Proceedings of the participatory workshop
on
Technology Identification and Recommendation for FoSHoL Project

(Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur & Shariyatpur districts)

9 February 2005

Venue:

TARC, BRAC, Faridpur

Funded by:

European Commission (EC)

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Sponsored by:

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Glossary

AAS	=	Agricultural Advisory Society
ATI	=	Agricultural Training Institute
BKB	=	Bangladesh Knowledge Bank
BRAC	=	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRDB	=	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRI	=	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
CARE	=	Cooperative Assistance for Relief Everywhere
DAE	=	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	=	Deputy Commissioner
DD	=	Deputy Director
DFID	=	Department for International Development
DLS	=	Department of Livestock Services
EC	=	European Commission
ED	=	Executive Director
FGD	=	Focus Group Discussion
FoSHoL	=	Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods
GOs	=	Government Organizations
IRRI	=	International Rice Research Institute
ITDG	=	Intermediate Technology Development Group
NGOs	=	Non Government Organizations
PETRRA	=	Poverty Elimination Through Rice Research Assistance
PKS	=	Pathakali Sangstha
PM	=	Project Manager
PNGO	=	Partner Non Government Organization
RDO	=	Rural Development Officer
SLO	=	Senior Livestock Officer
UAO	=	Upazila Agriculture Officer
ULO	=	Upazila Livestock Officer
URDO	=	Upazila Rural Development Officer
USG	=	Urea Super Granular
VPKA	=	Voluntary Paribar Kalyan Association
VRNRM	=	Vulnerability Reduction and Natural Resource Management

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Introduction

The FoSHoL project (Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods) is a 54-month project; the objective of which is to promote food security and livelihood improvement of the food insecure, small and marginal farmers through the dissemination of sustainable agricultural technologies. To achieve the objectives of FoSHoL project, EC has selected four NGOs (ActionAid Bangladesh, CARE Bangladesh, ITDG Bangladesh, and Proshika) as dissemination agencies. The four disseminating NGOs have been selected for their potential to contribute to the overall improvement of food security among the target farmers. They will identify, adapt and disseminate the selected technologies among the target farmers. This will strengthen farming system efficiency and will consequently improve farm-household food security and livelihood. Moreover, EC has selected IRRI to provide the mandated coordination and thus ensure that the four NGOs carryout their interventions in a coherent, consistent, effective and efficient manner, using appropriate technologies selected from their own experiences; PETRRA experiences; also from IRRI and elsewhere. The coordinating agency, IRRI, will work with disseminating NGOs to deliver technologies that will improve farming practices and the utilization of farm resources. Through these interventions, the target farmers will increase the quality and quantity of their farm output and thus enhance their own food security.

Location specific technology identification for the targeted food insecure, small and marginal farmers is one of the major activities of IRRI in FoSHoL project. IRRI has assigned Agricultural Advisory Society (AAS) to explore, identify and document technologies from sources throughout the country; giving particular emphasis in the districts where the FoSHoL project is operating. The collected relevant materials of technologies from sources will be stored under the supervision of IRRI. The selected technologies will be documented in the Bangladesh Knowledge Bank (BKB). The BKB documentation will guide the efforts of the four disseminating NGOs as they undertake to identify the most suitable technologies that are appropriate to the sub-ecosystems of their respective target areas. This derived documentation is intended to be a roadmap for carrying out the process of identifying suitable agricultural technologies and their sources; and storing these in Bangladesh Knowledge Bank and implementing them as appropriate among their constituents within their designated FoSHoL areas. The BKB resources will help, guide and harmonize the efforts of the four disseminating NGOs as they undertake to identify the most suitable technologies for non-rice, rice, fisheries and livestock production; technologies that are appropriate to the sub-ecosystems of the target areas designated by each of the participating NGOs.

Several workshops have been scheduled in the FoSHoL project areas in collaboration with the four disseminating NGOs under the supervision of the coordinating agency, IRRI. The intention of the workshops is to identify, select and disseminate specific agro based technologies for rice, non-rice, fisheries, livestock and non-farm activities that could be act as a catalyst for disseminating NGOs the selected technologies among the targeted farmers of FoSHoL project.

In this regard, a workshop was conducted on 9 February 2005 at TARC, BRAC, Faridpur from 9.00 am to 4.00 pm in collaboration with the disseminating NGO-Intermediate Technology Development Group-Bangladesh (ITDG Bangladesh).

Purpose

The workshop was convened for the purpose of selecting (identifying) the most potential agro based technologies for rice, non-rice, fisheries, livestock and non-farm activities for targeted farmers of FoSHoL project for charland and mainland in Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts.

Facilitators

In technical session, the participating farmers and secondary stakeholders were divided into two groups (mainland and charland) since the scenario of mainland and charland are quite different. Two facilitation teams conducted the technical session including group work. For charland Mr. Harun-Ar-Rashid, ED, AAS and Consultant, FoSHoL project, IRRI was the team leader of the facilitator's team. Mr. Deb Kumar Nath, Irrigation Engineer, AAS, Mr. Asraf Uddin, Senior Agriculture Officer, NRSP-project, ITDG, Ms. Mukta Roy, Project Officer, ITDG acted as facilitators for the group of charland. On the other hand, for mainland Mr. Faruk-Ul-Islam, Project Manager, VRNRM, ITDG was the team leader of the facilitator's team. Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah, Senior Livestock Officer, Food Production Programme, ITDG; A. K. M. Ferdous, Agronomist, AAS and Mir Md. Nurush Shams, Fisheries Technical Officer, ITDG acted as facilitators for the group of mainland. Ahmad Salahuddin, Manager Coordination and Capacity Building, FoSHoL project, IRRI facilitated both groups as an overall supervisor.

Participants

A total of 70 participants attended in the workshop, of which 29 were farmers and 41 participants were from different secondary stakeholders (GOs and NGOs) of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. Among the 29 farmers, 9 were female and 20 were male. On the other hand, among the 41 participants attended from relevant GOs and NGOs, 3 were female and the rest 38 were male. The distinguished participants of relevant secondary stakeholders were from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Department of Youth Development, Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Journalists and NGOs including ITDG Bangladesh and Agricultural Advisory Society (AAS). List of the workshop participants are provided in Annex-VIII.a and VIII.b.

