

Brief Project/Program Profile of CG Centres in Bangladesh

Name of the CG Centres	Name of the Project/Program	Project/Program Period (Start-End)	Implementation Site/ Location	Beneficiaries	Remarks
CIMMYT	1. Cereal Systems Initiative in South Asia in Bangladesh (CSISA-BD)	October 2010 - September 2015	Barisal, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, My/Singh, Rangpur	Farmers and NARES	Focusing on increasing the validation, adaptation, and dissemination of improved crop varieties and Conservation Agriculture based crop management technologies in six hubs across Bangladesh. The mechanized based conservation agriculture technologies (bed planting, strip till, etc.) are being validated and promoted; newly released wheat varieties seed production in the community, intercropping (maize+veg., legumes, etc.) with maize promoted. Maize producers are linked with key market and extension agents to scale up maize production and so forth.
	2. The Cereal Systems Initiative in South Asia Mechanization and Irrigation (CSISA-MI) Project	June 2013 – September 2018	Barisal, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur	Farmers, Private sectors and NARES	Focus is to scale out appropriate mechanization services and surface water irrigation scaled up to benefit smallholder farmers in the southwest region of Bangladesh. CIMMYT partners with International Development Enterprises (iDE) in CSISA-MI – a unique partnership, which focuses on value chain and market development for machineries appropriate for sustainable intensification and the diverse environmental conditions encountered in southern Bangladesh
CIMMYT	3. The Cereal Systems Initiative in South Asia –Phase III	December 2015 – Sep. 2020	Dinajpur, Rangpur, Faridpur, Jessore, Barisal	Farmers, NARES, Private sectors	CSISA-III is aiming to: Strengthen technology and knowledge scaling pathways, mainstream research and outreach approaches with NARES partners, close knowledge gaps and mobilise technologies with decision rules and tools and pursue policy solutions for supporting System Intensification adoption at scale.
	4. Sustainable and resilient farming systems intensification in the eastern Gangetic Plains (SRFSI)	June 2014-August 2018	Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur	Farmers and NARES	SRFSI is seeking to sustainably improve the productivity, and profitability of smallholder agriculture and the reduction of poverty by facilitating the adoption of practices that optimize the productive use of water, inputs and labour, while safeguarding environments in project locations.
	5. Spurring a Transformation through Remote Sensing (STARS)	June 2014 – Jan 2016	Barisal, Patuakhali	NARES, private sector, and farmers and irrigation service providers.	STARS aimings at deploying this system on a mobile platform and is using satellite derived information as well as a soil water balance model to predict irrigation needs for the major crops grown in the Delta region during the winter months. Apart from developing an irrigation scheduling service, IWM, CEGIS and CIMMYT are also looking into ways to accurately quantify the presence and quality of surface water and assess the potential impact.

