Arrangement of higher wages for the trainees needs to be ensured for any new project due to dissatisfaction among participants.
7. More training on different income generating activities such as net preparing, feed preparation, fodder cultivation sewing, cottage industries etc could be arranged. Duration of need based training should be at least 15 days which could include different modules.
8. Ensuring support services from concerned department(s) to continue the project activities is essential for at least next 2 years of project ending period. Adoption of similar nature of project could be initiated.

9. Marketing facilities need to be strengthened through developing market channel controlled by beneficiaries group and to eliminate the intervention of vendors/dalals/aroddors
10. Agri-business development in the locality needs to be prioritized as a profitable option and to ensure inputs and products for the producers and consumers.
11. Objectives of DPP would need special attention to ensure participation of university students and academics in the field of rural research for the sustainability of the project.
12. Co-ordination between project and DoF personnel need to be increased at any development project in future.
13. As the project implementation area is very prone to climate change e.g salinity intrusion, cyclone etc. therefore special attention need to be paid to develop the awareness among the people regarding climate change resilience agricultural production in future development project.
14. Future development project interventions, aiming at reducing vulnerability and improving food security, nutrition and livelihoods among poor rural households should strongly consider using the FFS approach, incorporating the other recommendations placed here.
15. Future development project interventions in Bangladesh should be planned with a view to exploring its potential to build on the achievements, and aim at bringing about more significant changes through more explicit attention to intra-household issues as an integral part of livelihood and farming systems.
16. Future project interventions should be much clearer about the interrelationships between different dimensions of gender, social inequality and household poverty and aim at incorporating gender analysis into the technical training.
17. Future project interventions should include a participatory pre-assessment of the potential social and environmental risks related to different beneficiary group interventions and, based on this assessment, an Action Plan should be prepared on how to prevent and mitigate these risks.
18. Future support to the agricultural development project should pay attention to consolidating and expanding the role and involvement of farmer organizations (CBOs) in terms of input supplies, marketing and further processing of agricultural products (produced within the villages).
19. Special attention should pay to during establishing CBOs office in order to ensure women's participation in training, meeting and leadership/leading positions in the executive committees (e.g. established in by-laws).
20. Deployment of experienced manpower in office keeping could avoid any audit disputes.

## 7.5 Conclusions

- The project was well written and designed with clear goals and objectives. The project has been succeeded in achieving its objectives for sustainable development of the resource poor people.
- The project has great achievement in the formation of Community based Organization (CBO) and Farmer Field School (FFS) as per target set out in the DPP. CBOs have passed its formation, motivation and skill development stages. They have their own entity with own office and other office facilities. Now, they need to pass through consolidation stage for their own sustainability. The project has succeeded to make some group members as Local Facilitators (LFs) which is a big upward mobility of the local beneficiaries. They (LFs) would be treated as role model in the local community members.
- The project also completed all its targeted trainings for the UP members and staff, CBO members, GoB and project staff. Although the impact of the training in many cases is visible but dissatisfaction among beneficiaries is still exists.
- The project has significant positive impact on increasing livelihood status, improved technical knowledge and production on different income generating activities such as agriculture, fisheries and livestock production. The project also has positive impact on poverty alleviation, self employment, women participation and improved awareness about environment. Such impacts have been validated by running the chi-square tests.

- Micro-credit has been operated following an innovative method through the CBOs without taking major responsibilities apart from sanctioning block grant by the project management itself. However, the EC of CBOs and the potential borrowers are unhappy with the limited allocation of credit.
- No government supervising authority is looking after the financial management of the CBOs. In future vicious cycle of micro-credit may likely to work there which can affect the activities of the CBOs if no remedial measures are taken as per borrowers' need. A strong monitoring system under upazilla officers could help to sustain the present micro-credit system.

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“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)” শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন

সাক্ষাৎকার প্রশ্নমালা

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ: -----

এলাকা এবং প্রশ্নমালা চিহ্নিতকরণ

এলাকা	নাম
গ্রাম:	
ইউনিয়ন:	
উপজেলা:	
জেলা:	
মোবাইল নং:	

অংশ-১: পারিবারিক সাধারণ তথ্যাবলী

- ১.১ উত্তরদাতার নাম : -----  
 ১.২ পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা : -----  
 ১.৩ বাসস্থানের অবস্থা

ক্রমিক নং	বাসগৃহের ধরণ	বর্তমানে বাসগৃহের মালিকানার ধরণ
০১	পাকা	
০২	আধা পাকা	
০৩	টিনের ঘর	
০৪	মাটির ঘর	
০৫	অন্যান্য:-----	

(কোড: নিজস্ব= ১, ভাড়া= ২, সরকারী ব্যবহৃত জায়গা= ৩, অন্যের ব্যবহৃত জায়গা= ৪, অন্যান্য= ৫)

অংশ-২: পরিবারের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার তথ্যাবলী

২.১ জমিজমার তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	জমিজমার ধরণ	বর্তমানে জমিজমার পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)
০১	বসতবাড়ী	
০২	বাগান	
০৩	চাষকৃত (খামার)	
০৪	পুকুর	
সর্বমোট:		