Methodology

The facilitators undertook participatory focus group discussions (FGD) with farmers at village level; discussion with the stakeholders at district level (Faridpur) and district level participatory workshop with participating farmers (primary stakeholders) and secondary stakeholders from Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. These were conducted during 6-9 February 2005. Details of FGDs, discussion meeting with district level relevant stakeholders and participatory district workshop are given below:

FGD at community level

In order to identify the farmers' demand-led technologies, three FGDs were conducted at community level. A total of 98 farmers including 56 female farmers (57%) participated in the FGDs. Out of the three FGDs, one FGD was conducted at Shilpi Kazi's house in Char Andhar Manik village of Goalanda upazila under Rajbari district on 6 February, where a total of 29 farmers including 12 female farmers (41%) participated, another one FGD was conducted at Char Jhaukanda primary school in Char Jhaukanda village of Char Bhadrasan upazila under Faridpur on 7 February where a total of 40 farmers including 27 female farmers (68%) participated. The other FGD was conducted at Karuna's house in Dhutrahati village of Nagarkanda upazila under Faridpur district on 8 February, where a total of 29 farmers including 17 female farmers (59%) were participated. In Goalanda the FGD was conducted with the cooperation of VPKA. In Charbhadrasan, the FGD was conducted with the cooperation of SDC and in Nagarkanda the FGD was conducted with the cooperation of Pathakali Sangstha. VPKA, SDC and Pathakali Sangstha are the three partner NGOs of ITDG Bangladesh. Mr. Harun-Ar-Rashid, ED, AAS and Consultant, FoSHoL project, IRRI, Mr. A.K.M Ferdous, Agronomist and Mr. Deb Kumar Nath, Irrigation Engineer of AAS conducted the FGDs in the above upazilas of Rajbari and Faridpur districts. FGDs were conducted with the overall support of Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah, Senior Livestock Officer, ITDG; Mir Md. Nurush Shams, Fisheries Technical Officer, ITDG; Ms. Mukta Roy, Project Officer, ITDG; Md. Abdus Sattar, ED, VPKA, Rajbari; Tapan Kumar, PO, VPKA; Kazi Asraful Hasan, ED, SDC, Faridpur; Md. Samiul Haque, PO, SDC and Md. Bilayet Hossain, ED, PKS, Faridpur. These half-day long FGDs were conducted through open discussion and in a participatory manner. During open discussion existing technologies, problems and farmers demand were crucially identified covering all sectors of rice, non-rice, livestock, fisheries and non-farm activities. ITDG documented technologies were displayed among the participants with an illustration by the facilitators. Output of these FGDs at farmer's level was documented through card writing for the purpose of presentation, selection and prioritization of the technologies in the technical session of the district workshop.

The facilitators of the workshop presented the farmer's 'community level' technology selections. After presentation of each technology the floor was open for all participants to discuss the merits of each technology and then the recommended technologies were prioritized according to the process.

Discussion at district level stakeholders

Discussion with district level stakeholders was conducted to identify sustainable technologies for mainland and charland of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. Mr. A.K.M. Ferdous, Agronomist and Mr. Deb Kumar Nath, Irrigation Engineer of AAS along with Mir Md. Nurush Shams, Fisheries Technical Officer of ITDG conducted the district level discussion meetings. The "candidate technologies" were identified from the Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Department of Fisheries (DoF) during the district level discussion meeting. The views of participants in the district level discussion meetings were duly recorded by the facilitators on cards. These cards represented the primary documentation of the district level discussion meetings.

District workshop

After conducting the FGDs with the targeted farmers at community level and the discussion meeting at secondary stakeholder level; a district level workshop was conducted with the representative of farmers from six upazilas of Faridpur and Rajbari districts and with the distinguished representatives of relevant secondary stakeholders from Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. The workshop was divided into three sessions i.e., inaugural session, technical session and concluding session. A participatory approach was followed during the technical session and other two sessions of the workshop was proceeded on as per Schedule (Annex-IX).

a) Inaugural session:

The purpose of inaugural session of the district level workshop was to give a focus about FoSHoL project as well as about the workshop. The workshop was presided over by Md. Abdul Karim, DD, DAE of Faridpur district. Md. Nasir Uddin Khan, DC of Faridpur was the chief guest and inaugurated the workshop. Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah, Senior Livestock Officer, ITDG-Bangladesh, delivered welcome address in the workshop. Mohammad Ali, Team leader, VRNRM, ITDG-Bangladesh gave a briefing on FoSHoL project. Ahmad Salahuddin, Manager Coordination and Capacity Building, FoSHoL project, IRRI, spoke on EC funded FoSHoL project. Dr. Wazed Ali, DLO, Rajbari spoke on the coordination between DLS and ITDG. Md. Abdus Sattar, ED, VPKA, Rajbari spoke in the session on behalf of PNGOs of ITDG-Bangladesh.

b) Technical session:

The main purpose of the technical session was to select the potential technologies for the targeted farmers of mainland and charland of 9 upazilas in Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. At the beginning of the technical session, Mr. Harun-Ar-Rashid, ED, AAS gave a briefing on the process of the technical session. After briefing the attendees on the process of the technical session, the following steps were amplified: group formation (charland and mainland), identification of technologies, presentation of identified technologies, selection of potential technologies, prioritization of potential technologies and presentation of prioritized technologies according to the presented process was followed in the technical session:

Group formation: In order to identify the area specific technologies particularly for mainland and charland of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts, two groups were formed. Participating male and female farmers of the workshop were divided into two groups according to their land configuration. On the other hand, participating secondary stakeholders of both GOs and NGOs were divided according to their close association with the farmers of charland or mainland. As a whole each group of mainland and charland contained representative of farmers, GOs and NGOs and had a balanced strength for technology identification, selection, prioritization and recommendation.

Identification of technologies: Small and marginal farmers demand led technologies were identified through group discussion among the farmers and secondary stakeholders of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts in the district workshop, which were documented by the facilitators on cards. The technologies were identified on the basis of on farm and non-farm agro based activities.

Presentation of identified technologies: Farmer's suggested technologies, district level stakeholder's suggested technologies and district workshop participant's suggested technologies for mainland and charland which were recorded on cards were presented by the facilitators among the participants of both groups separately during the group work in the technical session of the workshop.

Selection of potential technologies: After each presentation of farmer's suggested technologies, district level stakeholder's suggested technologies and district workshop participant's suggested technologies, the floor was opened for discussion to select the potential technologies for the targeted farmers of FoSHoL project in charland and mainland of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts. The technologies were selected under several sectors including rice, non-rice, livestock, fisheries and non-farm activities by the participants of both groups of the workshop through discussion and necessary modification at plenary.

Prioritization of technologies: During the "prioritization of technology" process, the potential technologies which were demanded by the farmers were prioritized and recommended by the secondary stakeholders, the technologies which were suggested by the district level stakeholders were prioritized and recommended by the participating farmers and the technologies suggested by the district workshop participants were prioritized and finally recommended by their combined effort.