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	6. Stress resilient maize hybrids for South Asia through a public-private partnership	Ongoing	Plant Breeding Div. Gazipur; RARS, Jamalpur; RARS, Barisal; RARS, Jessore OFRD sites	Farmers and NARES	Aiming to develop high-yielding, stress tolerant (water-logging, drought, saline) including lodging maize hybrids. Focus is also placed to select for early maturing and short statured hybrids through multi-location trials. Work is also going on to identify white-grained hybrids potential to promote for human consumption, etc.
CIMMYT	7. Identification of stress tolerant wheat genotypes	Ongoing	WRC, Dinajpur; RWRC, Rajshahi; RWRC, Gazipur; RARS, Jamalpur; RARS, Jessore OFRD sites	Farmers and NARES	Is to identify biotic (rusts, bacterial leaf and sheath blight) and abiotic (heat, saline, drought) stress tolerant, and early maturing varieties with acceptable grain yield. In pro-active response to the threat of Ug99, a new race of stem rust that can cause total failure of farmers' wheat crops, WRC-CIMMYT collaborative efforts using participatory varietal selection led to the release of BARI Gom 26 and BARI Gom 27 and decentralized multiplication of advanced Ug99-resistant wheat varieties in several districts across Bangladesh. Work is going on to identify bio-fortified wheat rich in Zn and Fe.
WorldFish	1. Harnessing the development Potential of Aquatic-Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable (CRP AAS)	January 2015-December 2015	Khulna region	Households communities	Starting in 2012 in the Khulna region which is badly affected by salinity, tidal surges and flooding the WorldFish led program will pursue six objectives: Increased benefits from environmentally sustainable increases in system productivity; Increased benefits from improved and equitable access to markets; Strengthened socio-ecological resilience and adaptive capacity; Reduced gender disparities in access to and control of resources and Decision making, Improved policies and institutions to empower AAS users; and Knowledge Sharing, learning and innovation. The program will bring together the combined knowledge and skills of AAS users, government and civil society organizations and the capacities of the CGIAR.
	2. USAID Aquaculture for Income and Nutrition (AIN)	Oct. 2011-30 Sept 2016	20 southern districts of Barisal, Khulna and Dhaka Division	Households communities	This is a 5-year transformative investment in aquaculture, focused on the 20 southern districts of Barisal, Khulna and Dhaka divisions, Bangladesh. The project contributes to achieving the Feed the Future goals of sustainably reducing poverty and hunger through four components: 1) Development and dissemination of improved fish and shrimp seed, 2) Household aquaculture for income and nutrition, 3) Commercial aquaculture, and

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	3. Fish Consumption in the First 1,000 Days for Increased Protein Intake and Improved Nutrition	1 Sept 2013-30 Dec 2015	Sumanganj	Pregnant/lactating women and children	4) Policy reform and Institutional capacity. The overarching goal of this project is to improve the nutritional status of PLW and infants 6-23 months of age in Bangladesh. This project complements the Shiree Nutrition Scale Fund project to break the inter-generational cycle of extreme poverty and improve health and nutrition. Improving nutrition in vulnerable groups such as PLW and young children is vital if Millenium Development Goal (MDG) 1 (eradicating poverty and hunger), MDG 4 (reducing child mortality) and MDG 5 (improving maternal health) are to be achieved.
WorldFish	4. Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) in Bangladesh (CSISA-BD)	1 Oct 2010-30 Sept2015	Khulna, Barisal, Jessore, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Rangpur	Farmers	WorldFish, together with IRRI and CYMMIT, is managing CSISA-BD which is being implemented in 6 hubs, four in southern and two in northern Bangladesh. CSISA-BD aims to increase farm household income and productivity, principally focusing on improved cereal cropping systems but also including fish and other high value agriculture opportunities. While maintaining an emphasis on cereals, WorldFish has been brought into CSISA-BD as a core partner for aquaculture development and cereal-fish integration. CSISA-BD aims to boost the validation, adaptation, and deployment of improved varieties and crop management technologies. CSISA-BD also endeavors to place technologies in the context of markets, risks, and other barriers that, without complementary strategies, can constrain advances in production and improvements in agriculture, partnerships and capacity building for extension and service providers
	5. Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL)	21 Oct 2012-June 2017	Khulna region, Sylhet region, Cox's Bazar	Co-management communities	The primary goal of the Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) is to scale up and adapt successful co-management models to conserve ecosystems and protected areas, improve governance of natural resources and biodiversity, and increase resilience to climate change through improved planning and livelihoods diversification
	6. Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS CRP)	7 Dec 2012-30 June 2015	Khulna region	Farmers	The CCAFS SmartFarm overall objective is to create "farms of the future" that implement optimized integrated farming systems that are better able to meet present and future income and food production needs in the face of climate change. By establishing synergies with CRP1.3 (AAS) and the on-going CRP5 and CPWF projects and creating partnerships with local researchers and implementation partners, WorldFish Center Bangladesh will work with empowered farmer participants as local researchers to identify their own goals, needs, opportunities and 7constraints for better climate risks management strategies and test innovations that enable them to build more resilient livelihoods.
	7. Standard Trade Development project (STDF) funded by FAO	1 Nov 2013 -30 Sept 2015	Khulna region	Farmers	Conduct a value chain analysis for shrimp and prawn, from farm to fork including buyers and retailers of shrimp and prawn products from small-scale farmers, specifically addressing SPS risks associated with food safety and animal health, and more broadly technical, environmental and social constraints to market access, using international standards and benchmarks as appropriate. Identify value chain