## ২.২ পরিবারের সম্পদের তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	সম্পদের বর্ণনা	আছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)
০১	খাট	
০২	টেলিভিশন	
০৩	রেডিও	
০৪	মোবাইল	
০৫	অলংকার (সোনা/ রূপা)	
০৬	বাই সাইকেল	
০৭	মাছধরা জাল	
০৮	গবাদি পশু	
০৯	হাঁস-মুরগী	
১০	পুকুর	
১১	নৌকা /মাছ ধরার জাল	
১২	ভ্যান	
১৩	মোটর সাইকেল	

## অংশ-৩: প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী

## ৩.১ নিরাপদ পানির ব্যবহার

ক্রমিক নং		বর্তমানে	প্রকল্পে যোগদানের পূর্বে
০১	খাবার পানির উৎস? (কোড: টিউবওয়েল= ১, পুকুর= ২, কুয়া= ৩, অন্যান্য= ৪)		
০২	খাবার পানি আর্সেনিক মুক্ত কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)		

## ৩.২ পায়খানার ধরণ ও ব্যবহার

ক্রমিক নং	পায়খানা ব্যবহার	বর্তমান অবস্থা	প্রকল্পে যোগদানের পূর্বের অবস্থা
০১	পায়খানার ধরণ		

(কোড: পাকা=১, আধা পাকা=২, রিং স্লাব=৩, খোলা/ঝুলস=৪)

## অংশ-৪: আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) প্রকল্প হতে প্রাপ্ত সেবা সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	সেবার ধরণসমূহ	পেয়েছেন কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, কেন পেয়েছেন?
০১	প্রশিক্ষণ		১. ২. ৩.
০২	উপকরণাদি যেমন: পোনা, ঢাকা, খাদ্য		১. ২. ৩.
০৩	কৃষি ভিত্তিক ব্যবসায় সিবিও থেকে সহায়তা		১. ২. ৩.
০৪	প্রকল্প সহায়তায় স্থাপিত মৎস্য ও হাঁস-মুরগী হ্যাচারী হতে সিবিও সদস্যগণকে সহায়তা প্রদান		১. ২. ৩.

**অংশ-৫: সিবিও সদস্যদের উৎপাদন ও বাজারজাতকরণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী**

৫.১ উৎপাদন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী (একক হিসাবে কেজি বা সংখ্যা ব্যবহার করতে হবে)

ক্রমিক নং	পণ্যের ধরণ	বর্তমানে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হয়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন?
০১	মাছ		১. ২. ৩.
০৫	গবাদি পশু		১. ২. ৩.

৫.২ উৎপাদিত পণ্যের বাজারজাতকের সুবিধা আছে কি না? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন, (হ্যাঁ/ না)

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে সুবিধা সমূহ উল্লেখ করুন-

১. -----
২. -----
৩. -----

উত্তর না হলে কারণ উল্লেখ করুন-

১. -----
২. -----
৩. -----

৫.৩ উৎপাদিত পণ্যের প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	সুবিধাসমূহ	আছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)
০১	বরফ কল	
০২	কোল্ড স্টোরেজ	
০৩	প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ কারখানা	
০৪	আইস বক্স	

৫.৪ উৎপাদিত পণ্যের গুণগতমান ও পারিবেশিক প্রভাব সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	ক্ষতিকর দ্রব্যাদি	হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২
০১	ফরমালিন ব্যবহার করা হয় কি-না?	
০২	রাসায়নিক দ্রব্য ব্যবহার করা হয় কি-না?	
০৩	প্রো-বায়োটিক ব্যবহার করা হয় কি-না?	
০৪	ব্যবহারকৃত দ্রব্যাদির পারিবেশিক বতিকর প্রভাব রয়েছে কি-না?	

**অংশ-৬: আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) প্রকল্পের সদস্যদের প্রশিক্ষণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী**

৬.১ আরএফএলডিস প্রকল্প থেকে প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন কি না? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন, (হ্যাঁ/ না)

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে অনুচ্ছেদ ৬.২ এ যান

উত্তর না হলে অনুচ্ছেদ ৭ এ যান

## ৬.২ প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশিক্ষণ শিরোনাম	প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়ে থাকলে টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন
০১	পুকুর প্রস্তুতি	
০২	চুন ও সার প্রয়োগ	
০৩	পোনা মজুদকরণ	
০৪	খাদ্য প্রদান	
০৫	পুকুর রবণাবেষণ	
০৬	মাছের স্বাস্থ্য পরিচর্যা	
০৭	মাছ আহরণ	
০৮	মাছ বাজারজাতকরণ	
০৯	মাছ প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ বা সংরক্ষণ এর নিয়মাবলী	
১০	পরিবেশের উপর মাছ চাষের নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ও এর প্রতিকার	

৬.৩ আরএফএলডিসি প্রকল্প থেকে প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণ সমূহ পর্যাপ্ত ছিল কি-না? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন, (হ্যাঁ/ না)

হ্যাঁ হলে কেন?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

না হলে কেন?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

৬.৪ আরএফএলডিসি প্রকল্প হতে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণের ফলে আয়বর্ধক কার্যক্রম বিষয়ক ক্ষেত্রে আপনারা কি কি উপকার পেয়েছেন?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

৬.৫ প্রশিক্ষণকে আরো কার্যকারী করার পরামর্শসমূহ:

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

**অংশ-৭: বেসরকারী উদ্যোক্তাদের সাথে সংযোগ স্থাপন ও সহায়তাকরণ**

৭.১: স্থানীয় ব্যবসায়ী ও মৎস্য হ্যাচারী হতে উপকরণ প্রাপ্তি

ক্রমিক নং	উপকরণের ধরণ	সরবরাহ বেড়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)	উত্তর হ্যাঁ / না হলে কারণ উল্লেখ করুন
০১	সার		১. ২
০২	চুন		১. ২
০৩	খেল		১. ২
০৪	খাদ্য		১. ২

০৫	পোনা		১. ২
০৬	মাছ		১. ২
০৭	ঔষধ		১. ২
০৮	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন): -----		১. ২

৭.২: স্থানীয় ব্যবসায়ী ও পোলট্রি হ্যাচার হতে উপকরণ প্রাপ্তি

ক্রমিক নং	উপকরণের ধরণ	সরবরাহ বেড়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২)	উত্তর হ্যাঁ / না হলে কারণ উল্লেখ করুন
০১	হাঁস-মুরগীর বাচ্চা		১. ২
০২	পোলট্রি খাদ্য		১. ২
০৩	হাঁস-মুরগী		১. ২
০৪	ঔষধ		১. ২
০৫	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন): -----		১. ২

#### অংশ-৮: প্রকল্প সম্বন্ধে মন্তব্য/বক্তব্য

৮.১. হত-দরিদ্রদের স্ব-নির্ভরতা অর্জনের জন্য এবং তাদের আর্থ-সামাজিক উন্নয়ন ও দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য প্রকল্প আর কি কি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করতে পারতো বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

#### অংশ-৯: RFLDC ছাড়া অন্য প্রকল্পের সাথে সম্পৃক্ততা সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী

৯.১ অন্য কোন প্রকল্পের সাথে যুক্ত কি-না? (হ্যাঁ= ১, না= ২): -----

হ্যাঁ হলে প্রকল্পের নাম -----

#### অংশ-১০ এই প্রকল্পের ভাল দিক কি কি?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----
- ৪) -----

#### অংশ-১১ এই প্রকল্পের দুর্বল দিক কি কি?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----
- ৪) -----

#### অংশ-১২: তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সার্বিক মন্তব্য

১২.১ প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য অর্জিত হয়েছে কি না? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন, (হ্যাঁ/ না)

হ্যাঁ হলে কেন?

- ১) -----
- ২) -----
- ৩) -----

১২.২ সুবিধাভোগীদের সন্তুষ্টির মাত্রা (খুব ভাল= ১, ভাল= ২, গড়= ৩, খারাপ= ৪, খুব খারাপ= ৫): -----

“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)”  
শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ণ

দলীয় আলোচনার (এফজিডি) চেকলিস্ট

সাধারণ পরিচিতি

জেলা : ..... উপজেলা : ..... ইউনিয়ন : ..... গ্রাম : .....

দলীয় আলোচনার স্থান : ..... অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা : .....

অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের তথ্য

ক্রমিক নং	অংশগ্রহণকারীদের নাম	লিঙ্গ		বয়স	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা (কোড)	পেশা	মোবাইল নম্বর
		পুরুষ=১	মহিলা=২				
১							
২							
৩							
৪							
৫							
৬							
৭							
৮							
৯							
১০							
১১							
১২							
১৩							
১৪							
১৫							

শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা: লিখতে ও পড়তে পারে = ১, পড়তে পারে = ২, স্বাক্ষর করতে পারে = ৩, লিখতে ও পড়তে পারে না = ৪,  
১-৫ শ্রেণী = ৫, ৫-১০ শ্রেণী = ৬, ১১-১২ শ্রেণী = ৭, স্নাতক ও তদূর্ধ্ব = ৮, স্কুলে যায় নাই = ৯

সহায়কের নাম:..... পদবী:..... তারিখ:.....

## দলীয় আলোচনার (এফজিডি) আলোচ্যসূচী

১. ক) আপনাদের এলাকার RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের সঙ্গে আপনাদের সম্পর্ক/সম্পৃক্ততা কি?

ক্রমিক নং	সম্পর্কের ধরণ	হ্যাঁ (কত জন?)	না (কত জন?)
১	সুবিধাভোগী		
২	সুবিধা বহিষ্ঠ		

খ) এ সম্পর্ক কবে থেকে শুরু হয়েছে? .....

২. RFLDC/DANIDA -প্রকল্প হতে আপনারা কি কি সহযোগিতা পেয়েছেন?

ক্রমিক নং	প্রাপ্ত সহযোগিতার ধরণ	মৎস্য চাষ		হাঁস-মুরগী ও গবাদি পশু পালন		শাক-সবজির উৎপাদন	
		হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)	হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)	হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)
১	প্রশিক্ষণ						
২	উপকরণ (যেমনঃ পোনা/বাচ্চা, সার/চুন/খেল/খাদ্য, ঔষধ, জাল ইত্যাদি)						
৩	পরামর্শ সেবা						
৪	কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে ঋণ সহায়তা						
৫	স্থায়ী সরকার ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী অফিস সমূহের সাথে যোগসূত্র স্থাপন						
৬	কৃষি ভিত্তিক ব্যবসায় সহায়তাকরণ						
৭	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন):						