Presentation of prioritized technologies: After the prioritization of the recommended potential technologies, Md. Abul Kashem, ED, SARP, Goshairhat, Shariyatpur, the group leader of charland and Syed Abdul Rob, DD, DAE, Madaripur, the group leader of mainland presented their output among the participants of the workshop and all participants accepted the technologies as their real demand for the locality.

c) Concluding session:

Concluding session was over with the closing speech of farmer, AAS and ITDG representatives.

Inaugural Session (Output)

At the very beginning of the inaugural session, Mr. Sazzad Hossain Miah, Senior Livestock Officer, Food Production Programme, ITDG-Bangladesh delivered his welcome speech in the workshop. In his speech, he said that, all of you are well aware about the ITDG. It is an international organization, which is working in several developing countries including Bangladesh. From the mid 60s of the last century, ITDG started working with low-cost sustainable technologies, which were helpful for the poor farmers to eliminate their poverty. ITDG believes that, with the help of low-cost technologies small and marginal farmers can be able to utilize their resources decidedly and can be able to improve their livelihood. In this regard, ITDG-Faridpur has been working with more than 30 technologies especially on on-farm activities including crops, livestock and fisheries and more than 50 technologies on food processing and marketing with the farmers of 69 villages in 6 upazilas of Rajbari and Faridpur districts since 1998. Quality seed production and storage at farmers level, vegetable farming at homestead, use of organic fertilizer or vermi compost for soil fertility development, grafting technique, vegetable cultivation in charland with pit method, goat rearing with semi-intensive method, improved method of beef fattening in charland, profitable country breed poultry rearing, profitable pigeon rearing technology, fish culture in pond, beel and Kum (ditch),

indigenous fish culture and its conservation, all of these are implemented as successful technologies, he added. He said that, ITDG is hopeful to work in the food-insecure remote upazilas of greater Faridpur district with its own technologies as well as with the technologies of IRRI for implementing the EC funded FoSHoL project. He mentioned that, in this connection, Agricultural Advisory Society (AAS) had already conducted several FGDs at grass root level. The output of the FGDs will be presented in the technical session of the workshop. He also mentioned ITDG believes that, through this workshop, invited both primary and secondary stakeholders would be able to identify the appropriate technologies for the small and marginal farmers for their livelihood improvement. He was grateful to DC of Faridpur for his kind participation in the workshop. He thanked all of the participating farmers and secondary stakeholders for their participation in the workshop.

Mohammad Ali, Team leader, VRNRM, ITDG-Bangladesh said that the issue 'Food Security' has been given the highest priority for the FoSHoL project and it is not a project of individual sector for providing food security to the small and marginal farmers. He mentioned that all sectors (rice, non-rice, fisheries, livestock and non-farm) of agriculture were included in this FoSHoL project. This type of multi-sectoral project was not implemented before. He also said that this type of project is suitable for Faridpur because only 50% income of the farmers of Faridpur region is generated from on-farm activities and the rest 50% income is generated from non-farm activities. Since FoSHoL project included non-farm activities that's why the farmers of Faridpur are lucky. But first of all we have to identify all types of technologies and then we have to go for implementation, he added. He mentioned that since we have to follow the participatory approach for technology identification through out the workshop, we don't want to impose the technologies over the farmers; rather we want to search out the framer's demand led technologies. All technologies, which will be identified from the workshop, will be stored in a basket and farmer will select the technologies depending on their own needs. He further mentioned that it is a holistic project and ITDG will work with 7,500 farm families in Jamalpur and greater Faridpur districts through the project. In project area, incentive based extension workers will be developed and they will communicate with DAE, DLS, DoF and other relevant GOs and NGOs, and collect necessary inputs for providing it to their neighbouring farmers. He gave a simple example mentioning that a beggar will be benefited if he works more, similarly an extension worker will be benefited if s/he provides extension service from farmer's door to door. On the basis of the providing service, s/he will earn her/his means of living. He clarified that we have to keep eyes on small and marginal farmers. They can't accept highly advanced technologies because of their lack of skill and capacity. That's why the technologies, which will be suitable for them, we will provide those technologies to them and through using these technologies they will improve their livelihood status. At the end of his speech he was hopeful for getting full cooperation from relevant GO and NGO level.

Ahmad Salahuddin, Manager Coordination, FoSHoL project, IRRI said that FoSHoL means Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is coordinating this project. Mentioning the success of PETRRA, a project of IRRI, he also said that, FoSHoL project is going to be started depending on the success of PETRRA project. All successful technologies of PETRRA will be disseminated through the FoSHoL project. Besides PETRRA, the technologies, which will be collected from different research institutes (i.e., BRRI, BARI, BINA, BLRI etc), DAE and relevant NGOs will be disseminated during the project cycle according to the farmer's demand, he added. Mentioning the history of IRRI, he said IRRI has been working with rice since 1960s. Mainly rice-based research has been implemented by

IRRI that's why IRRI has good relationship with BRRI, BARI, BINA, DAE and relevant NGOs. For coordinating the four disseminating NGOs (CARE, Proshika, ITDG Bangladesh and ActionAid Bangladesh) of FoSHoL project, European Commission (EC) offered IRRI to take responsibilities for strengthening the coordination between EC and its four disseminating NGOs of FoSHoL project. He expressed his great hope mentioning that we will work together and the technologies, which will be identified as effective, will be disseminated among the small and marginal farmers for improving their livelihood status. He mentioned that innovative technologies of one place would be transferred to another place. Not only the target farmers of the project but also the surrounding farmers will be benefited by the technologies he firmly added. Through this project, different type of technologies i.e., on-farm, non-farm will be included for the small and marginal farmer's livelihood improvement. He firmly said that we have to give emphasis on poverty alleviation. Always we have to think that how we can reach to the small and marginal farmers with effective technologies for implementing the FoSHoL project successfully. Through the workshop, we have to find out the ways of implementation and talk over the policies of the project, he added.