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					upgrading strategies, with particularly emphasis on long-term value creation for individual farmers and cluster members. In this process, also review relevant lessons of past and ongoing investments into shrimp/prawn value chain upgrading in Bangladesh
	8. Enhanced Coastal Fisheries in Bangladesh (ECOFISH ^{BD})	01 Jun – 31 May 2019	Barisal, Bhola, Chandpur, Lakshimpur, Noakhali, Shariatpur, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Patuakhali, Barguna, Bagerhat and Pirojpur	Costal fishers communities	This is a 5year biodiversity, ecosystem, conservation and climate change adaptation project to improve resilience and governance of estuarine ecosystem and livelihoods of communities reliant on the Hilsa fishery. Three main component of this project are 1) Improved science-based fisheries management decision-making 2) strengthened fisheries adaptive co-management and 3) Enhanced socio-ecological and economic resilience of target communities. Initially the project will work in eight districts/landing sites- Chandpur, Cox's bazar, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Chittagong, Shariatpur, Munsiganj. WorldFish will implement the project in collaboration with Department of Fisheries (DoF) and other partners.
WorldFish	9. ECOPOND funded by Blue Gold/Embassy of Netherlands	10 Mar 2014 – 30 Jun 2015	Khulna region	Farmers	Fish farming in small household ditches/small ponds.
	10. Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (HILIP)	01 Jul 2014 – 30 Jun 2019	B.Barisa, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Sunamganj and Netrokona	Marginal and poor farmers and fishers	Assessment of the impact of HILIP's interventions on fish catch and biodiversity through regular monitoring and surveys, and modelling the relationships between productivity and biodiversity to provide water body specific management recommendations based on ecological conditions in 70 sample project water bodies (phase-in and phase out approach, WorldFish monitoring max 4 years each water body) including 10 control waterbodies.
	11. Market development for quality feed production	01 Sept 2014 – 31 Aug 2015	Over all Bangladesh	Feed mills	An approach based around five areas of intervention which will deliver value chain development through partnership with private and public service providers and existing WorldFish projects and programs. Following a one month inception period, during which finalization of a detailed implementation plan and partnership agreements will take place, five further sets of activities will be implemented around: Improvements to feed production and formulation; Facilitating access to quality feeds; Better ingredients; Improving collaboration; Implementation of the Feed Act.
	12. Water, Land and Ecosystems CRP in Ganges basin	01 Jul 2014 – 31 Dec 2016	Ganges regions of Bangladesh, Nepal and India	Farmers	Coordination among 5 Ganges basin projects in Bangladesh, Nepal and India.
	13. Suchana		Sylhet &		Identifies its practical interventions to address gaps and overcome barriers to

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			Moulavi bazar		nutrition such as gender inequity, climate change, lack of access to land and water bodies and poor accountability, by utilizing a community-led learning and research process, Research in Development (RinD). Using nutrition sensitive aquaculture as an entry point, this new game-changing community empowerment process meets the challenge of addressing the multi-dimensional nature of malnutrition by accelerating learning and increasing development impact
CIP	USAID Horticulture Project	October 2011-September 2015	Jessore, Faridpur, Barisal, Patuakhali, Panchagar, Chittagong, Gazipur, Jamalpur, Bogra	100000 poor households in Southern Region	
IFPRI	Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program	October 2010-September 2018	Entire Bangladesh	Farmers, low-income households, women and children	
CIAT	HarvestPlus program	January 2013-December 2018	202 Upazila of 56 Districts in all 7 Divisions	18362	
IRRI	1.Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) in Bangladesh	Oct. 2010-Sep.2015	33 Districts including USAID FtF zone.	60,000 Households	
	2.Introduction of Short duration pulses into rice based cropping systems in Western Bangladesh	Jan. 2011-Dec. 2015	9 western districts	50,000 Households	
	3.Tracking changes in rural poverty and village economies in South Asia (Bangladesh)	Jan. 2009-Dec. 2015	11 districts	Collect socioeconomic data from 500 households each year.	
	4.Community water	Jan. 2009-	Polder 30,	Direct 200	After completion of the project, the entire coastal polder zone will be benefited

