

Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises (PACE) Project

(IFAD Loan No. 2000000722, Grant no. 2000000835)

Yearly Progress Report



July 2016 – June 2017



Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

PKSF Bhaban

Plot: E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

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1. Introduction:

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) was established by the Government of Bangladesh in 1990, as an apex organization for poverty alleviation through employment creation. Since its inception, the PKSF has been implementing various programs and projects for poverty alleviation through its Partner Organizations (POs). PKSF has been providing financial and non-financial services to micro entrepreneurs to run various enterprises since 2001.

PKSF has so far successfully implemented three projects financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), namely: Microfinance and Technical Support (MFTS) Project (2003-2010), Microfinance for Marginal and Small Farmers (MFMSF) Project (2004-2010) and Finance for Enterprise Development and Employment Creation (FEDEC) Project (2007-2013). The main feature of these three projects was combining non financial technical supports with the financial services to expedite the poverty reduction process.

Based on the experiences of above-mentioned three projects, PKSF launched **Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises (PACE) Project** in January 2015. The project is jointly financed by PKSF, IFAD and POs of PKSF. The financing agreement of the project was signed on 11th December 2014 between the Government of Bangladesh and the IFAD. Subsequently, PKSF signed a Subsidiary Loan and Grant Agreement (SLGA) with the Ministry of Finance on 18th January 2015.

Like other programs and projects of PKSF, all activities under the PACE project are being implemented across the country through its Partner Organizations (POs). Apart from providing financial services for microenterprises, the PACE is making sub-sector based value chain interventions and giving technological supports to various microenterprise activities. The project attempts transferring proven technologies from home and abroad to the potentials subsectors in Bangladesh for increasing their productivity.

The ongoing microenterprise program of PKSF called *Agrosor* Program is expanding very rapidly with the support of PACE project. The project is extending skill development training to the farmers and microentrepreneurs to enhance their efficiency in running their respective microenterprises. The members of existing microenterprise programs are receiving financial services and other technical and capacity building support with the project assistance. The target participants of the project include marginal and small farmers involved in field crops, horticulture, fisheries, livestock and non-farm producers of various sizes and professionals in service sectors. Both women and men are direct participants of this project but the most of the participants are women, as women represent 77.3% of the members of the *Agrosor* (microenterprise) program.

The duration of the PACE project is six years (January 2015 to December 2020) and it has completed its first two and half years of implementation on 30 June 2017. In this period, PACE made remarkable progress in implementing activities under its three components namely: i) financial services for microenterprises, ii) value chain development and iii) technology & product adaptation.

This progress report of the PACE project has been prepared to highlight the progress of the implementation of the project activities of the financial year 2016-17 and the cumulative achievement of the project up to June 2017.

2. Project description:

2.1 Project Goal: The project goal is to enhance livelihoods (higher income from self employment, business profit and wage employment and food security) of the moderate and extreme poor project participants (men and women) in a sustainable manner.

2.2 Development Objective: The development objective is to increase sales and incomes from existing and new micro-enterprises and to create new wage employment opportunities for extreme and moderate poor people.

2.3 Project Components: The project has three complementary components; 1) financial services for microenterprises, 2) value chain development, and 3) technology and product adaptation. In addition, project management is an additional activity to implement and coordinate all activities of the project.

2.4 Project Cost: The total project cost is USD 92.85 million. Component wise cost allocation is given below.

Financial services for Microenterprise	: USD 70.60 million
Value Chain Development	: USD 15.00 million
Technology & Product Adaptation	: USD 0.87 million
Project Management	: USD 6.38 million

.....
Total USD92.85 million

2.5 Project Financing: The project is jointly financed by IFAD,PKSF, Korean grant and POs of PKSF. The breakdown of project financing is given below;

IFAD	USD 40.00 million
*Korean grant	USD 0.36 million
PKSF	USD 22.45 million
POs	USD 30.04 million

.....
Total USD 92.85 million

* The Korean grant will be used for establishing an e-knowledge window, strengthening results-based monitoring and providing micro-entrepreneurs access to e-market services.

2.6 Logical Framework of PACE project

Design Summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources	Assumptions
<p>Project Goal Enhance livelihoods (higher income from self employment, business profit and wage employment, and food security) of the moderate and extreme poor project participants (men and women) in a sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index • 50% increase in income of 70% participating moderate and extreme poor households from farm, non-farm and service type businesses and wage employment 	<p>Impact surveys of households at baseline, mid-term and completion Qualitative (PRA) assessment of participating HHs and quantitative assessment (profitability analysis) of microenterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy maintains or increases growth rates • Terms of trade for rural communities shall not deteriorate • Price inflation for staple food (rice) remains below 10%. • Rural and peri-urban infrastructure improves • Prolonged political unrest does not hinder business and other economic activities
<p>Development objective Improve profitable business opportunities for microentrepreneurs and create wage employment for extreme and moderate poor people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% microentrepreneurs increased sales by 50% • 13,000 fulltime equivalent wage employment created 	<p>PACE project annual assessment report on business expansion and employment creation impact assessments PRA assessments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government maintains pro-small business policies. • Government continues to support microfinance programs and NGO activities. • Prolonged political unrest does not adversely affect business and economic growth.
COMPONENT 1: Financial services for microenterprise			
<p>Outcome 1: Sustainable financial services for MEs (farm, off-farm, trading and service sectors) expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PKSF's portfolio in ME program increases at least by Taka 3,200 million. • POs' portfolio in ME loan program increases by Taka 5,600 million. 	<p>PKSF's program/financial reports POs program/financial reports PACE project report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for microenterprise loan grows • POs remain institutionally and financially viable and offer competitive loan products. • No major external shocks such as major spread of disease.
<p>Outputs: 1. Expansion of on-going loan program for MEs in all sectors 2. Piloting of new loan products 3. Capacity building of PKSF and POs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of ME borrowers by 102,000. • Cumulative loan disbursement to additional project borrowers Taka 61,200 million; • Number of new product piloted: 2-3; • 125 PKSF, 250 PO officers trained 	<p>Reports from PKSF and POs Project MIS Independent assessment of microenterprise loan program and performance of pilot products Training assessment report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio quality of ME loan program of POs remains high (PAR <5%) • Loan recovery rate of overall MF program and ME loan of POs remains high (>95%) • HR capacity of POs for management of microfinance program enhanced

Design Summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources	Assumptions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PKSF maintains its strong supervision of POs
COMPONENT 2: Value chain development			
<p>Outcome 2: Sustainable inclusion of MEs and businesses in value chains in agriculture, off-farm and service sectors to up-scale business, production technologies, and enhance access to markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taka 9000 million increase in cumulative sales of participating businesses (farm and non-farm sectors) in value chains 50% of microenterprises (out of 300,000 beneficiaries of value chain subprojects) operating 3 years after the support received from the project 	<p>Impact assessment of value chains Project reports and MIS impact assessment Case studies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PKSF and POs remain committed to facilitating non-financial services along with providing financial services program to MEs PKSF and POs successfully establish collaborative business arrangements between MEs and mainstream businesses. No major external shocks such as disease
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MEs and agri-businesses sustainably included in agricultural value chains in various parts of the country MEs sustainably included in value chain for non-farm manufacturing, processing and service products or group of products Capacity of PKSF and POs enhanced to formulate and manage large scale value chain sub-projects and identify opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 acres of additional land brought under production of selected VCs, 50% increase in poultry birds and livestock VC development activities in 15 agricultural and non-farm subsectors 5,000 agricultural and 2,500 non-farm MEs linked with larger firms as suppliers and contract growers 200,000 agricultural and 50,000 non-farm microentrepreneurs trained 200,000 MEs adopted new technologies 10,000 Local service providers (farm and non-farm sectors) strengthened in each selected VC 50 PKSF/GoB and 200 POs officials trained on VC project design and management 80 PKSF/PO officials are trained on preventing environmental degradation 	<p>Impact assessment of value chains Project reports and MIS Case studies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PKSF establishes separate non-financial services division with competent human resources PKSF enhances overall capacity to manage value chain projects, supervise POs in these areas PKSF recruits adequate officers POs establishes separate non-financial services units and enhances capacity to manage value chain projects Facilitation of non-financial services become mainstream services of POs Private business companies are interested in sourcing products from microenterprises and willing to engage in partnership in the selected value chains

Design Summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources	Assumptions
<p>for partnership with the private business sector for microenterprises</p> <p>4. Capacity of PKSf, POs and microenterprises to identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies, enhanced</p> <p>5. E-knowledge window, strengthening results-based monitoring and providing micro-entrepreneurs access to e-market services</p>	<p>and improving conditions in work place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 policy papers written and submitted and 5 dialogue activities held • 100 PKSf, GOB and POs officials trained on business/sector policy analysis and advocacy • An e-knowledge window established. Microentrepreneurs have access to e-market services 		
COMPONENT 3: Technology and product adaptation			
<p>Outcome 3: Proven technologies and products introduced to MEs.</p>	<p>10 technologies and products successfully introduced to small producers</p>	<p>Independent assessment reports PACE reports</p>	<p>PKSF and POs successfully identify technologies and products for small producers within value chain sub-projects and outside</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resolution of technological problems identified under Component 2 2. Adaptation and dissemination of readily available technologies and products 3. TA and studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,000 MEs/farmers are trained • 20 subsector, technical feasibility, impact assessment and other studies conducted 	<p>Independent assessment reports of technologies and product introduced PACE reports IFAD supervision reports Case studies</p>	<p>Successful identification of capable research stations within the country</p>

3. Component-wise Progress of the Project Activities

3.1 Component 1: Financial services for microenterprises:

PKSF launched microenterprise program in 2001 as one of its mainstream programs considering the growing needs of fund of the progressive borrowers of other financial services program like *Jagoran* (Rural Microcredit, Urban Microcredit) programs. Since the inception of the Microenterprise (*Agrosor*) Program, PKSF has been providing financial services for the microentrepreneurs through its partner organizations (POs). In the beginning, only progressive borrowers of other financial services programs were eligible to receive loans under the microenterprise program. PKSF upgrades and updates its microenterprise loan policy from time to time to address the demand of the entrepreneurs so that the poverty reduction process could be expedited. According to the latest version of the microenterprise loan policy, any entrepreneur who has an investment ranging from BDT 40,000 to 1.5 million is considered as a microenterprise and eligible to receive loan under this program. A micro-entrepreneur can borrow up to BDT 1.0 million as per the fund demand of his/her enterprise. Besides, there is a provision of providing additional working capital loan up to BDT 50,000 to meet the seasonal demand of the businesses.