৩. প্রকল্প থেকে সহযোগিতামূলক সেবাসমূহ কখন পেয়েছেন, সেবা পাওয়ার ফলে কি কি উপকার  
হয়েছে এবং এক্ষেত্রে কোন সমস্যা থাকলে সে সম্পর্কে সংক্ষেপে বলুন।

ক্রমিক নং	উপকারীতা	মৎস্য চাষ	হাঁস-মুরগী ও গবাদি পশু পালন	শাক-সবজির উৎপাদন
ক)	সহযোগিতা কখন থেকে পেয়েছেন?			
খ)	কি কি উপকার হয়েছে? (Multiple Responses) (উৎপাদন বেড়েছে = ১, বাজারজাতকরণ বেড়েছে = ২, জ্ঞান বেড়েছে = ৩, সচেতনতা বেড়েছে = ৪, দক্ষতা বেড়েছে = ৫, আর্থিক স্বচ্ছলতা বেড়েছে = ৬, অন্যান্য = ৭)			
গ)	কোন সমস্যা থাকলে বলুন।			

## 8. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কোন কোন সেবাগুলো আপনাদের বেশী উপকারে এসেছে?

ক্রমিক নং	প্রাপ্ত সহযোগিতা	উপকৃত হয়েছেন কত জন? (সংখ্যা)
১	প্রশিক্ষণ	
২	উপকরণ (যেমনঃ পোনা/বাচ্চা, সার/চুন/খেল/খাদ্য, ঔষধ, জাল ইত্যাদি)	
৩	পরামর্শ সেবা	
৪	কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে ঋণ সহায়তা	
৫	স্থায়ী সরকার ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী অফিস সমূহের সাথে যোগসূত্র স্থাপন	
৬	কৃষি ভিত্তিক ব্যবসায় সহায়তাকরণ	
৮	FFS	
৯	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন):	

## ৫. এই প্রকল্পের আওতায় আপনারা কি কি প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন?

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশিক্ষণের বিষয়	সময়সীমা (দিন)	কতজন সময়সীমাকে প্রতুল/অপ্রতুল মনে করেন?		প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়ে কতজন লাভবান হয়েছেন?			
			প্রতুল	অপ্রতুল	আর্থিক	জ্ঞান	সচেতনতা	দক্ষতা
১	পুকুর প্রস্তুতকরণ							
২	মাছের পোনা সংগ্রহ ও ছাড়া							
৩	মাছের খাবার ও পরিচর্যা							
৪	মাছ ধরা, সংরক্ষণ ও বাজারজাতকরণ							
৫	মাছের রোগ ও নিরাময়							
৬	হাঁস-মুরগী/গবাদি পশু পালন							
৭	হাঁস-মুরগী/গবাদি পশুর রোগ ও নিরাময়							
৮	শাক-সবজি চাষ							
৯	ভেটেরিনারী মেডিসিন							
১০	হাঁস-মুরগী/গবাদি পশুর ভেকসিনেশন							
১১	অন্যান্য:							

## ৫.১ প্রদত্ত প্রশিক্ষণের উপর চাষীদের জ্ঞান যাচাই

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্নপত্র	সঠিক উত্তর= ১ ভুল উত্তর= ০	প্রাপ্ত নাম্বারের সাপেক্ষে প্রদত্ত প্রশিক্ষণ মূল্যায়ণ (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)
০১	পুকুর প্রস্তুতি কেন করা হয়?		৯-১০ = অত্যন্ত ফলপ্রসূ  ০৭-০৮ = ফলপ্রসূ
০২	পুকুর প্রস্তুতির সময় প্রতি শতাংশে কতটুকু চুনদিতে হয়?		
০৩	প্রতি শতাংশে কতটুকু ইউরিয়া ও টিএসপি দিতে হয় ?		
০৪	পুকুরে কোন ধরনের পোনা প্রতি শতাংশে কতটি মজুদ করতে হয় ?		
০৫	পুকুরে কেন সম্পূরক খাদ্য দিতে হয় এবং অতিরিক্ত খাদ্য প্রদান করলে কি সমস্যা হয়?		
০৬	পোনা মজুদের পর পুকুর কেন রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করতে হয়?		
০৭	চাষকৃত মাছের সাধারণত কি কি ধরনের রোগ বালাই হয়ে থাকে ?		
০৮	রোগ পতিরোধের জন্য কি কি ব্যবস্থা নিতে হয়?		

০৯	আহরিত মাছ সংরক্ষণ ও বাজারজাতকরণ কিভাবে করতে হয় ?		১-৬ = মোটমুটি
১০	পুকুরে মাছ চাষের ফলে কি ধরনের নেতিবাচক পারিবেশিক প্রভাব হতে পারে বলে মনে হয়? যেমন- পানির স্তর নিচে নামা, কীটনাশক এর ব্যবহার, অতিরিক্ত খাদ্য ব্যবহার ইত্যাদি।		
	মোট প্রাপ্ত নাম্বার		

৬. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ফলে মাছ, হাঁসমুরগী, গবাদিপশু ও শাক-সবজির উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে কি-না? উৎপাদনের বৃদ্ধির পাশাপাশি কোন গুণগত মানের উন্নতি হয়েছে কি-না? কি কি কারণে গুণগত মানের উন্নয়ন হয়েছে বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?