Mr. Nasir Uddin Khan, DC, Faridpur, said that Bangladesh is an agricultural based country. Near about 80% people of the country are living in villages and their relationship with agriculture is as like as flesh and blood. He expressed his deep grief mentioning that Bangladesh is a poor country and the government of Bangladesh alone with its own effort is not enough to develop the country. He mentioned that the government has many constrains that's why small and marginal farmers are always deprived. But it is very much necessary to work for the small and marginal farmers. Economic status of the farmers is decreasing day by day. Now farmers are not getting the real price of their agricultural products, he added. Their economic solvency is reduced because of unstable market. He also mentioned that we have to give supports to the small and marginal farmers. If we give training and technology support to them then economic solvency must come. Most of the small and marginal farmers are not well aware about the improved technologies. Though they are farmer by born, they are not practicing improved technologies because they are not habituated. He mentioned that they need training and motivation. Without motivation, the farmers will not accept suitable technologies. He agreed that the farmers are intelligent but they need timely and effective motivation by experienced person. He pointed out another constrain mentioning the lack of marketing facilities. For example he said, there is a huge amount of production, but lack of transportation and marketing facilities may hamper the ultimate goal of the beneficiaries. Agro-based industry establishment is also necessary, he added. Lastly mentioning the effectiveness of the workshop, he said that this type of technology identification workshop should be conducted at upazila level, if possible that should be conducted at community level. He appreciated the beginning of the FoSHoL project and inaugurated the workshop with hopeful mind.

Dr. Wazed Ali, DLO, Rajbari, said that he is very much pleased because FoSHoL project is going to be implemented sharing the learning of previous projects. He mentioned that ITDG, an international NGO, is well known to him and in Rajbari ITDG is exemplary for its activities especially on vaccination. He also mentioned that DLS only afforded input and technical support of vaccination, on the other hand, ITDG provided all extensional support including monitoring. Mentioning the prime minister initiated programme he said that black Bengal goat rearing, beef fattening, breeding farm establishment were the remarkable programme of ITDG Bangladesh. He said that there is a good coordination between ITDG and DLS. Small and marginal farmer need income generating technological support. If the food is beyond their buying capacity, it will be disappointed

and their livelihood status will be decreased day by day and they will be food insecure, he added. Food security is very much necessary for the poverty stricken farmers. He strongly expressed his opinion mentioning that DLS will provide all kinds of affordable necessary support for ITDG for implementing the FoSHoL project in Rajbari district.

Md. Abdus Sattar, ED, VPKA, Rajbari, said that FoSHoL project is a very much important project for bringing food security for the small and marginal farmers. Many locally available technologies were developed by ITDG. Small and marginal farmers will be benefited if those technologies will be disseminated through the FoSHoL project. He expressed his great hope mentioning that through the workshop on technology identification, small and marginal farmers need based technologies will be identified. He also mentioned that there is no alternative of training for the target farmers. Through training- knowledge, skill and attitude can be changed. Ultimately behaviour can be changed, he added. He was hopeful for the full cooperation during the project period for better implementation of the FoSHoL project. He thanked all of the participants of the workshop on behalf of partner NGOs of ITDG-Bangladesh.

Md. Abdul Karim, DD, DAE, Faridpur said that lack of quality seed and natural disaster are the main constrains for our agriculture. For both of these two constrains we are failed to achieve our target. Insufficient support of technology is another problem, he added. In this case, those technologies, which were marked as successful, can be disseminated among the farmers, he suggested. He also said that in NGO sector there are abundant scope of working with crop, fisheries, livestock and other non-farm activities for the small and marginal farmers where in GO sector there are lots of constrain. He appreciated the FoSHoL project of EC for its tremendous scope of working with poor and marginal farmers associating all sectors of agriculture.

Technical session

Findings:

As the river Padma flows beside the greater Faridpur district dividing the land into two categories i.e., mainland and charland. The means of living of the inhabitants of charland and mainland are found notably different. That's why the technologies were identified, selected, prioritized and recommended separately for mainland and charland of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts with the cooperation of farmers and secondary stakeholders for ITDG-Bangladesh and its partner NGOs through FGDs, district level meetings and district workshop.

1. Technologies of mainland

Farmers demanded technologies: In mainland, one of the FGDs was conducted at Dhutrahati village in Nagarkanda upazila of Faridpur district. Most of the people of this village are marginal and small farmers and they lead their lives through different agro-based strategies. During FGD, on the basis of the small and marginal farmer's existing practices, problems and requirements, location specific demand led 39 technologies were identified. In district workshop, out of these 39 technologies, 10, 10, 4, 8 and 7 technologies were classified into five sectors such as rice; non-rice crops; fruit, wood and medicinal plant; livestock and fisheries and then the sector wise prioritization of the technologies were done by the participating stakeholders which are provided in Annex-I. At the end of the FGD especially the female farmers showed their keen interest on

several ITDG documented non-farm technologies. Out of 107 technologies, 46 technologies were accepted by the participants on the basis of their consensus in the plenary, which are provided in Annex-VII.

District stakeholders suggested technologies: During district level discussion meeting, 43 technologies were suggested by the district stakeholders for the small and marginal farmers of mainland. Out of these 43 technologies, 4, 14, 5, 10 and 10 technologies were classified into five sectors such as rice, non-rice, soil health management, livestock and fisheries based technology respectively. The participating farmers of mainland prioritized the technologies sector-wisely during group work in the workshop, which are provided in Annex-II.

Workshop participants suggested technologies: Thirty-one technologies were suggested by the mainland group of district workshop participants for the small and marginal farmers of mainland during the group work in the workshop. These 31 technologies have covered five major sectors i.e., rice, non-rice, livestock, fisheries and non-farm activities. The participants of the workshop prioritized the suggested potential technologies of mainland, which are provided in Annex-III.

2. Technologies of charland

Farmers demanded technologies: Two FGDs were conducted in charland. Char Andhar Manik of Goalanda in Rajbaribi district is a mainland attached char. On the other hand, Char Jhaukanda of Char Bhadrasan in Faridpur district is an isolated char. The scenarios of these two char mutually represent the real features of charland livelihood. During two FGDs, on the basis of the small and marginal farmer's existing practices, problems and requirements, location specific demand led 41 technologies were identified. In district workshop, out of these 41 technologies, 7, 16, 10 and 8 technologies were classified into four sectors such as rice; non-rice; livestock and fisheries, and then the sector-wise prioritization of the technologies were done by the participating stakeholders (Annex-IV). At the end of the FGD, during the illustration of ITDG documented non-farm technologies, farmers showed their keen interest on several technologies. Out of 107 technologies, 53 technologies were accepted by the participants, which are provided in Annex-VII.

District stakeholders suggested technologies: During district level discussion meeting, 35 technologies were suggested by the district stakeholders for the small and marginal farmers of charland. Out of these 35 technologies, 19, 3, 9, 3 and 1 technologies were classified into 5 sectors such as rice and non-rice, soil health management, livestock, fisheries and non-farm based technology respectively. The participating farmers of mainland prioritized the technologies sector-wisely during group work in the workshop, which are provided in Annex-V.