Financial services are being given to the microentrepreneurs to expand their existing microenterprises and undertake new enterprises under the component-1 of the project. The members of PKSF's ongoing microenterprise program are receiving loan under the component-1 Financial Services for Microenterprises of the PACE project. IFAD contributes 50% of the net disbursement made within a period of time. PKSF and POs use their own resources to expand the microenterprise program.

As per the Project Design Report (PDR) of the project, the outcome of this component is sustainable financial services for microenterprises (farm, off-farm, trading and service sectors) expanded, while the outputs of the component are:

- a) Expansion of on-going loan program for microenterprise in all sectors (agriculture, off-farm, trading and services)
- b) Piloting of new loan products, e.g. start-up loan, lease financing, flexible repayment system (match with cash flow)
- c) Capacity building of the PKSF and its POs on design and development of new financial products, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of ME program and application of information technology in management of POs.

Project activities and targets under this component are:

- Reaching 102,000 microenterprise borrowers within first three years of the project, that is, by December 2017. The PKSF and its POs will mobilize an additional USD 50 million to finance this sub-component. The entire IFAD loan amount is expected to be drawn within the first three years and the PKSF/POs will continue refinancing these new 102,000 borrowers during the rest of the project period and beyond. This process will ensure exit of the IFAD and sustainability of the financial services.
- Piloting 2 to 3 new loan products to develop new loan products to meet emerging needs of microenterprises. The project budget allocated resources for feasibility studies as well as capital for lending. The POs will be the actual implementing organizations at the field level of this piloting within their ME clients.
- Training of an estimated 375 persons (PKSF and PO officials) in areas such as management of large scale ME loan program, monitoring and evaluation of ME program, impact assessment and application on information technology in management of ME loan program. The training courses may be organized by the PKSF or outsourced from training providers such as business schools and qualified training institutions.

3.1.1 Progress of the Activities under Component-1

a) Financial Services:

The net disbursement target of the PKSF under this component is BDT 3200.0 million (*USD 40 million)



in first three years of the project (2015-17). As per the project arrangements, IFAD finances 50% of the net disbursement in any given period.

Difference between opening outstanding (loan balance with POs) and closing

outstanding is considered as net disbursement.

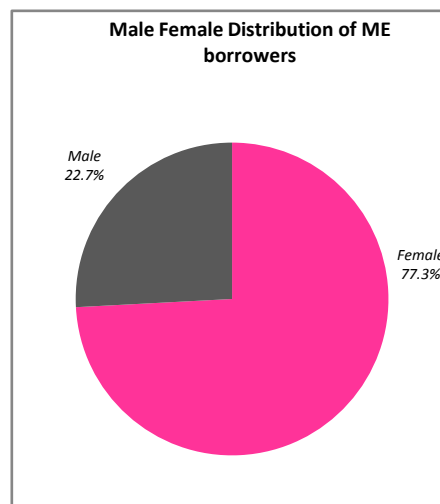
The project's target of net disbursement from the PKSF to its POs was BDT 600 million (USD 7.5 million¹) for the financial year July 2016 to June 2017.

The project's actual net disbursement (net disbursement from PKSF to POs) during the financial year 2016-17 was BDT 1563.98 million (USD 19.55 million). The achievement is 261% of the yearly target.

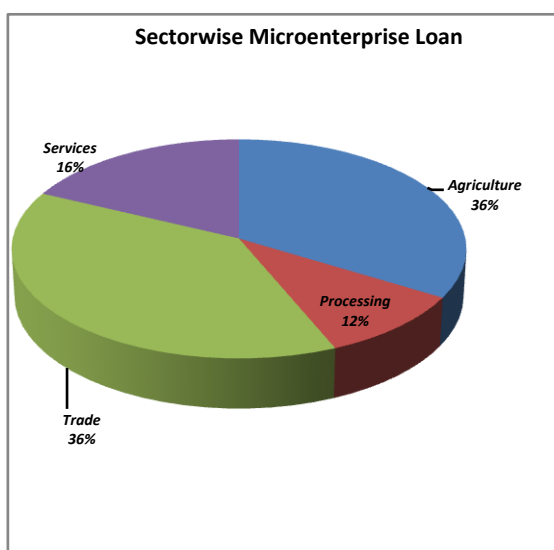
The cumulative net disbursement of the microenterprise loan up to June 2017 is BDT 3790.89 million. The project has already achieved 118.46% of the project's total target of net loan disbursement of BDT 3200.00 million. The project already exceeded its disbursement target.

On the other hand, net disbursement of the POs to the borrowers was BDT 19,364.55 million (USD 242.06 million) during the reporting period July 2016- June 2017. The cumulative net disbursement of the POs to the borrowers was BDT 38,878.28 million (around USD 485.98 million) with a current loan outstanding of BDT 69121.376 million (which approximately USD 864.02 million).

Micro-entrepreneurs invest their loan money in different enterprises under agriculture, trade, processing and service sectors. The current average loan size of the borrowers is BDT 95,539 POs use their own fund generated from their credit program in the microenterprise program in addition to the fund provided by PKSF.



Currently, 179 POs out of 198 active POs are implementing Microenterprise Loan program. The number of microentrepreneurs under the program was 11,83,483 as on 30 June 2017. Among them, 22.7% was male and remaining 77.3% was female. A total of additional 5,35,607 microentrepreneurs have come under the ME program of PKSF since the launching of the project.



Sector wise microenterprise loan distribution is as follows; 36% ME loan is used in trade, 36 % of loan is invested in agricultural sector, 16% of the ME loan is invested in service sector and 12% of ME loan is invested in processing sector.

Information of financial services at a glance is given in the table below:

PKSF to POs level	As on 31st December 2014	As on 30th June 2016	As on 31st December 2016	As on 30 June 2017	Increase/Decrease from July'16 to December'16	Increase/Decrease from July'16 to June'17	Increase/Decrease during the project period
1	2	3	4	5	6 (4-3)	7 (5-3)	7 (6-2)
No. of districts	64	64	64	64	0	0	0
No. of POs	163	172	178	179	6	7	16
Cumulative disbursement (BDT in million)	28,124.1	37,945.8	41,619.1	45,461.2	3,637.3	7515.40	17,337.1
Cumulative recovery (BDT in million)	18,572.24	26,167.0	29,034.6	32,118.5	2,867.60	5951.5	13,546.3
Outstanding loans with POs (BDT in million)	9,551.858	11,778.8	12,584.5	13,342.7	805.7	1,563.9	3790.8
Cumulative Recovery Rate (CRR)	99.26%	99.57%	99.52%	99.60%	-0.05%	.003	0.0034
POs to Field level:							
No. of borrowers with current loan	647,876	966,140	10,78,401	11,83,483	112,261	2,17,343	535,607
Female	446,784	716,521	822,244	9,14,856	105,723	198,335	468,072
Male	201,092	249,619	256,157	268,627	6,538	19,008	67,535
Cumulative loan disbursement	206,010.196	331,946.0	383,771.8	446,537.0	51,825.8	114,591.05	240,526.8

PKSF to POs level	As on 31 st December 2014	As on 30 th June 2016	As on 31 st December 2016	As on 30 June 2017	Increase/Decrease from July'16 to December'16	Increase/Decrease from July'16 to June'17	Increase/Decrease during the project period
1	2	3	4	5	6 (4-3)	7 (5-3)	7 (6-2)
(BDT in million)							
Cumulative recovery (BDT in million)	175,767.103	282,189.2	325,634.5	377,415.6	43,445.3	95,226.4	201,648.5
Outstanding with borrowers (BDT in million)	30243.093	49756.8	58,137.2	69,121.4	8,380.4	19,364.6	38,878.3
Average loan size in BDT	83496	87,961	94,632	95,539	6,671.0	7,578	12,043
Cumulative Recovery Rate (CRR)	99.30%	99.42%	99.57%	99.49%	0.15%	0.07%	0.0019%

- b) Piloting of new loan products:** The project has provision to pilot new financial products like start-up capital loan, lease financing, livestock insurance etc. for MEs. The PACE has initiated a process to pilot two new loan products namely i) Start-up capital loan and ii) Lease Financing.

PKSF started piloting 'Start-up capital loan' for the new entrepreneurs. 10 POs of PKSF are involved in piloting this new loan product. The project disbursed BDT 20.0 million. Hopefully, this newly introduced loan product will play an important role in expanding microenterprises. The POs engaged in piloting Start-up Capital loan products are 1) ESDO, 2) SSS, 3) TMSS, 4) WAVE Foundation, 4) GUK, 5) NUSA, 6) JCF, 7) JCF, 8) SDS, 9) Heed Bangladesh and 10) RRF

PKSF will start piloting of 'Lease financing' another new loan product for microenterprises shortly.

- c) Capacity building of PKSF/POs to design and development of new financial products, monitoring, evaluation, impact assessment of ME program and application of information technology in management of POs:**

The project has a target to train a total of 50 PKSF officers and 125 officers of POs during the current financial year 2016-17 on Enterprise Management and Promotion of Private Business.

The subject includes the topics like microenterprise management, marketing, new financial products development etc. Against this target, 50 officials of PKSf and 121 officials of POs were trained during the reporting year(July 2016-June 2017) on the said subject. The resource persons from different specialized organization conducted the session of this training course.

Since project inception, as many as 75 officials of PKSf and 240 officials of different POs received training up to June 2017on Enterprise Management and Promotion of Private Business against the total project target to train 375 officials of PKSf and its POs. Cumulative achievement 84%.

d) Microenterprise Review Workshop

A workshop titled Microenterprise Program Review Workshop was organized on 15 June 2017. The workshop was presided over by the Deputy Managing Director (Programme), PKSf Mr. Fazlul Kader. The Executive directors and senior officials of selected 30 partner organizations took part in the workshop. PKSf senior officials also attended the workshop.

Project Coordinator of PACE project, Mr. Akond Md. Rafiqul Islam, GM (Programme) moderated the



discussion sessions. The participants exchanged their views on different of microenterprise development including the issues like microenterprise lending policy of PKSf, subsector development and increasing loan disbursement in processing sector.

So far two review workshops were organized under the project against the total target six.

3.2 Component 2: Value chain development

Sub-sector based value chain intervention helps to a great extent in promoting microenterprises. The component 2 of the PACE project has provision to implement value chain interventions in different farm and non-farm subsectors. Prior to PACE project, PKSf successfully implemented IFAD supported Finance for Enterprise Development and Employment Creation (FEDEC) project through which PKSf gained valuable experiences in implementing value chain interventions. The value chain sub-projects taken under the PACE project is comparatively larger. The sub-sectors that have potentials in increasing income of micro-entrepreneurs and creating employments are given priority in undertaking value chain interventions.

The outcome of this component is sustainable inclusion of microenterprises and businesses run by the poor and the ultra-poor in value chains in agriculture, off-farm and service sectors to scale up business, production technologies and enhance access to markets.