ক্রমিক নং		মৎস্য চাষ		হাঁস-মুরগী ও গবাদি পশু পালন		শাক-সবজির উৎপাদন	
		হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)	হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)	হ্যাঁ (জন)	না (জন)
ক)	উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে কি-না?						
খ)	গুণগত মানের উন্নতি হয়েছে কি-না?						
গ)	কি কি কারণে গুণগত মানের উন্নয়ন হয়েছে বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?						

৭. ক) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ফলে মাছ সহ অন্যান্য কৃষিজ পণ্যের সংরক্ষণ সুবিধায় কোন ধরনের পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে কি-না? হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?) .....
- খ) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ফলে মাছ সহ অন্যান্য কৃষিজ পণ্যের পরিবহন ও বাজারজাতকরণ ব্যবস্থায় কোন ধরনের পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে কি-না? হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?) .....

গ) কি কি কারণে ঐ সকল পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?

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ঘ) কি কি করলে আরো ভাল হতো?

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৮. আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থান, দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন, নারীদের অংশগ্রহণ ও প্রকল্পের ভবিষ্যত স্থায়ীত্ব সম্পর্কে আপনাদের ধারণা কি?

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৯. আপনাদের এলাকায় RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কারণে পূর্বের তুলনায় বর্তমানে কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ বেড়েছে কি-না? হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?) .....

.....

১০. ক) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের কারণে আপনাদের পুষ্টি ও স্বাস্থ্যের উন্নতি হয়েছে কি-না?

হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?) .....

খ) শিশুদের স্বাস্থ্যের উন্নতি হয়েছে কি-না? হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?)  
.....

১১. এই এলাকার সাধারণ মানুষের জন্য প্রকল্পের কোন কোন সেবাগুলো বেশি উপকারী বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?

ক্রমিক নং	সেবা সমূহ	উপকারী বলে মনে করেন কত জন?
১	প্রশিক্ষণ	
২	উপকরণ (যেমনঃ পোনা/বাচ্চা, সার/চুন/খেল /খাদ্য, ঔষধ, জাল ইত্যাদি)	
৩	পরামর্শ	
৪	কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে ঋণ সহায়তা	
৫	স্থায়ী সরকার ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী অফিস সমূহের সাথে যোগসূত্র স্থাপন	
৬	কৃষি ভিত্তিক ব্যবসায় সহায়তাকরণ	
৭	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন):	

১২. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে আপনাদের এলাকার জনগনের কোন নেতিবাচক মনোভাব আছে কি না? হ্যাঁ (কত জন?) ..... না (কত জন?) .....

খ) থাকলে তা কি ধরনের?

.....  
.....

১৩. ভবিষ্যতে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমগুলোকে আরো সফল করার জন্য আপনাদের পরামর্শ কি কি?

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.....  
.....

অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আপনাদেরকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ।

**“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)  
শীর্ষক ” প্রকল্পের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন**

**কেআইআই চেকলিস্ট (KII Checklist)**

উত্তরদাতার নাম : ..... পদবী : .....  
ঠিকানা : ..... মোবাইল নং : .....  
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম : ..... সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

**তথ্য প্রদানকারীর সাথে আলোচ্যসূচী :**

১. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে আপনি কি জানেন? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....

খ) এই প্রকল্প কি কি ধরনের কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করেছে?

ক্রমিক নং	কার্যক্রম	(হ্যাঁ / না )
১	প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান	
২	উপকরণ প্রদান (যেমনঃ পোনা/বাচ্চা, সার/চুন/খেল /খাদ্য, ঔষধ, জাল ইত্যাদি)	
৩	পরামর্শ দান	
৪	কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে ঋণ সহায়তা	
৫	প্রকল্পের আওতায় মৎস্য হ্যাচারী তৈরী করা হয়েছে কি?	
৬	প্রকল্পের আওতায় ছাগলের ব্রিডিং সেন্টার তৈরী করা হয়েছে কি?	
৭	প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাঁস-মুরগীর হ্যাচারী তৈরী করা হয়েছে কি?	
৮	স্থায়ী সরকার ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী অফিস সমূহের সাথে যোগসূত্র স্থাপন	
৯	কৃষি ভিত্তিক ব্যবসায় সহায়তাকরণ	
১০	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন):	

২. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কোন কার্যক্রমটি (১. খ অনুসরণ করা যেতে পারে) আপনার কাছে সবচেয়ে বেশি আকর্ষণীয় মনে হয়েছে? .....

খ) কেন ঐ কার্যক্রমটি আকর্ষণীয় মনে হয়েছে? .....

.....

৩. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্প কাদের জন্য কাজ করেছে? .....

.....

খ) এর ফলে তাদের কি কি উপকার হয়েছে? সে সম্পর্কে সংক্ষেপে বলুন। .....

.....

৪. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে এলাকার কারা বেশি উপকৃত হয়েছে?(টিক চিহ্ন দিন): হত দরিদ্র পরিবার/ হত দরিদ্র মহিলা/ মধ্যম স্বচ্ছল পরিবার/ স্বচ্ছল পরিবার/ অন্যান্য.....