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	management for improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the polders of the coastal zone of Bangladesh	Dec.2016	Batiaghata, Khulna	Households and indirectly 1000 households	
	1.Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) in Bangladesh	Oct. 2010-Sep.2015	33 Districts including USAID FtF zone.	60,000 Households	
IRRI	5.Stress Tolerant Rice for Africa & South Asia (STRASA)	Dec.2011-Dec.2019	Research on Sub1 rice gen against flood, drought & salt tolerant rice variety (s) release, awareness creation and dissemination within the stress-prone (flood, drought & salt) areas farmers of Bangladesh, India and Nepal.	1m farmers within the project periods (March, 2019.)	By this time, more than 5m farmers already get the benefits of STRV's in India, Bangladesh & Bangladesh.
IRRI	6.Rice Monitoring Survey in South Asia (RMSA)	Dec. 2013-Dec.2017	Household survey, collection of cultivated varieties &	TBD	STRASA supported project

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			DNA fingerprinting of those varieties.		
	7.Cereal System Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) in Central East Bangladesh (Gazipur hub) - Objective 2.3 and 2.4	April 2009-Sep.2015	CSISA research platform at BARI experimental farm, Gazipur	Strategic research to generate future cereal based cropping systems	Funded by BMGF & USAID
	8.ICT tools (Rice Crop Manager) for benefiting rice farmers through increased profit and yield: A pilot study in Bangladesh	Dec.2011-Sep.2015	Gazipur, Kishoreganj, Comilla, Habiganj, Kushtia, Barisal, Rajshahi and Satkhira districts	Rice Crop Manager recommended information provided to 5,000 farmers	Grant from Bangladesh Bankers Association
	9.Rice germplasm for high grain Zn content and tolerance of Zn deficient soils (funded by BBSRC)	Oct.-2012-Mar. 2016	BRRI		
IRRI	10.Green Super Rice for the Resource-Poor of Africa and Asia - Phase II (funded by BMGF)	Oct.2012-Oct. 2015	BRRI		
	11.Exploration, collection and conservation of rice landraces in Bangladesh	Jul.2013-June 2016	BRRI		
	12.Hybrid Rice Research Consortium (Management)	Jan.1969-Dec.2099	(ACI, BRAC, Supreme Seed, BRRI,		

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			BINA, BAU)		
IFDC	Accelerating Agricultural Productivity Improvement (AAPI) Project	Mid-December 2010 – December 2016	20 Feed the Future districts	About one million farmers	The main objective of the project is to improve food security and income of the farmers through increased productivity by using good agricultural practices including fertilizer deep placement and alternate wetting and drying (AWD) technologies. The project is funded by USAID. It was originally implemented in 22 districts including Mymensingh and Sherpur. However, from October 2015 activities in these two districts ended and now the project is focusing its limited scale activities only in the 20 Feed the Future districts.
ICRAF	Identification, characterization and conservation of potential germplasm of important Fruit Trees (CRP Genebank program)	Jan. 2015 to Dec. 2016	Homestead across the country	BSMRAU and Farmers	Identified and characterized 22 Jackfruit germplasms from Gazipur and Narsingdi districts; 12 Drumstick from Rangamati, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, and Chapainawabganj Districts; and 15 Germplasms of Burmese Grape (Latkan) from Narsingdi and Chittagong Hill Tracts. These germplasms will be collected and conserved at the field laboratories of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University for evaluation and multiplication.