The outputs of the value chain development component are to:

- a) Establish and expand value chains of 15 agricultural sub-sectors (products or group of products) in various parts of the country.
- b) Establish and expand value chains for 15 non-farm manufacturing, processing and service sub-sectors (products or group of products) in various parts of the country.
- c) Strengthen capacity of the PKSf and its POs to manage large-scale value chain subprojects
- d) Enhance capacity of the PKSf and its POs to identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies (i.e. through capacity building).

The main activities under the value chain development are to i) make Value Chain Development (VCD) interventions in 15 farm sub-sectors ii) make VCD interventions in 15 non-farm sub-sectors, iii) capacity building of the PKSf and its POs in design and management of large-scale VCD sub-projects and iv) capacity building of the PKSf and its POs in policy analysis and advocacy.

3.2.1 Progress of the implementation of activities under Component 2

The PACE project set a target to take 23 value chain sub projects in farm sector and 9 in non farm sector for the financial year 2016-17. During the reporting period (July 2016 to June 2017), PACE project took 27 value chain sub-projects out of which 20 value chain sub-projects in farm sector and remaining 7 value chain sub projects in non-farm sector.

The number of value chain projects so far taken is 41 of these value chain sub-projects 31 sub-projects are in farm sector and remaining 10 in non-farm sector. So the project has covered 12 farm sub-sectors and 9 non-farm sub-sectors.

Value chain sub-projects taken in the year 2016-17 in farm sub-sectors:

PACE project undertook 20 value chain sub-projects in farm sector this year. Short descriptions of the VC sub-projects taken this period are given below;

Buffalo rearing in improved management: This sub project is being implemented in southern Bhola district of the country. The sub project will cover 7000 members of that region. Considering the potentials of the sub sector, PACE project approved this proposal of its partner organization, Grameen Jono Unnayan Sonstha (GJUS). The members of the project will receive various technical, technologies and marketing supports through this value chain sub project. The major activities of the sub project include organizing vaccination camp of buffalos, establishing market linkages, providing artificial insemination, developing local milk market etc.



Two value chain sub-projects titled **Increasing farmer's income through Mung bean production by using modern technology** were taken during the reporting period. Two partner organizations of PKSF namely DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED) and Sangathita Grananunaon Karmasuchi (Sangram) started implementation of these two sub projects in same subsector in two regions of the country. A total of 8400 project participants (4201 male and 4199 female) are being received technical trainings, technologies and marketing support under these two projects. The



The farmers of mung bean production and marketing value chain projects have been linked with export market in Japan through a private sector company. It can be mentioned that, to develop mung bean subsector the PACE project organised 26,300 farmers in southern region of the country in 04 value chain sub-projects. The farmers are producing good quality mung bean as per the demand in Japanese market.

Six value chain subprojects on **carp-prawn mixed culture** was taken in the January-March,2017 quarter under the title of ‘Increasing Income of the entrepreneurs through

carp-prawn mixed culture in improved method and marketing’. These value chain sub projects are now being implemented in four southern districts of the country namely; Satkhira, Jessore, Bagerhat and Khulna by PKSF’s six partner organizations. A total of 16,200 farmers are getting various training, technical, technological and marketing supports through



these subprojects. It is expected that these value chain subprojects will help to a great extent in increasing the productivity of the subsector. The implementing POs of these sub-projects are Jagorani Chakra Foundation, Rural Reconstruction Foundation, Nobolok Parishad, Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF), Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) and Shaplaful.

A value chain subproject titled ‘**Development of existing Cow rearing Cluster in Tala upazila through Modern Technology and Management**’. An agreement was signed between PKSF and Unnayan Prochesta on 20 February 2017 for implementing this subproject. A total of 3,000 farmers will receive various support and services

under this subproject in the next three years. The subproject will have positive impact in the expansion of the business cluster developed through years in the region.

A value chain sub-project titled **‘Increasing income of the farmers by rearing’** was undertaken to provide various technical and marketing supports to the selected 4,500 cow rearers living in three upazilas of Shariatpur district beside the river Padma. The sub-project is going to extend technical services, technology and marketing supports to the participants in next 03 years. Naria Unnayan Samity a partner organizer of PKSf is implementing this sub-project. An agreement was signed between PKSf and Naria Unnayan Samity (NUSA) to implement this value chain sub-project.



‘Increasing Income and creating employment through the extension of year round onion cultivation’, a value chain sub-project was undertaken for the expansion onion cultivation sub-sector. PKSf signed an agreement with the partner organization WAVE Foundation on 8 March 2017 to implement this sub-project. A total of 1,500 farmers of Mujibnagarupazila of Meherpur district will receive various technologies, technical and marketing supports under this two-year project.

In order to extend production of aromatic rice, PKSf started implementing a value chain subproject titled **‘Improving Income and Livelihood of Entrepreneurs through Production and Marketing of Aromatic rice’**. Gram Bikash Kendra, a partner organization of PKSf is implementing this subproject. A total of 5,000 farmers of 4 upazilas (Parbatipur, Birampur, Fulbari, Chrirbandar) of Dinajpur district are receiving various technical, technological and marketing supports under this sub project.

A value chain subproject titled **“Increasing Income of Farmers through producing Seasonal and High value Vegetables by using Safe production method”** was initiated to expand the cultivation of safe vegetables. Partner organizations of PKSf `TMSS and Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) is implementing these two subprojects in two upazilas Bogra and Shariatpur respectively. A total of 9,000 farmers of 3 upazilas of Bogra and Shariatpur are receiving various technical and marketing supports in addition to technologies for producing safe vegetable.

To expand commercial farming of indigenous chicken/hen, two value chain subprojects were initiated during the quarter under the title **“Creating employments through setting up commercial farms of indigenous chicken”**. PKSf’s partner organization ‘Society for Social Service (SSS)’ will implement this subproject in Vuapur and Gopalpur of Tangail district in next three years. A total of 5,000 farmers

will receive various technical, technological and marketing supports under this subproject.

In order to expand various spice cultivation along with safe vegetable, a value chain subproject titled “**Increasing Income of Farmers through the production and Market Development of Safe Vegetable and Spice crops**”. The subproject is being implemented through Ghashful, a partner organization of PKSF in Hathazariupazila of Chittagong district. 3,000 selected farmers of the project area will be benefitted through various supports under the subproject.

Two value chain subprojects were taken to promote **goat rearing by applying perch method technology**. These two subprojects are being implemented through two partner organizations of PKSF namely Muktipath Unnoyao Kendra and YPSA (Young Power in Social Action). Selected 3,552 farmers will receive technical and marketing support in addition to technology for goat rearing.



To develop and expand the milk production business cluster in Sirajganj, a value chain subproject titled “**Increasing Income and Creating Employment through the Promotion of Dairy Business Cluster**” was taken. As many as 18,500 farmers of six upazilas (Sirajganjsadar, Ullahpara, Belkuchi, Kamarkhand, Rayganj, ajipur) of Sirajganj district will receive various technical, technological and marketing supports under this subproject. This sub-project is being implemented through National Development Program (NDP), a Partner Organization of PKSF.

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
1	Increase income and employment of entrepreneurs through milking cow rearing in Char area	Society for Social Services (SSS)	Tangailsadar, Delduar, Vuapur, Nagarpur, Kalihati of Tangail district	0	5,000	28/6/2015	04	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrange vaccination and de-worming camp. 2. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) through training. 3. Develop local milk market. 4. Establish linkages of targeted beneficiaries input suppliers, market stakeholders and other related service provider. 5. Provide technical training on good management practices. 6. Introduce disease calendar and health management card with basic business information
2	Increase income and employment through Black Bengal goat rearing	Wave Foundation	Mherpursadar, Gangni and Mujibnagarupazila of Meherpur district	0	6,000	6/7/2015	04	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create efficient livestock service provider (LSP). 2. Arrange vaccination camp. 3. Dissemination of perch system for goat rearing and establishment of buck service station. 4. Establish linkages with input suppliers, service providers and market stakeholders. 5. Provide technical training on good management practices. 6. Introduce disease calendar and health management card with basic business information
3	Crab culture value chain development project	Nowabeni Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Shyamnagar, Kaliganj, Asasuniupazila of Satkhira and	4965	1035	7/9/2015	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train farmers on crab culture applying modern methods. 2. Transfer technology of modern crab fattening and establish demoplots on crab culture. 3. Establish information center for providing

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
			Paikgachaupazila of Khulna					information to the farmers. 4. Provide market development support for sustainable crab farming management 5. Introduce online based e-marketing for local and foreign market extensions.
4	Increase entrepreneur's income and employment creation through year round beef fattening and fatten cattle marketing	Eco-social Development Organization (ESDO)	Thakurgaonsadar, Ranisonkoilupazila of Thakurgaon district	2200	2200	10/4/2016	03	1. Create trained and efficient livestock service provider (LSP) for primary veterinary service. 2. Disseminate urea molasses straw (UMS) technology for beef fattening. 3. Introducing cattle insurance. 4. Capacity development training for beef fattening 5. Establish market linkages among, balanced packaged feed supplier and vaccine/medicine supplier.
5	Improvement of natural fish breeding condition of Halda river	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)	Raojan, Hathajari of Chittagong district	3000	750	10/04/2016	03	1. Arrange training for alternative sustainable income sources. 2. Awareness programme to maintain natural condition of Halda river. 3. To conduct training on improve carp culture technique. 4. Identify spawning zones of the river during period and provide assistance to protect the areas. 5. Modernization of the hatching in the ground well and setting demo-plots. 6. Extend use of bio pesticides for crop production in the adjacent areas of the Haldariver.