Workshop participants suggested technologies: Thirty-eight technologies were suggested by the charland group of district workshop participants for the small and marginal farmers of charland during the group work in the workshop. Out of these 38 technologies, 20, 6, 7 and 5 technologies were classified into four sectors such as rice and non-rice, livestock, fisheries and non-farm activity based technology respectively. The participating farmers and other stakeholders of charland group prioritized the technologies sector-wisely during group work in the workshop, which are provided in Annex-VI.

Concluding session

In concluding session, one of the participating female farmers, Hasna Hena said that she had taken training on several technologies from ITDG and through rearing of goats and milking cows she was benefited. She also said that she had taken training on fish culture and through culturing fish in her small pond she is able to meet her family's daily fish demand. She was excited and happy comparing her previous and present livelihood status, as a great change had taken place to her livelihood within a shorter period what was beyond of her imagination. She mentioned that the workshop would be very much helpful for her as well as for the small and marginal farmers if their demand led technologies were provided among them through the FoSHoL project. She was hopeful and thanked all of the participants of the workshop.

Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid, ED, AAS and consultant, FoSHoL project, IRRI thanked the participants for their kind cooperation during technical session. He appreciated the group leaders and the facilitators of both charland and mainland for giving proper facilitation services in selection and prioritization of the technologies. He thanked funding agency EC, coordinating agency IRRI and the disseminating NGO ITDG-Bangladesh for the successful workshop. He also thanked the staffs of ITDG, AAS and BRAC for providing logistic support for the successful workshop.

Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah, SLO, ITDG-Bangladesh thanked all of participating farmers and stakeholders of Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur and Shariyatpur districts for spending their time and effort in the workshop. He concluded the session with a hopeful mind.

Annex-I. Prioritized farmers demand led technologies for mainland of Faridpur region

Sl. Nr.	Sector	Farmers demanded technologies	Ranking
1.	Rice	Soil health management	1
		Ideal rice seedbed and its improved management	2
		Quality rice seedling production technology	3
		Improved techniques of quality seed production, preservation and distribution	4
		Introducing of drum seeder	5
		Proper irrigation management in the rice field	6
		Insect and disease management of rice	7
		Weedicide and its proper application technique	8
		Introducing of weeder	9
		Paddle thresher using technique	10
2.	Non-rice	Improved production technique of quality onion seed	1
		Quality wheat seed production	2
		Organic fertilizer preparation technique	3
		Introducing of improved variety of jute (Deshi)	4
		Improved production technique of vegetables	5
		Improved production technique of jute seed (Deshi)	6
		Insects and diseases of jute and their management	7
		Diseases of oil crops and their management	8
		Diseases of pulses and their management	9
		The role of different fertilizers and their management for different crops	10
3.	Fruit, forestry and medicinal plant	Improved nursery management of fruit, forestry and medicinal plants	1
		Insects and diseases of mango and their management	2
		Fruit rot disease (muchi pocha) of jackfruit and its management	3
		Leaf insect management of hog plum	4
4.	Livestock	Improved technique of beef fattening	1
		Improved milk increasing technique of cows	2
		Introducing of improved breeds of layer	3
		Profitable rearing technique of goats and sheep in the farmers house	4
		Diseases of cattle and poultry (chicken and duck) and their management	5
		Developing of skilled farmer extension agents for cattle and poultry disease treatment	6
		Cattle and poultry feed preparation technique	7
		Duck feed management in farmer's pond	8
5.	Fisheries	Fresh water fish culture management in the pond	1
		Genetically pure fish fingerling identification technique	2
		Fish feed management in pond	3
		Fish disease management technique	4
		Fish fingerling's population management in pond	5
		Fish feed preparation technique	6
		Local fish culture in pond	7

Annex-II. Suggested technologies for mainland from DAE, DLS and DoF for the targeted farmers of FoSHoL project in Faridpur region

Sl. Nr.	Sector	Technologies
1	Rice	✓ Dissemination of BRRI dhan 41 in T.Aman season ✓ Quality rice seed production technique ✓ Introducing of weeder ✓ Introducing of drum seeder and it's using technique
2.	Non-rice	✓ Vegetable production in farmer's homestead ✓ Introducing of BARI Lau (bottle gourd) ✓ Dissemination of Khira cultivation ✓ Dissemination of latiraj kachu cultivation ✓ Introducing improved cultivation method of high yielding varieties of wheat ✓ Introducing improved cultivation method of maize cultivation ✓ Introducing the high yielding varieties of pulses and oil crops developed by BARI and BINA ✓ Farmers training on onion seed production and its storage technique ✓ Introducing of sweet gourd as a relay crop in potato and onion fields ✓ Quality jute seed of HYV ✓ Quality seed supply of different crops ✓ Seed production improved techniques of different crops ✓ Dissemination/transfer of agriculture technologies in the village and upazila level through agriculture fair ✓ Plantation of fruit trees in farmer's homestead
3.	Soil health management	✓ Soil health management ✓ Organic fertilizer management ✓ Farm yard manure (FYM) preparation technique ✓ Preparation technique of compost and vermicompost ✓ Application technique of USG in crop field
4.	Livestock	✓ Introducing of improved breed layer of ducks and hens ✓ Introducing egg incubation rice-husk method ✓ Production of oyster in the pond as duck feed ✓ Diseases of cattle and poultry and their practical primary management knowledge ✓ Cattle and poultry vaccination technique ✓ Beef fattening ✓ Cattle and poultry feed preparation technique ✓ Cultivation of improved grass (i.e., Napier) and maize as fodder crops ✓ Silage preparation technique ✓ Developing of farmer's extension agents at communities
5	Fisheries	✓ Fish culture in pond and its management ✓ Preservation of local fish species in open water body ✓ Fish culture by women in nearby small ponds and ditches ✓ Rice-fish culture in low lying areas ✓ Local fish (koi, magur) culture ✓ Quality fingerling supply/production ✓ Fish diseases management ✓ Pond water testing ✓ Fish feed management ✓ Fish population management in pond for fish culture

Annex-III. Identified and prioritized suitable technologies for mainland of Faridpur region by the participants of the district workshop