৫. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে এই এলাকার জনসাধারণ কিভাবে উপকৃত হয়েছে? (টিক চিহ্ন দিন): প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে/ উৎপাদন উপকরণ প্রাপ্তির মাধ্যমে/ অন্যান্য.....

৬. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে এলাকার জনসাধারণের মধ্যে কোন নেতিবাচক মনোভাব আছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....

খ) থাকলে সে সম্পর্কে বলুন? .....

৭. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে প্রদত্ত কারিগরী প্রশিক্ষণ কিভাবে মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়ণ ও উৎপাদনে ইতিবাচক ভূমিকা রেখেছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

.....

৮. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে উৎপাদিত পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ প্রক্রিয়ায় কোন পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....

খ) কি ধরনের পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	প্রকল্পে যোগদানের পূর্বের অবস্থা	বর্তমান অবস্থা (২০১৪)
০১	পণ্য সঠিকভাবে সংরক্ষণ করে কিনা?		
০২	উৎপাদনকারীর সাথে কৃষি ব্যবসায়ীর সম্পর্ক কেমন?		
০৩	পণ্যের গুণগত মান কেমন?		
০৪	উৎপাদনকারী পণ্যের সঠিক মূল্য পায় কিনা?		

গ) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ফলে মাছ সহ অন্যান্য কৃষিজ পণ্যের সংরক্ষণ সুবিধায় কোন ধরনের পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....

খ) কি ধরনের পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

.....

৯. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে বেসরকারী উদ্যোক্তা ও কৃষি ব্যবসায় কি ধরনের প্রভাব পড়েছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? .....

.....

১০. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থান ও দারিদ্র বিমোচন বিষয়ে আপনার অভিমত কি? .....

.....

১১. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ নারীদের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডে ও পারিবারিক সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশগ্রহণের ক্ষেত্রে কোন আশানুরূপ পরিবর্তন পরিলক্ষিত হয়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....
- খ) পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়ে থাকলে অনুগ্রহপূর্বক সে সম্পর্কে বলুন। .....
- .....
- .....
১২. আপনার জানা মতে, RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের সাথে এই এলাকায় বাস্তবায়িত অন্যান্য প্রকল্পের কি কি মৌলিক পার্থক্য আছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? .....
- .....
- .....
১৩. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের সহায়তায় বেসরকারী উদ্যোগে স্থাপিত হ্যাচারী/ নার্সারী ইত্যাদিতে দৃশ্যমান সফলতা সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত কি? .....
- .....
- .....
১৪. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম কিভাবে খাদ্য নিরাপত্তায় ভূমিকা রেখেছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? .....
- .....
- .....
১৫. ক) RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে এলাকার জনগণের পুষ্টি গ্রহণ প্রক্রিয়ায় কোন পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে কি-না? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....
- খ) বিশেষ করে শিশুদের স্বাস্থ্যের উন্নতি হয়েছে কিনা? (হ্যাঁ / না ) .....
- গ) পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকলে, অনুগ্রহপূর্বক সে সম্পর্কে বলুন। .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
১৬. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের FFS ও CBOs কার্যক্রম দেশের সকল এলাকায় সম্প্রসারণ করার বিষয়ে আপনার অভিমত কি ? .....
- .....
- .....
১৭. ক) আপনার জানামতে, RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের দুর্বল দিকগুলো কি কি? .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- খ) কি কি পদক্ষেপ নিলে এই সকল দুর্বল দিকগুলোর উত্তরণ ঘটানো যেত বলে আপনি মনে করেন? .....
- .....
- .....

১৮. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্পের বিভিন্ন অর্জনগুলোর স্থায়ীত্বের জন্য কি কি বিষয়কে আপনি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বলে মনে করেন?

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.....

১৯. ভবিষ্যতে এই ধরনের প্রকল্প আরো সফল করার জন্য আপনাদের পরামর্শ কি কি?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

মূল্যবান সময় ও তথ্য প্রদানের জন্য আপনাকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ।

**“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)” -শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের প্রভাব  
মূল্যায়ন  
দরপত্র বিষয়ক তথ্যের চেকলিস্টঃ**

টেভার / প্যাকেজ নংঃ

টেভার / প্যাকেজ এর নামঃ

টেভারের ধরণঃ                      উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র                      সীমিত দরপত্র                      কোটেশন পদ্ধতি                      অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

দরপত্রের (টেভার) মূল্য (লক্ষ টাকায়) :