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
6	Entrepreneurs creation and increase income through milking cow rearing	JAKAS Foundation	Panchbibi, Gaibandha	1750	1750	19/4/2016	04	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) through training. 2. Arrange a vaccination and de-worming camp. 3. Establish market linkages among AI worker, balanced packaged feed supplier and vaccine/medicine supplier and other service providers. 4. Provide technical training to beneficiaries on milking cow management. 5. Introduce livestock insurance
7	Beef fattening value chain development project	MBSK	Danajpursadar, Fulbari of Dinajpur district	280	1970	19/04/2016	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate urea molasses straw (UMS) technology for beef fattening. 2. Introduce livestock insurance. 3. Arrange vaccination and de-worming campaign to reduce cattle mortality and improve productivity. 4. Provide technical training on modern beef fattening system and its good management practices. 5. Introduce disease calendar and health management card with basic business information
8	Increase entrepreneur's income and employment creation through commercially hi-	Social Upliftment society (SUS)	Savar, Dhamraiupazila of Dhaka district, Singair, Manikganj	0	3000	25/4/2016	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) and Artificial Insemination (AI) workers through training. 2. Establish a cow dung testing lab. 3. Arrange vaccination and de-worming campaign to reduce cattle mortality and improve

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	yielding milking cow rearing, increase milk production and milk marketing							productivity. 4. Establish market linkages among AI worker, balanced packaged feed supplier and vaccine/medicine supplier. 5. Training for efficiency development on improved cow rearing management.
9	Increase farmer's income and employment creation through high production & proper marketing of Mung bean and aromatic rice production	Grameen Jono Unnayan Sonstha (GJUS)	Bholasadar, Doulatkhan, Borhanuddin, Lalmohon, Charfason of Bhola district	1915	6085	28/4/2016	03	1. Introducing high yielding Mung bean BARI-6 and aromatic rice(BRRI rice 34) variety. 2. Technology transfer of using inoculum fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer. 3. Transfer technology of line sowing instead of broadcasting method. 4. Training to the farmers for farming Mung bean and aromatic rice and pest control. 5. Activities relating to market expansion of produced Mungbean and aromatic rice. 6. Establish linkage with export market in Japan through a private sector company.
10	Increase farmer's income and employment creation through Mung bean and Aman rice production by using improved technology	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Jessoresadar, Bagharpara, ManirampurUpazillaof Jessore district JhinaidahaSadar, Kaliganj, kotchadpur, Maheshpurupazilla of Jhenaidaha district and ChuadangaSadar,	7000	3000	5/5/2016	03	1. Introducing of high yielding Mung bean BARI-6 and aman rice. 2. Dissemination the knowledge of use of inoculum fertilizer. 3. Transfer technology of line sowing instead of broadcasting method 4. Training to the farmers for farming Mung bean and aman rice and pest control. 5. Establish linkage with export market in Japan

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
			Jibannagar of Chuadangasadar district and MaguraSadarupazilla of Maguar district					through a private sector company.
11	Increasing farmer's income and livelihood through safe vegetable and Moringa production & marketing	Society for Development initiatives (SDI)	Dhamraiupazilla of Dhaka district	1705	295	26/6/2016	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide training on pesticide free vegetable production. 2. Dissemination of modern technologies like sex pheromone trap, Brecon, Trikogama, Trikodrama etc. 3. Create linkage with market stakeholders. 4. Organize workshop for collaboration with Government and non –government organizations for marketing and use of pesticide. 5. Establish of herbal pesticide laboratory.
12	Buffalo rearing in improved management	Grameen JonoUnna yan Sonstha (GJUS)	Bholasadar, Doulatkhan, Borhanuddin, Lalmohan, Charfashionupazilla of Bholadistrict	2137	4863	20/9/2016	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrange vaccination and de-worming camp. 2. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) through training. 3. Introduce buffalo fattening technology 4. Artificial Insemination (AI) technology 5. Establish linkages between targeted beneficiaries with input suppliers, market stakeholders and other related service provider. 6. Provide technical training on good management practices. 7. Introduce disease calendar and health management card with basic business information

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
13	Increase farmer's income through Mung bean production by using modern technology	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED)	Bargunasadarupazila of Barguna	1801	1799	1/11/2016	2 Years 8 months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing of high yielding Mung bean BARI-6 variety. 2. Technology transfer of using innoculum fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer. 3. Transfer technology of line sowing instead of broadcasting method 4. Train the farmers for farming Mung bean production. 5. . Establish linkage with export market in Japan through a private sector company.
14	Increase farmer's income through Mung bean production by using modern technology	Sangathita Gram Unnoyon Karmasuchi (Sangram)	Patharghata, Bamna, Amtali, Betagiupazila of Barguna district	2400	2400	1/11/2016	2 Years 8 months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology transfer of high yielding Mung bean BARI-6 cultivation. 2. Technology transfer of using innoculum fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer. 3. Transfer technology of line sowing instead of broadcasting method 4. Train the farmers for farming Mung bean production. 5. Market expansion activities for Mung bean.
15	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed	Nabolok Parishad	Bagerhat District (Fakirhat, Bagerhat Sadar and Chitalmari Upazila)	1355	1645	15/2/2017	3	Do

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	Culture and Marketing							
16	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed Culture and Marketing	Nowabeni Ganomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Satkhira District (Shyamnagar, Kaligonj, Asashuni and KolaroaUpazila)	1495	1505	15/2/2017	3	Do
17	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed Culture and Marketing	SatkhiraUnnayanSangstha (SUS)	Khulna (DumuriaUpazila) and Satkhira District (TalaUpazila)	1250	1750	16/2/2017	3	Do
18	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed Culture and Marketing	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)	Khulna (Dumuria and RupshaUpazila) and Bagerhat District (FarkirhatUpazila)	1300	1700	19/2/2017	3	1. Producer Group (PG) Formation (Cluster Farming) and Capacity Building of PG's through Lead Farmer on Good Aquaculture Practise (GAqP), Good Governance in PG, PG's Bussiness Plan Development, Record keeping on farm record book etc. 2. Market Linkages with quality inputs suppliers and with the buyers of fish and fish products (Fish Processing Plants) 3. Establish local fish collection center to

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
								<p>minimize the post harvest loss of fish and prawn and to ensure fare price, weight of the product for the farmer.</p> <p>4. Farm Demonstration on use of Probiotics in aqualculture instead of harmful pesticides, antibiotics etc. for safe food production and sustainable aquaculture; farm demonstration on all male or all female prawn culture for increase the production</p> <p>5. Link PG's with service providers (GO's and private sectors), micro-finance institute to enable the business environment.</p>
19	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed Culture and Marketing	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Jessore District (Abhaynagar, Monirampur and KeshabpurUpazila)	1770	1230	19/2/2017	3	Do
20	Employment Creation and Income Generation through Improved Carp-Prawn Mixed Culture and	Shaplaful	Bagerhat District (BagerhatSadar, Rampal and MollahatUpazila)	775	425	19/2/2017	3	Do

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	Marketing							
21	Existing cow cluster development and extension at Talaupazila in Satkhira District through modern technology and management	Unnoyon Prochesta	Tala&Islamkathi	480	2520	20/2/2017	03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concentred balanced diet production and linkage with marketer. 2. Arrange vaccination and de-worming camp. 3. Establish linkages between targeted beneficiaries with input suppliers, market stakeholders, sweet shop owner, confectionary, and other related service provider. 4. Provide technical training on good management practices. 5. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) through training. 6. Introduce raw grass production, vermi compost and hydroponic technology 7. Artificial Insemination (AI) technology 8. Introduce balanced diet chart, expenditure and income chart, disease calendar and health management card with basic business information
22	Increasing income and employment generation for microentrepreneurs by rearing of mulching	Noria Unnayan Samity (NUSA)	Sariatpur	870	3630	23/02/2017	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical Training on cow rearing and diseases control 2. Recod card preparation for vaccination, breeding, feeding, etc 3. Leaflet preparation on special care of calf and mother 4. Model demonstration farm establishment and market linkage

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	cow in Padma river floodplain site.							activities
23	Increasing income and employment generation for micro-entrepreneurs by year round onion cultivation and marketing	Wave Foundation	Meherpur		1500	8/3/2017		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical training on modern cultivation technology for onion 2. Leaflet preparation on year round onion cultivation and pest management 3. Establish Demo Farm on Low cost onion preservation 4. Arrange learning visit for farmers
24	Increasing income and improve livelihood of micro-entrepreneurs by increasing productivity and reducing production cost of aromatic rice.	Gram Bikash Kendra-GBK	Dinajpur	4000	1000	25/04/2017	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers training on modern cultivation and pest control technology 2. Orientation for the seed and input suppliers on quality seed and others input supply to the farmers 3. Market linkage workshop with Output traders.

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
25	Increasing income of farmers by cultivating traditional and high value vegetable following safe production method	TMSS	Bogra sadar and Sahjahanpur upazila of Bogra	4250	750	03/5/2017	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide training on safe vegetable cultivation 2. Training on producing vermin-compost fertilizer 3. Support for demonstration plot 4. Support for market linkage 5. Organize workshop 6. Test on toxicity of vegetable
26	Increasing income of farmers by cultivating traditional and high value vegetable following safe production method	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)	Jajira, Vedorganj and Nariaupazila of Shariatpur	3300	700	03/5/2017	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide training on safe vegetable cultivation 2. Training on producing vermin-compost fertilizer 3. Support for demonstration plot 4. Support for market linkage 5. Organize workshop 6. Test on toxicity of vegetable
27	Increasing farmer's income and livelihood through safe vegetable and spices production	Ghasphul	Hathazari	2226	774	14/6/2017	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide training on pesticide free vegetable production. 2. Dissemination of modern technologies like sex pheromone trap, Brecon, Trikogama, Trikodrama etc.

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	& marketing							3. Create linkage with market stakeholders. 4. Black pepper production technology transfer. 5. Improve local 'Red chilli' value chain.
28	Increase income and employment of Black Bengal goat farmer by market value chain development	YPSA	Sitakunda, Chittagong	2226	2774	15/6/2017	3	1. Create efficient livestock service provider (LSP). 2. Dissemination of perch system for goat rearing and establishment of buck service station. 3. Establish linkages with input suppliers, service providers and market stakeholders. 4. Provide technical training on good management practices.
29	Increase farmer's income through commercial farm establishment of native hen	Society for Social Services (SSS)	Vuapur&Gopalpur		5000	19/6/ 2017	3	1. Provide technical training on good management practices of native hen rearing. 2. Develop efficient local livestock service providers (LSP) through training. 3. Establish model farm of native hen 4. Arrange vaccination camp. 5. Provide hatching machine, debarking, chandelling machine. 6. Establish linkages between targeted beneficiaries with input suppliers, market stakeholde and other related service provider. 7. Arrange exchange visit/cross visit
30	Increase farmer's income through	National Developm	Sirajgonj Sadar, Ullapara, Belchuci,	10,660	7,340	19/6/2017	03	1. Provide different types of skill training for different level stakeholders,

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	Development and expansion of dairy cluster	ent Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	Kamarkhandah, Rayganj and KazipurUpazila of Sirajgonjdistrict					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Arrange regular vaccination & deworming camp, 3. Introduce of Artificial insemination technology, 4. Introduce of heat detection and pregnancy detection technology, 5. Introduce of Calf starter feed for feeding calf. 6. Introduce of two manger system and also vermi compost technology 7. Demonstration and result demonstration of calf starter feed, two manger system, Napier pang chung 8. Development of livestock service provider (LSP), 9. Awareness creating activities like Health card, disease calendar, calf feeding management, repeat breeding leaflet etc. 10. Input and output Market linkage workshop & other market promotion activities for milk market expansion and local brand establishment
31	Increase income and employment of	Muktipath	Hathazari, Fatikchori, Chittagong	1026	2474	22/6/2020	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create efficient livestock service provider (LSP). 2. Dissemination of perch system for goat rearing

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working Areas	Direct beneficiaries currently enrolled		Date of commencement	Duration of the Sub-project (years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	Black Bengal goat farmer by market value chain development							and establishment of buck service station. 3. Establish linkages with input suppliers, service providers and market stakeholders. 4. Provide technical training on good management practices.