Sl. Nr.	Identified technologies	Ranking
1	Improved storage technique of rice seed	1
2	Extension of Shishumoti and Hijal digha (indigenous variety) rice in T. Aman season	2
3	Improved seed storage technique of wheat	3
4	Boro digha (local variety) dissemination in Boro season	4
5	Development of breeding centre of goats (selected by female farmers)	5
6	Artificial insemination for improved cow	6
7	Culture of Rui and katla with local fish (Koi, Magur, Sing etc.)	7
8	Improved ducks and hens rearing (for women)	8
9	Disease management of cattle, goat and poultry (duck and hen) through women	9
10	Beef fattening (for selling during Eid-Ul-Azha)	10
11	Onion seed (specially Faridpuri variety) production and storage technique	11
12	Cultivation of high yielding mustard varieties	12
13	Quality seed availability of cabbage and cauliflower and their production technique	13
14	Introducing of high yielding varieties of tomato	14
15	Amloki (medicinal) plant transplanting (identified by female farmers)	15
16	Haritoki (medicinal) plant transplanting	16
17	Aurjoon (madicinal) plant transplanting	17
18	Jute seed production through cutting method	18
19	Improved chilli (specially bain chilli) production technique	19
20	Improved seedling production technique of high yielding papaya	20
21	Improved seed production technique of Indian spinach	21
22	Improved seed production technique of onion and garlic	22
23	Improved storage technique of table-potato at farmer's house	23
24	Improved production technique of modern pea varieties	24
25	Quality seed availability of sesame and its improved production practices	25
26	Improved production technique of grass pea	26
27	Introducing of high yielding brinjal varieties	27
28	Production of bottle gourd, bean (Naldoga), sweet gourd, white gourd etc	28
29	Improved seedling production of tamarind and jujube and their pickle marketing (selected by the female farmers)	29
30	Fish culture in beel using enclosure (netting method or fencing with bamboo)	30
31	Quality fish fry production	31

Annex-IV: Prioritized farmers demand led technologies for charland of Faridpur region

Sl. Nr.	Sector	Farmers demanded technologies	Ranking
1.	Rice	✓ Quality rice seed production technique	1
		✓ Improved technology of rice seed storage	2
		✓ Balanced fertilizer management in the field	3
		✓ Quality seedling production technique of rice	4
		✓ Management of insects and diseases of rice	5
		✓ Irrigation management in the rice field	6
		✓ Improved technology of rice seed drying	7
2.	Non-rice	✓ Introducing high quality HYV of vegetables	1
		✓ Irrigation management in vegetable cultivation	2
		✓ Quality seed supply of major crops	3
		✓ Balanced fertilizer management for vegetable crops	4
		✓ Insect and disease management of vegetable	5
		✓ Improved potato seed storage technique at house	6
		✓ Introducing of maize cultivation technique	7
		✓ Improved production technology of potato and sweet potato	8
		✓ Introducing of carrot cultivation	9
		✓ Quality seed supply of improved variety of brinjal	10
		✓ Introducing of teasle gourd improved production technology	11
		✓ Vegetables fruit fly management technique	12
		✓ Introducing of HYV of wheat	13
		✓ Quality seeds of potato and cuttings of sweet potato	14
		✓ Nursery for fruit, forestry and medicinal plant	15
		✓ Introducing valuable medicinal plant	16
3.	Livestock	✓ Disease management of cattle and poultry	1
		✓ Feed management of milking cows	2
		✓ Duck culture in the rainy season	3
		✓ Beef fattening	4
		✓ Rearing of improved breeds of layer (ducks and hens)	5
		✓ Cattle and poultry feed production	6
4.	Fisheries	✓ Fish culture in kum (ditch) in rainy season	1
		✓ Fish culture in water channel (Khal)	2
		✓ Local fish culture	3
		✓ Cage fish culture	4
		✓ Fry management technique	5
		✓ Fish feed management at farmers level	6
		✓ Disease management of fish	7
		✓ Pond preparation for fish culture	8

Annex-V. DAE, DLS and DoF Suggested and district workshop participated farmer's prioritized technologies for the targeted farmers of charland of FoSHoL project in Faridpur region

Sl. Nr.	Sector	Farmers demanded technologies	Ranking
1.	Rice and non-rice	✓ Introducing of BRRI dhan41 in T. Aman season	1
		✓ Improved rice seed cultivation technology	1
		✓ Quality development of Jute's seed (Deshi)	2
		✓ Improved techniques of onion seed production and storage	3
		✓ Introducing of sweet gourd as relay crop in potato and onion	4
		✓ Improved pulse crop cultivation	5
		✓ Introducing of BARI and BINA black gram cultivars	5
		✓ Introducing the cultivation of groundnut and wheat cultivars	6
		✓ Introducing of maize cultivation among the farmers	6
		✓ Introducing of HYV of wheat	6
		✓ Strengthening vegetable cultivation in farmer's homestead	7
		✓ Local fruit tree plantation at farmer's homestead	7
		✓ Dissemination of improved cucumber cultivation	7
		✓ Dissemination of melon and water melon cultivation	7
		✓ Improved seed production of different crops	8
		✓ Quality seed production technique of wheat and rice	8
		✓ Quality seed supply of different crops	8
		✓ Introducing of HYV of pulses and oils of BARI and BINA	8
		✓ Dissemination of BARI Lau (bottle gourd) cultivation	8
2.	Soil health management	✓ Soil health management	1
		✓ Efficient use of organic fertilizer	2
		✓ Preparation of compost and vermi-compost	3
3.	Livestock	✓ Beef fattening	1
		✓ Cattle and poultry feed preparation technique	2
		✓ Vaccination technique of cattle and poultry	3
		✓ Disease management of cattle and poultry	4
		✓ Developing extension agents as volunteers at farmers level through training	5
		✓ Introducing improved breeds of layer (ducks and hens)	6
		✓ Culture of oyster as duck feed in pond	7
		✓ Introducing egg incubation rice-husk method	8
		✓ Introducing of soybean cultivation for poultry feed	9
4.	Fisheries	✓ Case fish culture ✓ Community based fish culture in dead river, canal and kum (ditch) ✓ Fish culture in enclosure (netting method or fencing with bamboo)	
5.	Non farm	✓ Dissemination/transfer of agriculture technologies at village and upazila level through agriculture fair	1

Annex-VI. Identified and prioritized suitable technologies for charland of Faridpur region by the participants of the district workshop