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	প্রকৃত	মন্তব্য
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)
<b>(ক) দরপত্র আহ্বান সংক্রান্ত</b>			
১।	দরপত্র পত্রিকায় প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে কিনা? কয়টি পত্রিকায় প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে? প্রকাশের তারিখ ও পত্রিকার নাম (পত্রিকার কপি সরবরাহ করুন)		
২।	প্রকল্পটির জন্য কোন প্যাকেজ করা হয়েছে কিনা এবং প্যাকেজের আওতায় লট করা হয়েছে কিনা? ..... হয়ে থাকলে কয়টি প্যাকেজ? ..... টি ..... লট ..... টি .....?		
৩।	দরপত্র (১ কোটি টাকার উর্ধ্ব) সিপিটিউ এর ওয়েবসাইটে প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
৪।	দরপত্র PRP-2008 অনুসারে করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
<b>(খ) দরপত্র দাখিল সংক্রান্ত</b>			
৫।	কতগুলো দরপত্র বিক্রয় করা হয়েছে?		
৬।	কতটি স্থানে দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে এবং কোথায় কোথায়?		
৭।	জমাকৃত ও বিক্রয়কৃত দরপত্রের সংখ্যা অনুপাত কত?		
৮।	পুনঃদরপত্র আহ্বান করা হয়েছিল কিনা?		
<b>(গ) দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন সংক্রান্ত</b>			
৯।	কত তারিখে দরপত্র খোলা হয়েছিল?		
১০।	‘দরপত্র উন্মুক্তকরণ কমিটি’ এর কতজন সদস্য দরপত্র খোলার সময় উপস্থিত ছিলেন? (উপস্থিতির তালিকা)		
১১।	‘দরপত্র উন্মুক্তকরণ কমিটি’-তে দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটির কোন সদস্যকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছিল কিনা? করা হয়ে থাকলে কতজন অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল?		
১২।	দরপত্র উন্মুক্তকরণ কমিটিতে বহিঃ সদস্য কতজন অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিলেন? (উপস্থিতির তালিকা)		
১৩।	কত দিনে দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন শেষ করা হয়েছে?		
১৪।	Responsive এর সংখ্যা কত?		
<b>(ঘ) দরপত্র অনুমোদন সংক্রান্ত</b>			
১৫।	দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্ট জমা দেয়ার কত দিনের মধ্যে অনুমোদিত হয়েছে? অনুমোদনের তারিখ উল্লেখ করুন।		
১৬।	দরপত্র Delegation of Financial Power ছক কে		

	অনুমোদন করেছেন?		
১৭।	দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি কর্তৃক মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্টটি সরাসরি অনুমোদনকারী কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট জমা দেয়া হয়েছে কিনা?		
১৮।	দরপত্র অনুমোদনকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত সময়সীমা এর মধ্যে অনুমোদিত হয়েছে কিনা? (দালিলিক প্রমাণ পর্যবেক্ষণ)		
১৯।	দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্ট টি third party কর্তৃক Review করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
২০।	অনুমোদনকারী কর্তৃপক্ষের উর্ধ্বতন কোন কর্মকর্তা (Higher Tier) কর্তৃক দরপত্রটি অনুমোদিত হয়েছে কিনা?		
<b>(ঙ) কার্যাদেশ প্রদান সংক্রান্ত</b>			
২১।	চূড়ান্ত অনুমোদনের কতদিন পর Notification of Award জারি করা হয়েছে?		
২২।	Initial Tender Validity Period এর মধ্যে Contract Award করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
২৩।	চুক্তি অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত সময়সীমার মধ্যে কাজ শেষ করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
২৪।	কাজ সমাপ্তিতে বিলম্ব হয়ে থাকলে Liquidated Damage আরোপ করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
২৫।	চুক্তিবদ্ধ কাজটি সম্পূর্ণভাবে সমাপ্ত হয়েছে কিনা এবং উহা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কিনা? (দালিলিক প্রমাণ পর্যবেক্ষণ)		
<b>(চ) বিল প্রদান সংক্রান্ত</b>			
২৬।	ঠিকাদারের চূড়ান্ত বিল দাখিলের কতদিন পরে পরিশোধ করা হয়েছিল?		
<b>(ছ) দরপত্রের গ্রহণ যোগ্যতা ও স্বচ্ছতা সংক্রান্ত</b>			
২৭।	দরপত্র বিষয়ে কোন অভিযোগ ছিল কিনা?		
২৮।	কোন অভিযোগের কারণে দরপত্রের Award Motification করতে হয়েছে কিনা?		
২৯।	কোন অভিযোগ থাকলে উহা মিটানো হয়েছে কিনা?		
৩০।	চুক্তিপত্রের কোন সংশোধন বা পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে কিনা?		
৩১।	চুক্তিপত্রে অমীমাংসিত কোন Dispute রয়েছে কিনা?		
৩২।	কোন জালিয়াতি এবং দুর্নীতি (Fraud & Corruption) করা হয়েছে কিনা? হ্যাঁ হলে বিধিমোতাবেক কালো তালিকাভুক্ত করা হয়েছে কিনা?		

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 তথ্য প্রদানকারীর স্বাক্ষর  
 নাম :  
 তারিখ :

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 তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর স্বাক্ষর  
 নাম :  
 তারিখ :

“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)” -  
শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন

অবজারবেশন চেকলিস্ট: মৎস্য হ্যাচারী

জেলা : ..... উপজেলা : ..... ইউনিয়ন : .....

গ্রাম: ..... লোকেশান : .....

পর্যবেক্ষন কারীর নাম : ..... তারিখ : .....

তথ্যপ্রদানকারীর নাম ও ফোন : .....