Value Chain Development in non-farm subsectors:

In the financial year 2016-17, PACE project undertook 07 value chain sub-projects in nonfarm sector. Short descriptions of these sub-projects are given below:

- i) Imitation jewelry value chain sub-project was taken for the development of imitation gold jewelry sub-sector. Many craftsman and workers are engaged in this sub-sector in different regions of the country. A business cluster of imitation jewelry has been developed in Maheshpur upazila of Jhinaidah district. Considering the growth potentials of this nonfarm subsector of Jhinaidaha value chain subproject was



taken to develop this subsector. Under this sub-project, as many as 600 project participants (entrepreneurs and craftsman) are receiving various skill development training and technical supports. Marketing supports are also being provided to the enterprises involved in the subsector. Sishu Niloy foundation a partner organization of PKSf is implementing this three year value chain sub-project.

- ii) A value chain sub-project titled Honey production processing and marketing was taken during the reporting period to develop the honey processing sub-sector. A total of 4,314 honey producers are receiving technical supports, technologies and marketing support under this subproject. PKSf's partner organization, Bangladesh



Association for Social Advancement (BASA) is implementing this three-year value chain sub-project in different upazilas of Tangail, Narayanganj, Sirajganj, Gazipur, Mymensing and Satkhira districts.

- iii) A VCD subproject titled ‘Increasing income through producing and marketing of dry fish applying fish dryer & bio-technology’. The subproject aimed at developing the potential subsector in two upazilas of Cox’s Bazar district. The Coastal Association for Social Transformation



Trust (COAST Trust), a partner organization of PKSF is implementing this three-year subproject. An agreement was signed between PKSF and COAST Trust on 20 February 2017 in this regard. As many as 4,999 entrepreneurs and workers will receive technology, technical and marketing support within the project period. The entrepreneurs will be able to produce safe dry-fish applying fish dryer and bio-technology. The project will increase the productivity of the entrepreneurs and at the same time it will protect the interest of the consumers.

- iv) PKSF through its partner organization ‘Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS)’ started implementation of a value chain subproject titled “Increasing Income of the Entrepreneurs through the Production, Processing and Marketing of Herbal products”. This sub-project is being implemented in two upazilas: Natoesadar and Singra of Natore district. A total of 4,500 farmers and entrepreneurs will receive supports for promoting their activities. The farmers and entrepreneurs of the project will be provided marketing linkage support with the renowned ayurvedic medicine producing company through the project.
- v) A value chain sub-project titled “Increasing Income through the production and Marketing of Tant fabrics by using Power-looms” to promote tant production subsector. This three-year subproject is being implemented through Dabi Moulik Unnoyon Sangstha, a partner organization of PKSF. The weavers are receiving technological support for producing tant product by using power driven tants (handlooms). They are also receiving marketing support through this subproject.

- vi) **Increasing income and creating employment through mechanising micro shoe industry by establishing Common Service Centers Value Chain Sub-project:** A value chain sub-project titled ‘Increasing income and creating employment through mechanising micro shoe industry by establishing Common Service Centers’ was taken to promote the micro shoe industry of the Bhoirab, Kishorganj. Through this sub-project common service centers will be established to extend modern tools and equipments for improving the quality of shoes produced in the business cluster. As many as 10,065 entrepreneurs and workers will receive technical and technological support under this sub-project. This sub-project is being implemented through ‘Peoples Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)’, a partner organization of PKSf.
- vii) **Establishment of flower tissue culture laboratory Value Chain Sub-project:** To promote floriculture subsector of the Jessore region, an initiative has been taken to establish a Flower Tissue Culture Lab in Ramnagar, Jessore. This sub-project will be established through Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), a partner organization of PKSf. The farmers engaged in flower cultivation will get high quality saplings of flower plant from this tissue culture lab.

The list of the VCD sub-projects in non-farm sub-sectors taken up to June 2017 is given below:

I. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
1	Embroidery and dress making by women entrepreneurs	Ashrai	Tanor, Godagari, Mohanpur, Poba of Rajshahi and Chapainababganjsadar of Chapainababganj district	0	3,000	18/10/2015	02	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hands on training for the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish linkages between entrepreneur and quality raw material suppliers. 3. Training on designing and dress making. 4. Establish market linkages both at regional and national level. 5. Advertisement, participate in trade fairs, display products in websites etc.
2	Establishment of crab hatchery	Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Shyamnagar of Satkhira district			14/3/2016	02	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a crab hatchery in Shymnagar, Satkhira for production of crablets. 2. Production of quality crablets in hatchery and supply to the farmers. 3. Organize technical training for the concerned staff and officials on Hatchery Management. 4. Develop Hatchery Management Manual and Nursery Management manual

I. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
								5. Train microentrepreneurs on crablet nursery management
3	Increasing income of entrepreneurs and creating employment Small scale shoe industry development	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Bhoirab of Kishoreganj district	399	1	19/4/2016	02	1. Hands on training to the workers, designer, cutting master on producing export quality shoes. 2. Establish linkages between producers, quality raw material suppliers and buyers. 3. Training on design shoe making. 4. Take initiative for healthy work environment in the shoe factories.
4	Increasing income and creating employment through production and marketing of Imitation gold jewelleryes.	Sishu Niloy Foundation (SNF)	Maheshpurupazila of Jhinaidah district	281	319	28/7/2016	03	1. Provide technical training on imitation gold jewellery production techniques, designing, packaging and colouring 2. Workshop, meeting, seminar on market linkage of imitation gold jewellery 3. Introducing new types and design of imitation gold jewelleryes 4. Participate in local and national fare and festivals to demonstrate, sale and promote market linkage of imitation

I. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
								gold jewellery 5. Organize exchange visit to learn better production techniques.
5	Increasing income of honey producers through sustainable honey processing and marketing of honey based products	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA)	Mirjapur, Shokhipur of Tangail district; Gajipursadar of Gajipur; Shyamnagar of Satkhira district	3621	693	2/8/2016	03	1. Provide technical training on honey production, honey bee management, transportation, honey processing and marketing. 2. Provide training of honey crop producers on importance of apiculture near crop field. 3. Workshop, meeting, seminar on market linkage 4. Organize exchange visit among honey producing microenterprises 5. Introduce and adapt flow-hive machine for honey extraction 6. Provide support to create queen bees to increase productivity.
6	Increasing income and creating employment through using fish dryer and	COAST Trust	Cox's Bazaar Sadar&Moheskhal	2500	2499	20/2/2017	03	1. Provide technical training on pesticide free dry fish production, by product management, dry fish processing, preservation, packaging and marketing.

I. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
	organic method to produce pesticide free dry fish.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide workforce training and 3. Establish BFRI mechanical dryer and Macha which are used for hygenic dry fish production. 4. Establish sign board, billboard for identification and address of dry fish producers. 5. Workshop, meeting, seminar on market linkage 6. Organize exchange visit to learn pesticide free dry fish production techniques.
7	Improve livelihood through power loom introduction	DABI Moulik Unnayan Sangstha	Naogaon, Jaypurhat&Bogra	2811	189	3/5/2017	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building of producer 2. Demonstration of power loom 3. Training of designer 4. Exposure visit
8	Medicinal plant value chain development project	UDPS	Natore	4468	32	3/5/2017	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building of service provider 2. Demonstration establishment 3. Technical capacity building Training of farmer 4. Technical meeting for

I. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
								service transfer
9	Establishing common service centres for the mechanisation of micro shoe industry	Program Implementation (POPI)	Bhoirob, Kishorgonj	5035	5030	25/7/2017	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service center establishment 2. Factoru mechanization 3. Recycling 4. Linkage with formal market
10	Establishment of Tissue Culture Lab for extension of flower cultivation and supplying quality seedling.	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Jessore		160	12/09/2017	02	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a flower tissue culture lab 2. Collection of high quality genetic materials of flower variety 3. Net house establishment 4. Production and selling of tissue culture seedling

Crablets production started at the crab hatchery

The crablets produced in this hatchery were released formally in nursery pond on 25 February 2017. PKSF established this crab hatchery in Shymnagar, Satkhira through its partner organization NowabenkiGonomukhi Foundation (NGF) to promote crab culture sub-sector in the coastal areas of Satkhira district.

Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Programme) of PKSF spoke at a press conference organized on the occasion. He responded to the questions of the reporters of different electronic and print media at the press conference.



Mr. Akond Md. Rafiqul Islam, General Manager (Programme) and Mr. LutforRahman, Executive Director, NGF were present on the occasion. Concerned officials of PKSF, officials of NGF and others attended the program. Later, Mr. Fazlul Kader formally released crablets in a nursery pond.

Export of mung bean started

The export of mung bean produced by the farmers under value chain subprojects has been started in different subproject areas. The value chain sub-projects to promote mung bean production are being implemented in Barguna, Bhola, Jessore, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga and Magura districts. The mung beans



are being exported to Japan through a private exporting company named Grameen Yukiguni Maitake Ltd as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the company under the value chain subproject. During April to June 2017, Grameen Euglena purchased 42.74 tons of mung bean from the project farmers to export to Japan. Farmers are being benefited by selling their BARI-6 mung bean to the company as they are getting higher price than the local market. It is expected that the export of mung bean will be increased in future. It can be mentioned that there is huge demand for mung bean in Japanese market.

Spawning of carp fish increased in Halda River

Spawning of carp fishes increased remarkably during the spawning season this year in the Halda River, the only natural breeding ground of carp fishes. The Daily Ittefaq, one of the country's most renowned national newspaper revealed that mother fishes produced 1680 kgs eggs in the Halda River on 21 April 2017. Many other newspapers published this news with pictures. PKSF is implementing a value chain subproject titled "Conservation and development of natural breeding ground of Halda River" through Integrated Development Foundation (IDF). This encouraging event of having substantial amount of eggs has the positive correlation with activities like refraining people from catching fish in the breeding season, raising awareness among people through announcement and publicity, producing hatchlings from eggs using modern technology, providing training to farmers on hatchery management, using bio-pesticides instead of harmful chemical pesticides in croplands on the bank of Halda river, keeping vigilance the breeding ground by guards, cooperating the local administration for protecting the breeding ground etc. done under the value chain project.