Sl. Nr.	Sector	Farmers demanded technologies	Ranking
1.	Rice and non-rice	✓ Cultivation of BRRI dhan29 in Boro season	1
		✓ Introducing of drum seeder	2
		✓ Improved cultivation and irrigation in crop production	3
		✓ Introducing high yielding varieties of wheat	4
		✓ Cultivation of high yielding groundnut varieties	5
		✓ Improved method of potato cultivation	6
		✓ Dissemination of tuber crops (e.g. sweet potato) in charland	7
		✓ Improved seedling production of vegetables and fruits	8
		✓ Improved production technique of onion seed	9
		✓ Improved mustard cultivation method	10
		✓ HYV of lentil, grass pea and gram and their improved cultivation method	11
		✓ Introducing and dissemination of HYV of garlic and its improved cultivation method	12
		✓ Seed production, storage and transportation technique of important crops	13
		✓ Developing of seed based small businessmen	14
		✓ Fertilizer management through soil testing	15
		✓ Organic fertilizer preparation, storage and its use	16
		✓ Plantation of fruit and medicinal plant in farmer's homestead	17
		✓ Introducing of pit method for vegetable cultivation	18
		✓ Earth worm compost preparation and its use	19
		✓ Forestation in the fallow leased land	20
2.	Livestock	✓ Milking cow (1-3/family) rearing	1
		✓ Poultry rearing (chicken and duck) by farm families and extension agents development	2
		✓ Goat raring	3
		✓ Improved grass cultivation as fodder crops in the homestead adjacent fallow land	4
		✓ Development of community based treatment system of cattle disease	5
		✓ Maize cultivation as fodder crops	6
3.	Fisheries	✓ Fish culture in pond	1
		✓ Fish culture in enclosure (netting method or fencing with bamboo)	2
		✓ Seasonal fish culture in the char area	3
		✓ Local fish and carps mixed culture	4
		✓ Cage fish culture	5
		✓ Fish culture in Kum (ditch)	6
		✓ Fish culture in open water body	7
4.	Others	✓ Ensuring of health, education and sanitation for farmers	1
		✓ Disaster management technique with financial support	2
		✓ Sewing, fence making, pickle, chanachur and puffed rice (muri) preparation and their commercialization	3
		✓ Developing of communication system in char area	4
		✓ Mat preparation, bamboo cultivation and bamboo materials making and their marketing	5

Annex-VII: ITDG documented technologies accepted by the farmers for mainland and charland of Faridpur region

Sl. Nr.	ITDG documented technologies	Suitable for the area	
		Mainland	***Charland***
1.	Tomato sauce preparation	✔	✔
2.	Coconut ball preparation	✔	✔
3.	Garlic pickle preparation	✔	✔
4.	Chanachur prepration	-	✔
5.	Sour-sweet-hot olive pickle preparation	-	✔
6.	Green chilli pickle preparation	✔	-
7.	Banana chips preparation	-	✔
8.	Mango morobba preparation	✔	✔
9.	Tamarind chatni preparation	✔	✔
10.	Green mango pickle preparation	✔	✔
11.	Olive chatni preparation	-	✔
12.	Hog plum chatni preparation	✔	✔
13.	Kasundi preparation	✔	✔
14.	Green mango's sour pickle preparation	✔	✔
15.	Amsatta preparation	✔	✔
16.	Hog plum morobba preparation	✔	✔
17.	Bundia preparation	-	✔
18.	Hog plum hot pickle preparation	✔	✔
19.	Green mango Kasundi preparation	✔	✔
20.	Pickle of dry jujube preparation	✔	✔
21.	Puffed rice (muri) preparation	-	✔
22.	White gourd morobba preparation	✔	✔
23.	Green mango preservation	✔	✔
24.	Fish drying	✔	-
25.	Compost preparation	✔	✔
26.	Germinated mung food preparation	✔	-
27.	Improved furnace preparation	✔	✔
28.	Goat rearing	✔	✔
29.	Vegetable cultivation	✔	✔
30.	Coconut fibre made household materials preparation	✔	-
31.	Soap preparation	✔	✔
32.	Mat preparation	✔	✔
33.	Papor preparation	-	✔
34.	Milking cow rearing	✔	✔
35.	Apiculture	✔	✔
36.	Poultry rearing	✔	✔
37.	Nursery	✔	✔
38.	Sewing	✔	-
39.	Beef fattening	✔	✔
40.	Tomato sauce business	✔	✔
41.	Packaging business	✔	✔
42.	Earth worm compost preparation and its business	✔	✔
43.	Gunny bag preparation and its business	✔	✔
44.	Power tiller Business for land preparation	✔	✔
45.	Irrigation business in crop field	✔	✔
46.	Commercial flower cultivation	✔	✔
47.	Organic fertilizer preparation from waste	✔	✔
48.	Commercial bamboo cultivation	✔	✔
49.	Charcoal preparation business	-	✔
50.	Seed business	✔	✔
51.	Medicinal plant nursery	✔	✔
52.	Poultry feed preparation and its business	-	✔
53.	Liquid dish wash preparation	-	✔
54.	Grinded spices business	-	✔
55.	Bamboo handicrafts preparation and its business	-	✔
56.	Duck eggs incubation by China method	✔	✔
57.	Milk business	✔	✔
58.	Pigeon rearing business	✔	✔

Annex-VIII.a: List of participants of the district workshop in Faridpur
(Farmers)

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Upazila	District
1.	Khodeja Begum	Beel Mahamudpur	Sadar	Faridpur
2.	Rahima Begum	Kamlapur	Sadar	Faridpur
3.	Md. Atiwar Rahman	Kadirdi	Boyalmari	Faridpur
4.	Md. Asaduzzaman	Kadirdi	Boyalmari	Faridpur
5.	Abdur Ali Shekh	Kadirdi	Boyalmari	Faridpur
6.	Abdur Sattar	Kadirdi	Boyalmari	Faridpur
7.	Md. Unus Ali	Rupdia	Boyalmari	Faridpur
8.	Md. Fazlul Karim	Raghunandapur	Faridpur	Faridpur
9.	Ms. Hasnahena	Maharajpur	Faridpur	Faridpur
10.	Meherunnesa	Maharajpur	Faridpur	Faridpur
11.	Rubiya Akter	Sonpacha	Faridpur	Faridpur
12.	Shahanaj Begum	Rasulpur	Nagarkanda	Faridpur
13.	Shahid Mandal	Dhutrahati	Nagarkanda	Faridpur
14.	Abdul Jalil	Rasulpur	Faridpur	Faridpur
15.	Nazma Begum	Gaherpur	Faridpur	Faridpur
16.	Siddikur Rahman	Baitul Aman	Faridpur	Faridpur
17.	Swapan Kumar Bairagi	Syedpur	Rajbari	Faridpur
18.	Md. Mahiuddin Shekh	Baniabaha	Rajbari	Faridpur
19.	Ananta Kumar Roy	Sachiya	Faridpur	Faridpur
20.	Badsha Mollah	Char Jhaukanda	Char Bhadrasan	Faridpur
21.	Shekh Idris	Char Jhaukanda	Char Bhadrasan	Faridpur
22.	Md. Harej	Talma	Nagarkanda	Faridpur
23.	Gita Rani Sing	Kanaipur	Faridpur	Faridpur
24.	Akkas Mallik	Bangram	Faridpur	Faridpur
25.	Md. Aktar Hossain	Manikdaha	Bhanga	Faridpur
26.	Pankaj Kumar Mondal	Kaitil	Goalanda	Rajbari
27.	Shikha Mondal	Kaitil	Goalanda	Rajbari
28.	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Dhuldi	Faridpur	Faridpur
29.	Mohammad Ali	Dhuldi	Faridpur	Faridpur