১. বাস্তবায়িত প্রকল্পের বা স্কীমের নাম : .....
২. এই হ্যাচারী কবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়? : .....
৩. হ্যাচারীর আয়তন কত?: .....
৪. হ্যাচারীর কত সালে কার্যক্রম শুরু করে? : .....
৫. হ্যাচারীতে কি কি মাছের পোনা উৎপাদিত হয়?: .....
৬. হ্যাচারীটি নির্মাণে ব্যয় কত ছিল?: .....
৭. হ্যাচারীটি নির্মাণে খরচের উৎস কি? .....
৮. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্প হতে সাহায্যের ধরন: অর্থ/প্রশিক্ষণ/কারিগরী সহায়তা
৯. হ্যাচারীটি কি সময়মতো নির্মাণ সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল:  
না হলে কেন?  
ক. সংশ্লিষ্ট ঠিকাদারের অবহেলা  
খ. সংশ্লিষ্ট কাজের জন্য মালামালের দুষ্ট্রাপ্যতা  
গ. মালামালের মূল্যবৃদ্ধি  
ঘ. প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থের সংস্থান না হওয়া  
ঙ. অন্যান্য

১০. এই হ্যাচারীতে কতজন শ্রমিক কর্মরত? .....

১১. হ্যাচারীর কাঠামোর জন্য প্রশাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	সংখ্যা
১	বোটল জার	
২	সারকুলার ট্যাঙ্ক	
৩	রেকটেনগুলার ট্যাঙ্ক	
৪	ব্রমড রেয়ারিং ট্যাঙ্ক	
৫	হ্যাচারী ট্যাঙ্ক	
৬	হ্যাচলিং রেয়ারিং ট্যাঙ্ক	
৭	ল্যাবরটরী এন্ড ইনজেকশন রুম	

৮	অফিস রুম	
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১২. হ্যাচারীর পানির উৎস:

- ক. গভীর নলকূপ
- খ. অগভীর নলকূপ
- গ. পুকুরের পানি

১৩. পানির গুণাগুণ : পিএইচ..... লবনাক্ততা.....লৌহের মাত্রা .....

১৪. হ্যাচারীর উৎপাদন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	পরিমাণ কেজি/বৎসর
১	কার্পজাতীয় মাছের পোনা	
২	তেলাপিয়া	
৩	পাঙ্গাস	
৪	অন্যান্য	

১৫. হ্যাচারী পরিচালনায় কোন সমস্যা আছে কিনা? থাকলে সমস্যা সমাধানের উপায় কি

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অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আপনাকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ।

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 তথ্য প্রদানকারীর স্বাক্ষর

নাম :  
 তারিখ :

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 তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর স্বাক্ষর

নাম :  
 তারিখ :

“আঞ্চলিক মৎস্য ও প্রাণীসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (বরিশাল কম্পোনেন্ট) (২য় সংশোধিত)” -  
শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন

অবজারবেশন চেকলিস্ট: পোল্লি হ্যাচারী

জেলা : ..... উপজেলা : ..... ইউনিয়ন : .....

গ্রাম: ..... লোকেশন : .....

পর্যবেক্ষন কারীর নাম : ..... তারিখ : .....

তথ্যপ্রদানকারীর নাম ও ফোন : .....

১. বাস্তবায়িত প্রকল্পের বা স্কীমের নাম : .....
২. এই হ্যাচারী কবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়? : .....
৩. হ্যাচারীর আয়তন কত?: .....
৪. হ্যাচারীর কত সালে কার্যক্রম শুরু করে? : .....
৫. হ্যাচারীতে কি কি জাতের বাচ্চা উৎপাদিত হয়?: .....
৬. হ্যাচারীটি নির্মাণে ব্যয় কত ছিল?: .....
৭. RFLDC/DANIDA প্রকল্প হতে সাহায্যের ধরন: অর্থ/প্রশিক্ষণ/কারিগরী সহায়তা
৮. হ্যাচারীটি কি সময়মতো নির্মাণ সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল:
  - না হলে কেন?
    - ক. সংশ্লিষ্ট ঠিকাদারের অবহেলা
    - খ. সংশ্লিষ্ট কাজের জন্য মালামালের দুস্থাপ্যতা
    - গ. মালামালের মূল্যবৃদ্ধি
    - ঘ. প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থের সংস্থান না হওয়া
    - ঙ. অন্যান্য

৯. এই হ্যাচারীতে কতজন শ্রমিক কর্মরত? .....

১০. মুরগীর হ্যাচারীর কাঠামোর জন্য প্রশ্নাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	সংখ্যা
১	ইনকিউবেটর	
২	চিক রেয়ারিং প্রকোষ্ঠ	
৩	ফিডিং ট্রে	
৪	লাইটিং সুবিধা	
৫	ফিড স্টোরেজ প্রকোষ্ঠ	
৬	কোল্ড স্টোরেজ সুবিধা	
৭	ল্যাবরেটরী এন্ড ইনজেকশন রুম	
৮	অফিস রুম	

১১. মুরগীর হ্যাচারীর উৎপাদন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	পরিমাণ (কেজি প্রতি বৎসর/সংখ্যা প্রতি বৎসর)
১	ডিম উৎপাদন	
২	মাংস উৎপাদন	
৩	বাচ্চা উৎপাদন	
৪	অন্যান্য	

১২. মুরগীর হ্যাচারী পরিচালনায় কোন সমস্যা আছে কিনা? থাকলে সমস্যা সমাধানের উপায় কি

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অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আপনাকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ।

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 তথ্য প্রদানকারীর স্বাক্ষর

নাম :

তারিখ :

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 তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর স্বাক্ষর

নাম :

তারিখ :