Managing Director of PKSF inaugurated Halda River Research Laboratory

PKSF under the PACE project, extended its cooperation to establish a river-based

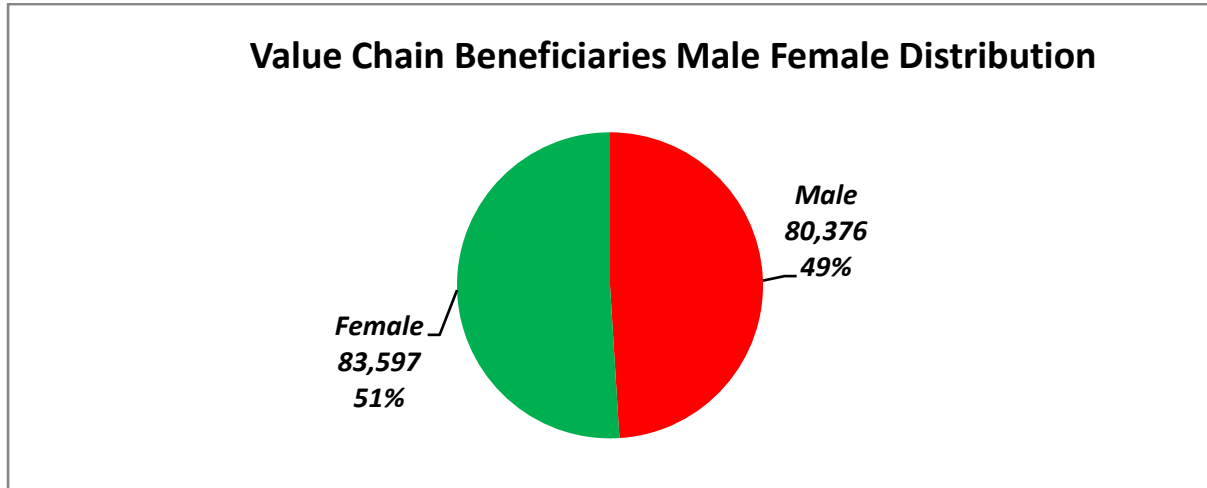


research laboratory. With the support of PKSF, a specialised river research laboratory to conduct experiment on Halda River has been established at the biological department of Chittagong University. The Halda River Research Laboratory has been established through a value chain sub-project which is being implemented to protect the environment of the Halda River, the only natural fish breeding ground of the country through 'Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)' a Partner Organization of PKSF. This is the first ever research laboratory established for conducting researches on a single river.

Mr. Abdul Karim, Managing Director of PKSF and Prof. Dr. Iftekhar Uddin Chowdhury, Vice-Chancellor, University of Chittagong jointly inaugurated the research laboratory on 20th August 2017. The researcher of Halda River Professor Monzurul Kibria, professor of Zoology department of Chittagong University; Mr. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Programme), PKSF and Mr. Zahirul Islam, Executive Director of IDF were present on the inaugural ceremony among others.

Project participants in the VCD projects:

The number of beneficiaries in 41 VCDs projects was 163,973 as of 30 June, 2017. Number of male and female beneficiaries is 80,376 (49%) and 83,597 (51%) respectively.



Training of PKSF/GoB and POs officials on value chain project design and management:

PACE project organized training on Value Chain Project Design and Management for 97 PKSF and POs officials against the target of train 100 official in the current financial year 2016-17.

So far 231 officials of PKSF and POs have been trained against the total target to train 250 officials. Achievement 92.4%.



Training for PKSF/PO officials on preventing environmental degradation and improving conditions in work place:

Considering importance of environmental risk management in microenterprise sector, PACE Project had included training courses on Environmental and Hazardous Workplace Management. The focus of the is to learn what and how to address core physical environmental and hazardous workplace with the microenterprise sector and value chain project. The broad issues covered in this training are a) industrial and agricultural environmental assessment with focus disposal of hazardous materials, b) mitigating hazards

and issue of technologies and management systems to improve physical environment in microenterprises and firms, c) assessment of hazards in workplaces, d) mitigating measures to improve working conditions.

PACE project had a target to train 60 PKSF/PO officials in financial year 2016-17. During the reporting period project trained 68 officials. Cumulative number of officials trained on this subject is 88 against the total project target to train 80 officials.

Identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies:

PACE project selected three policy related issues for conducting studies on the basis of which policy paper and policy guidelines will be prepared. The issues are; i) Market orientation of agriculture and agri-business promotion through business cluster development, ii) Promotion of non-farm microenterprises through value chain development, iii) Guidelines for Management of Microenterprise Environmental Health and Safety Risks. The procurement process for these consulting works is under way.

Training on Business/Sector Policy Analysis and Advocacy:

A four-day training course on Business/Sector Policy Analysis and Advocacy was organized for officials of PKSF from 11 June to 14 June 2017 at Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM). A total of 20 officials of PACE project and PKSF attended the training course. Experts of universities conducted the sessions of this training course. The participants learned about technical aspects of policy analysis and policy formulation in different businesses and sectors.



The project has a target to train 100 officials of PKSF and POs in the project period.

3.3 Component 3: Technology and product adaptation

The PACE project is making attempts to solve technological problems in different potential economic sub-sectors under the component of technology and product adaptation. The project provides technological support to the microentrepreneurs engaged in various economic activities in different regions of the country.

The outcome of this component is proven technologies and products (agricultural and off-farm) from Bangladesh and international sources introduced to micro entrepreneurs. The outputs are: a) Resolution of technological problems identified under component 2, b) Adaptation and dissemination of proven technologies and products, c) Provision for technical assistance.

The activities under Technology and product adaptation are: a) addressing six technological problems; b) transferring 15 proven technologies/products to small producers, c) conducting 24 sub-sector, technical feasibility and sector specific VCD impact studies and d) organizing associated consulting services.

3.3.1 Progress of the implementation of activities under Component:3

PACE project identified following readily available technologies to transfer to the farmers and entrepreneurs.

Sl. No.	Technologies
1	Goat rearing through perch system
2	Urea molasses straw (UMS)
3	Scheduled vaccination and de-worming
4	Artificial insemination for buffalo and cattle
5	Prepare balanced feed
6	Increasing longevity of bamboo platform used in nursery
7	Mono culture crab farming
8	Mix culture crab farming
9	Provide commercial food in crab nursery
10	Fingerling culture technology of Halda river fish
11	Use of sex pheromone trap
12	Use of bio-pesticide
13	Use of inoculum fertilizer
14	Line sowing cultivation for Mung bean production
15	Introduce of aromatic rice seed BRRI-6 variety
16	Technology about Brady Rhizobium inoculum fertiliser
17	Crab hatchery technology (new technology in Bangladesh)
18	Different types of handicrafts design technology
19	Use of natural dyeing materials
20	High yielding green grass cultivation
21	Improved packaging of imitation gold jewellery for long lasting of color
22	Pollen trap to collect pollen from beehive
23	Comb foundation sheet
24	Flow hive machine to collect honey

Sl. No.	Technologies
25	Introduce buffalo fattening technology
26	Heat detector
27	Pregnancy test
28	Hydroponic fodder cultivation
29	Fish dryer for dry fish production
30	Vermi compost production in rack system
31	Technology of Dragon fruit and Barhi date cultivation
32	Ambient Cooling system

The following table shows the name of technologies introduced in ongoing VCD sub projects

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing POs	Sector	Technologies are being used
1	Increase income and employment creation through Black Bengal goat rearing	Wave Foundation	Farm	1.Goat rearing through perch system. 2. Urea Molasses Straw (UMS). 3. Scheduled vaccination and de-worming. 4. Prepare balanced feed. 5. Introduce goat health card.
2	Increase income and employment creation of entrepreneurs through milking cow rearing in char area	Society for Social Services (SSS)	Farm	1. Artificial insemination (AI). 2. Urea Molasses Straw (UMS). 3.Prepare balanced feed. 4. Hi-yielding Napier fodder cultivation. 5. Introduce high protein based unconventional feed: Khesari&matikalai pulse as a cattle feed. 6. Introduce cattle health card.
3	Crab culture value chain development project	NowabenkiGonomu khi Foundation (NGF)	Farm	1. Mono culture crab farming. 2. Mix culture of crab and fish 3. Provide commercial food in crab nursery. 4.Soft shell crab production

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing POs	Sector	Technologies are being used
				technology 5. Use of durable materials in farming.
4	Embroidery and dress making by women entrepreneurs	Ashrai	Off farm	1. Different types of handicrafts design technology like Jessore stitch, China rose, Dates leaves etc. 2. Use of natural dying materials.
5	Establishment of crab hatchery value chain development project	NoabenkiGonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Off farm	1. Crab hatchery management technology was transferred to Bangladesh from Vietnam. The crab hatchery management technology includes: i) Crab mother selection and management ii) Feed management in the hatchery iii) Temperature control system by using thermostat iv) Water management (Sea water and sweet water)
6	Increase entrepreneur's income and employment creation through year round beef fattening and fatten cattle marketing	Eco-social Development Organization (ESDO)	Farm	1. Urea molasses straw (UMS). 2. Hi-yielding green grass cultivation. 3. Introduce beef cattle health card. 4. Waste management 5. Fodder cultivation
7	Improvement of natural fish breeding condition of Halda river	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)	Farm	1. Fingerling culture technology of Halda river fishes. 2. Improved carp culture technology of Halda river fishes. 3. Using pheromon trap and biopesticide for safe vegetable production.
8	Entrepreneurs creation and	JAKAS Foundation	Farm	1. Artificial insemination 2. Hi-yielding green grass

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing POs	Sector	Technologies are being used
	increase income through milking cow rearing			cultivation. 3. Introduce Cattle health card 4. Feed management 5. Cowshed management 6. Use of lactometer to measure purity of milk
9	Beef fattening value chain development project	MBSK	Farm	1. Urea Molasses Straw (UMS). 2. Scheduled vaccination and de-worming. 3. Hi-yielding Napier fodder cultivation 4. Prepare balanced feed. 5. Introduce beef cattle health card.
10	Technical improvement, increase income and employment creation of small shoe industry entrepreneurs' value chain development project	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Off farm	1. Introduce waste management 2. Use of modern equipments in production process
11	Increase entrepreneur's income and employment creation through commercially hi-yielding milking cow rearing, increase milk production and milk marketing	Social Upliftment society (SUS)	Farm	1. Artificial insemination (AI). 2. Scheduled vaccination and de-worming. 3. Veterinary laboratory 4. Feed management 5. Cattle health card
12	Increase farmer's income and employment creation through high production &	Grameen Jono Unnayan Sonstha (GJUS)	Farm	1. Uses of new variety of Mung bean BARI-6. 2. Uses of aromatic rice seed BRRI-6. 3. Use of Brady Rhizobium

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing POs	Sector	Technologies are being used
	proper marketing of Mung bean and aromatic rice production			innoculum fertilizer for MungbeanVCprojectin the project area.
13	Increase farmer's income and employment creation through Mung bean and Aman rice production by using improved technology	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Farm	1. Use of inoculums fertilizer 2. Use of high yielding variety of Mungbean(BARI-6). 3. Line sowing for cultivation of Mung bean 4. Pest management
14	Increase farmer's income and livelihood through pesticide free vegetable and moringa production & marketing	Society for development initiatives (SDI)	Farm	1. Use of sex pheromone trap 2. Use of bio-pesticides (Bracon, Tricogama, Tricodarma other natural pesticides) 3. Bio pesticides testing lab
15	Increase of income and create employment through imitation gold jewellery production and marketing	SishuNiloy Foundation (SNF)	Off farm	1. Improved packaging of imitation gold jewellery for long lasting of color. 2. Product diversification.
16	Increase of income and create employment through production, marketing of imitation gold jewellery	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA)	Off farm	1. Pollen trap to collect pollen from beehive 2. Comb foundation sheet 3. Flow hive machine to collect honey 4. Queen bee production techniques.
17	Buffalo rearing in improved management	GrameenJonoUnnay anSonstha (GJUS)	Off farm	1. Artificial insemination (AI)technology 2. Buffalo Fattening technology 3. Urea Molasses Straw (UMS).