Annex-VIII.b: List of participants of the district workshop in Faridpur
(Secondary stakeholders)

Sl. Nr.	Name	Designation	Organization	Address
1.	A.M. Rubel	District Correspondent	Banglabazar Patrika	Reporters Unit of Faridpur
2.	M.M. Shamsul Alam	Deputy Director	Youth Development	Faridpur
3.	M.A. Awal	DFO	DoF	Kamlapur, Faridpur
4.	Anisuzzaman	Manager	Poultry Farm	Badarpur, Faridpur
5.	Bilkis Rina	RIO	ITDG-B	Badarpur, Faridpur
6.	Dr. Narayan Chandra Roy	DLO	DLS	Tepakhula, Faridpur
7.	Dr. Md. Wazed Ali	DLO	DLS	Bhabanipur, Rajbari
8.	Md. Lutfar Rahman Labu	ED	RUS	South Bhabanipur, Rajbari
9.	Md. Najimuddin	OA	ITDG	Faridpur
10.	Shamim Ahmed	PO	NCDS	Tepakhola, Faridpur
11	Mohammad Ali	Team Leader, VRNRM	ITDG-Bangladesh	Dhaka
12	Md. Abul Kashem	ED	SARP	Goshairhat, Shariyatpur
13	Md. Ashraf Uddin	Sr.Ag.Officer	ITDG-Bangladesh	Jamalpur
14	Faruk-Ul-Islam	Program Manager	ITDG-Bangladesh	Dhaka
15	Khondakar Showkat Hossain	Coordinator	RWiA	Kamlapur Lalarmore
16	Md. Ataher Ali	UCRO	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
17	Md. Abdul Barik	TFC	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
18	Md. Abdus Satter	ED	VPKA	Rajbari
19	Md. Mosharref Hossain	Principal	ATI	Faridpur
20	Shekh Md. Delowar Hossain	Correspondent	Daily Ittafaq	Faridpur
21	Md. Abdul Karim	Deputy Director	DAE	Khamarbari, Faridpur
22	Kazi Ashraful Hasan	ED	SDC	Goalchamot, Faridpur
23	Md. Bilayet Hossain	ED	Pathakali Sangstha (PKS)	Kamlapur, Faridpur
24	Md. Samiul Haque	PO	SDC	Faridpur
25	Khandaker Md. Nurul Islam Shaukat	RS	GUP	Rajoir, Madaripur
26	Sajeda Begum	Assistant Director	PEP, BRDB	Sadarpur, Faridpur
27	Md. Golam Kibria	UAO	DAE	Faridpur, Sadar
28	Aminul Mubin	BDC	IDE	Faridpur Sadar
29	Md. Jia Haider Chowdhury	-	DoF	Faridpur
30	Deb Kumar Nath	Irrigation Engineer	AAS	Dhaka
31	A.K.M. Ferdous	Agronomist	AAS	Srimangal
32	Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid	ED	AAS	Dhaka
33	Sazzad Hossain	Sr. Livestock Officer	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
34.	Mukta Roy	Project Officer	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
35.	Mir Md. Nurush Shams	Fisheries Technical officer	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
36.	Md. Abdul Jalil Mridha	Office staff	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
37.	Ahsan Ullah Munsi	Office staff	ITDG-Bangladesh	Faridpur
38.	Ratan Kumar Das	FC	SDC	Faridpur
39	Ahmad Salahuddin	Manager Coordination & Capacity Building	IRRI	Dhaka
40	Md. Nasir Uddin Khan	DC	DC office	Faridpur
41	Md. Abdul Karim	DD	DAE	Faridpur

Annex-IX

Participatory workshop
Technology Identification for FoSHoL project

Schedule

Date: 9 February 2005 **Time:** 9.00 am- 4.00 pm
Place: TARC, BRAC, Faridpur **Implemented by:** ITDG & AAS
Funded by: EC **Coordinated by:** IRRI

Time	Subject	Method	Presenter/Facilitators
9.00-10.00 am	Registration	-	Ratan/ Mukta/ Shams
	Inaugural Session:		
10.00-10.05 am	Recite from holy Quaran	-	Maulana Md. Fajlur Rahman
10.05-10.10 am	✓ Welcome address	-	Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah, SLO, ITDG-Bangladesh
10.10-10.20 am	✓ Short briefing from ITDG on FoSHoL project	-	Mohammad Ali, Team leader, VRNRM, ITDG-Bangladesh
10.20-10.30 am	✓ Short briefing from IRRI on FoSHoL project	-	Ahmad Salahuddin, Manager Coordination, FoSHoL-IRRI
10.30-10.45 am	✓ Inaugural Speech of chief guest and opening of workshop	-	Md. Nasiruddin Khan, DC, Faridpur
10.45-10.50 am	✓ Coordination between DLS and ITDG	-	Dr. Wazed Ali, DLO, Rajbari
10.50-10.55 am	✓ Short brief on behalf of PNGOs of ITDG		Md. Abdus Sattar, ED, VPKA
10.55-11.10 am	✓ Inaugural speech of the session Chairman	-	Md. Abdul Karim, DD, DAE, Faridpur
11.10-11.30 am	Tea break	-	-
	Technical session:		
11.30-1.00 pm	✓ Process of technology identification	Presentation & Group formation	-Harun-Ar-Rashid -Ahmad Salahuddin
	✓ Technology Identification and selection (Group-1: Mainland)	Card writing and Plenary	Faruk-Ul-Islam/ Ferdous/ Shams/Sazzad Hosain/ Salahuddin
	✓ Technology Identification and selection (Group-2: Charland)	DO	Harun/ Asraf/ Deb Kumar/ Mukta / Salahuddin
1.00-2.00 pm	Break for prayer and lunch	-	-
2.00-3.30 pm	✓ Prioritization of the selected technologies (Group-1& 2)	Plenary	Harun/ Salahuddin/ Faruk/ Ashraf/ Sazzad/ Ferdous/ Deb Kumar/ Sams/ Mukta
	✓ Presentation of the prioritized technologies	Presentation	Group leaders: -Md. Abul Kasem, ED, SARP -Syed Abdul Rob, DD, DAE, Madaripur
3.30-4.00 pm	**Concluding session:** ✓ Representative of farmers ✓ Representative of AAS ✓ Representative of ITDG	-	- Hasna Hena - Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid - Md. Sazzad Hossain Miah