Sl. No.	Name of VCD sub project	Implementing POs	Sector	Technologies are being used
				4. Prepare balanced feed. 5. Scheduled vaccination and de-worming. 6. Hi-yielding Napier fodder cultivation in coastal areas 7. Introduce beef cattle health card.
18	Increase farmer's income through Mung bean production by using modern technology	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED)	Farm	1. Use of inoculums fertilizer 2. Use of high yielding variety of Mung bean (BARI-6). 3. Line sowing for cultivation of Mung bean 4. Pest management
19	Carp- prawn mixed culture	Nobolok, NGF, SUS, JCF, RRF, Shaplaful	Farm	1. Use of pH meter, Dissolve oxygen Meter, Ammonia test kit 2. Use of GPS device for cluster mapping 3. All male or all female prawn culture technology 4. PL nursing technology by using probiotics
21.	Dry fish production	COAST trust	Nonfarm	1. Fish dryer technology 2. Organic technology for producing pesticides free dry fish
22.	Onion production sub project	WAVE Foundation	Farm	1. Ambient cooling system
23.	Tant (fabric) production through Power loom	DABI	Nonfarm	1. Power loom technology
24.	Safe vegetable production	TMMS, SDS	Farm	1. Biopesticides 2. Vermicompost 3. Pheromone trap

Case Study

Adversity causes a man to break, others like Mili Begum break records...



Mili and her two children

Mili demonstrating her work

Mili Begum is a 27-year-old wife and a mother of two children who used to live in hardship. Mili worked as a helper in an imitation gold jewellery store where she earned a lowly 50 Taka daily. Her husband, a power trailer driver was unable to provide for his family due to his non-existent income. The family now abandoned by their relatives could not afford a meal, they survived through alms, when sick they searched their forest for herbs or prayed to Allah for healing. Her daughter 12-year-old daughter was a spectator when other children her age went to school but could silently wish to be part of the cohort.

Realising an opportunity to escape the claws of poverty, Mili went through the value chain intervention training for imitation gold jewellery. Within a year Mili had her own business making various imitation gold jewellery. Her average monthly income soared to 7000 Taka. Her daughter is now in school, they can afford three meals a day and can seek medical help when sick. Poverty is a forgotten struggle in her household. She is now a prominent business woman in her community and trains other women who want to join her business of imitation gold jewellery.

3.1.2 Sub-projects taken under Technology and Product Adaptation:

PACE project undertook 15 technology and product adaptation sub-project to transfer 8 proven technologies to different sub-sectors. The technology and product adaptation project has 19,890 beneficiaries. Among the beneficiaries male and Female are 11,013 (55.37%) and 8,877 (44.63%). The following technology transfer sub-projects were transferred during this year.

- Quadruple cropping pattern technology was transferred to the farmers of Thakurgaon through RDRS Bangladesh to increase the productivity and income of farmers.
- Technology for carp-prawn mixed culture are being transferred to the farmers in 4 southern districts (Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira and Jessore) under 6 technology transfer projects by 6 Partner Organizations (POs) namely Jagorani Chakra Foundation, NabolokParishad, NowabenkiGonomukhi Foundation (NGF), Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), SatkhiraUnnayanSangstha (SUS) and Shaplaful. Technological support for Vermi compost and hydroponic Fodder Cultivation are being given to the farmers of Satkhira by UnnayanProchesta (UP).
- Technology of high yielding Barhi Dates cultivation are being given to Sitakundaupazila of Chittagong and Char Fassionupazila of Bhola district and Talaupazila of Satkhira. 'YPSA (Young Power in Social Action)', 'Family Development Association' and 'UnnayanProchesta' three partner organizations (POs) of PKSf are implementing these



technology transfer projects in their respective working areas.

- Fish dryer and biotechnology for safe dry fish are being provided to the dry fish producers of Cox's Bazar district by COAST Trust.
- *Perch method* technology' of sheep rearing is being transferred to the farmers of Mujibnagarupazila of Meherpur district. DaridroBimochonSangstha (DBS) is implementing this technology transfer sub-project.
- Technology of High value Dragon fruit cultivation is being given to the farmers of Tangail through Society for Social Service (SSS).
- Technologies for cultivating black pepper, ginger and turmeric are being given to the selected farmers of Fatikchhari and Mirsharaiupazilas of Chittagong by Organization for the Poor Community Advancedment (OPCA).

Managing Director formally introduced transfer of different technologies

Mr. Abdul Karim, Managing Director of PKSF formally initiated the transfer of different agricultural technologies in Chittagong district. These technological supports are being given under the technology transfer sub-projects of PACE project. The agricultural technologies are cultivation of Rambutan, Barhi dates, Black Pepper, Soursop, Hybrid cocoanut and Avocado fruit.



Mr. Abdul Karim initiated transfer of cultivation technologies of different exotic fruits and spices by planting saplings/seedlings of different exotic fruits and spices in the selected areas in Hathajari upazila of Chittagong district. Small and marginal farmers will be able to increase their income

by producing high value fruits and spices.

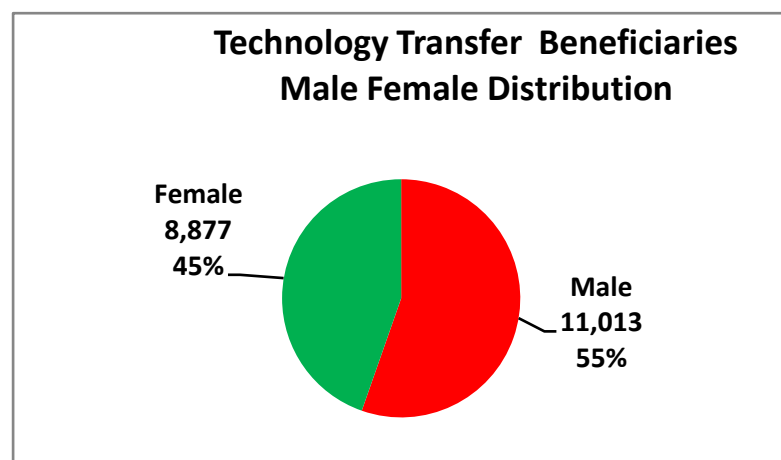
The list of technology transfer sub-projects is given below;

I. No.	Name of sub project on Technology	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
1	Extension of quadruple crops in same land for increasing productivity of crops in northern part of Bangladesh	RDRS, Bangladesh	Thakurgaon	1635	165	10/10/2016	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on high quality crops variety 3. Market linkage activities
2	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	JCF, Jessore	Dumuria, Rupsa and Fakirhatupazila	1300	1700	19/2/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities
3	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	Nobolok Parisad	Fakirhat and ChitolmariUpazila of Bagerhat District	1355	1645	23/3/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities
4	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Syamnagar, Kaliganj and Asasuniupazila of Satkhira district	1495	1505	22/3/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities

I. No.	Name of sub project on Technology	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
5	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	RRF, Jessore	Ovoynagar, Monirampur and KasabpurUpazila of Jessore district	1770	1230	19/2/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities
6	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	SutkhiraUnnayan Sangshtya (SUS)	Tala of Satkhira and Dumuria of Khulna District	1250	1750	29/3/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities
7	Increasing income and employment generation of micro-entrepreneurs through practicing improved technology in mixed carp-prawn culture.	Shaplaful	Fakirhat, Mollahat and Rampalupazila of Bagerhat district	775	425	19/2/17	01	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on mixed carp-prawn culture. 3. Market linkage activities
8	Extension of Vermi-compost production and hydroponic fodder cultivation technology.	Unnayan Prochesta	Tala, Satkhira	20	80	20/2/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Vermicompost production and hydroponic fodder cultivation 3. Market linkage activities

I. No.	Name of sub project on Technology	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
9	Extension of high yielding Barhi date cultivation	Unnayan Prochesta	Tala, Satkhira	1	0	20/2/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Barhi date cultivation
10	Extension of Fish drier and organic processing of safe dried fish production.	Coast Trust	Cox'sbazar	23	46	20/2/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Fish drier technology
11	Extension of high yielding Barhi date cultivation	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	Sitakundu,	1	0	19/6/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Barhi date cultivation
12	Extension of high yielding Barhi date cultivation	Family Development Association (FDA)	Char fashon, Bhola	1	0	26/2/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Barhi date cultivation
13	Extension of slate method for sheep rearing	DBS	Mujibnagar	370	130	19/6/17	02	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration farm on slate method
14	Extension of high value fruit (Dragon) cultivation technology	SSS	Tangile	19	1	19/6/17	03	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on dragon fruit cultivation

I. No.	Name of sub project on Technology	Implementing PO	Working areas	Number of project participants		Date of commencement	Duration of the project (Years)	Major activities
				Male	Female			
15	Extension of Black pepper Jinger, and Turmeric cultivation technology in the same land	OPCA	Fatikchori and Mirsori Upazila of Chittagong district	1000	200	19/6/17	03	1. Provide technical training to the entrepreneurs. 2. Establish demonstration plot on Black pepper Jinger, and Turmeric cultivation technology



Signing MoUs with specialised organizations of Bangladesh:

The PKSF signed MoUs with different specialised technical organizations to extend technical



assistance to the entrepreneurs involved in various sub-sectors. Some notable organizations are: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institution (BARI), Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation (BSFF), Practical Action Bangladesh, Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU),

Institution of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh (IDEB), Agricultural Value Chains (AVC) project and GrameenYukiguniMaitake Ltd. (GYM).

Technology transfer from other countries to Bangladesh:

Crab hatchery technology was transferred to Bangladesh from Vietnam, following a positive recommendation of a feasibility study conducted by Vietnamese experts. The hatchery was established in Shymnagar of southern coastal district Satkhira and it is now fully operational. The hatchery has the capacity of producing 4.0 million crablets per year. This crab hatchery will have far reaching impact in the expansion of crab culture sector,



a potential export oriented sector of the country. Honourable Chairman of PKSF's Governing body Dr. Qazikholiquzzaman Ahmed inaugurated the production of the crablets in experimental phase of the hatchery by releasing crablets into a nursery pond on 27th August 2016.

Subsector studies and technical feasibility studies are being conducted under the project to identify constraints and possible solution to the constraints identified in any potential economic sub-sectors. Following 13 studies have been conducted.

Sl. No.	Name of the study	Category	Completion status
1	Subsector study on mixed cultivation of Prawn-Carp opportunities, constraints and possible interventions	Sub-sector study	Completed
2	Subsector study on small scale fish feed mill establishment opportunities, constraints and	„	Completed

	possible interventions		
3	Subsector study on private sector artificial insemination services for livestock development in Bangladesh: causes of limited expansion and possible interventions	„	Completed
4	Study on export potential and alternative use of seaweed	„	Completed
5	Study on value chain analysis (problem, challenges, opportunity and possible solution) of medicinal plants in Bangladesh.	„	Completed
6	Study on demand for common services in micro shoe enterprises	„	Completed
7	Subsector Study on Indigenous Poultry Farming in Bangladesh: prospects of commercialization	„	Completed
8	Study on Physico-Chemical parameters and plankton population of Halda river	„	On going
9	Technical feasibility study on cultivation and processing of Isabgol in Bangladesh	Technical feasibility	Completed
10	Technical feasibility study on extension of Nandini (Lisianthus) flower cultivation in Bangladesh	„	Completed
11	Study on determination on reducing production cycle and increasing productivity of Jamdani Sarees in Bangladesh	„	Completed
12	Study on feasibility and cost benefit analysis on small scale honey processing plant installment in different parts of Bangladesh	„	Completed
13	Study on free range management system of Char land buffalo rearing	„	Completed

4. Project Management:

4.1 Project staffing: A Project management unit (PMU) established in PKSf Building is now fully equipped with required project officials and staff. Currently 25 project officials under the supervision of the Project Coordinator are performing their assigned responsibilities to attain the project goal and objectives.

The list of staff of the PACE project is given below:

Sl no.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Akond Md. Rafiqul Islam	Project Coordinator, PACE Project & General Manager (Program), PKSf
2.	Mr. Md. Habibur Rahman	Value chain supervisor, PACE Project & Manager (Program), PKSf
3.	Mr. Md. Manir Hossain	Value chain project Manager, PACE Project & Manager (Program), PKSf

4.	Mr. Musharraf Hossain	Value chain Supervisor, PACE Project & Manager (Program), PKSf
5.	Ms. Mahmuda Morshed	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project & Deputy Manager (Program), PKSf
6.	Mr. Moznu Sarkar	VC Project Manager, PACE Project & Assistant Manager (Program), PKSf
7.	Mr. Md. Mahamudur Rahman	Assistant Manager (Technology and Product Adaptation) & Assistant Manager (Program), PKSf
8.	Mr. Kazi Abul Hasnat	Value Chain Manager, PACE project & Assistant Manager (Program), PKSf
9.	Dr. S. M. Faruk-UI-Alam	Value chain specialist, PACE Project (farm sector)
10.	Mr. Md. Rafizul Islam Mondol	Value Chain Specialist, PACE Project (non-farm)
11.	Mr. S M Niaz Mahmud	Value Chain Specialist, PACE Project (non-farm)
12.	Mr. Md. Mohidul Islam	Financial Analyst, PACE Project
13.	Mr. A B M Al Jaber Hirok	Procurement Specialist, PACE Project
14.	Mr. Mohammad Mizanur Rahman	M&E and KM Specialist
15.	Mr. Md. Sheikh Zahed Al Nayon	Assistant Manager (New Product Piloting)
16.	Mr. Shaikh Nazrul Islam	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
17.	Ms. Shanchita Islam	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
18.	Mr. Md. Masum Sharkar	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
19.	Mr. Md. Motiur Rahman	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
20.	Mr. Al Imran	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
21.	Mr. Md. Earfan Ali	Value chain Project Manager, PACE Project
22.	Mr. H M Anowarul Islam	Accounts Officer, PACE Project
23.	Mr. Abu Saleh Mohammad Rajib	Accounts Officer, PACE Project
24.	Mr. Zahirul Hoque	Driver, PACE Project
25.	Mr. Md. Hasan	Driver, PACE Project

The Project Management Unit (PMU) has prepared all necessary work plan and strategies to implement the project smoothly. It regularly prepares AWPB, PP, Half yearly and Annual Progress Reports. The M&E system of the project has been designed in a way so that it can generate all required reports and statement to provide all information according to the

logframe indicators of the project. The field level project monitoring is being done on regular basis through field visits and offsite monitoring system. The progress of activities and events organized under the project are published regularly in newsletters, annual reports and website of PKSf regularly. High officials of PKSf also visit project areas to observe the project performance. The PMU has initiated the process of conducting its Mid-term Impact Study. This study will be completed before the mid-term review of the project by IFAD. News of the events organized under the project and the progress of the project implementation are being published in PKSf's newsletter and websites on a regular basis.

5. Progress of the project as per logframe indicators:

Component 1: Financial Services for Microenterprises

Design summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring mechanism & information sources	Progress up to June 2017
<p>Project Goal: Enhance livelihoods (higher income from self-employment, business profit and wage employment, and food security) of the moderate and extreme poor (men and women) in a sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index • 50% increase in income of 70% participating moderate and extreme poor households from farm, non-farm and service type businesses and wage employment 	<p>Impact surveys of households at baseline, mid- term and completion, qualitative (PRA) assessment of participating HHs and quantitative assessment (profitability analysis) of microenterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information will be available after conducting mid term survey and final impact survey.
<p>Development objective: Increase sales and incomes from existing and new microenterprises, and create new wage employment opportunities for extreme and moderate poor people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% existing microenterprises have increased combined sales by 50% after receiving project credit and technical support • 70% of newly included enterprises (out of which 50% are owned by women) are profitable 3 years after receiving support new wage employment positions created through project activities and taken up by moderately and extremely poor people (of which 10% are women). 	<p>PACE project annual assessment report on business expansion and employment creation impact assessments PRA assessments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information will be available after conducting mid term survey and final impact survey

<p>Outcome 1: Sustainable financial services for MEs (farm, off-farm, trading and service sectors) expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PKSf's portfolio in ME program increases at least by Taka 3,200 million. • POs' portfolio in ME loan program increases by Taka 5,600 million. 	<p>PKSF's program/financial reports POs program/financial reports PACE project report</p>	<p>The cumulative net disbursement of the microenterprise loan up to June 2017 is BDT 3790.89 million. The project has already achieved 118.46% of the project's total target of net loan disbursement of BDT 3200.00 million. The project already exceeded its disbursement target.</p> <p>POs' portfolio to borrowers increased by BDT 38,878.28 million.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Expansion of on-going loan program for MEs in all sectors 5. Piloting of new loan products 6. Capacity building of PKSf and POs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of ME borrowers by 102,000. • Cumulative loan disbursement to additional project borrowers Taka 61,200 million; • Number of new product piloted: 2-3; • 125 PKSf, 250 PO officers trained 	<p>Reports from PKSf and POs Project MIS Independent assessment of microenterprise loan program and performance of pilot products Training assessment report</p>	<p>5,35,607 additional micro entrepreneurs included.</p> <p>Cumulative loan disbursement to borrowers BDT 2,40,526.08 million</p> <p>2 products are being piloted</p> <p>75 officials of PKSf and 240 officials of different POs received training</p>

Component-2: Value chain development

Design Summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring Mechanism & information Sources	Progress up to June 2016
<p>Outcome2: Sustainable inclusion of MEs and businesses in value chains in agriculture, off-farm and service sectors to up-scale business, production technologies, and enhance access to markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taka 9000 million increase in cumulative sales of participating businesses (farm and non-farm sectors) in value chains • 50% of microenterprises (out of 300000 beneficiaries of value chain subprojects) operating 3 years after the support received from the project 	<p>Impact assessment of value chains Project reports and MIS impact assessment Case studies</p>	<p>So far 41 VC sub-projects have been taken. The VC sub-projects have the duration of 3-4 years. Most of the VC sub projects have passed 1- 1.5 years. We have to wait at least 1-2 years more to have the information of sales. Information about three years operations of ME will also be available after passing 3 years of the VC sub-projects.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEs and agri-businesses sustainably included in agricultural value chains in various parts of the country 2. MEs sustainably included in value chain for non-farm manufacturing, processing and service products or group of products 3. Capacity of PKSF and POs enhanced to formulate and manage large scale value chain subprojects and identify opportunities for partnership with the private business sector for microenterprises 4. Capacity of PKSF, POs and microenterprises to identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies, enhanced 5. Electronic platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 acres of additional land brought under production of selected VCs, 50% increase in poultry birds and livestock of beneficiaries of VCD subprojects • VC development activities in 15 agricultural and non-farm subsectors • 5,000 agricultural and 2,500 non-farm MEs linked with larger firms as suppliers and contract growers • 200,000 agricultural and 50,000 non-farm micro-entrepreneurs trained • 200,000 MEs adopted new technologies • 10,000 Local service providers (farm and non-farm sectors) strengthened in VCs • 50 PKSF/GoB and 200 POs officials trained on VC project design and management • 80 PKSF/PO officials are trained on preventing environmental degradation and improving conditions in work place 	<p>Impact assessment of value chains Project reports and MIS Case studies</p>	<p>3182 acres of additional land brought under production from VC projects. The number of poultry and livestock has already been increased. The information will be available after the Mid-term Impact Study.</p> <p>PACE project has already started and implementing VCD projects in 12 agricultural and 9 non-farm subsectors.</p> <p>2,215 agricultural and 622 non-farm MEs linked with larger firms as suppliers and contract growers.</p> <p>32,713 agricultural and 1074 non-farm micro-entrepreneurs trained</p> <p>16,632 MEs adopted new technologies</p> <p>133 Local service providers (farm and non-farm sectors) strengthened in VCs</p> <p>50 PKSF/GoB and 181 POs officials trained on VC project design and management</p> <p>88 PKSF/PO officials are trained on preventing environmental degradation and improving conditions</p>

Design Summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring Mechanism & information Sources	Progress up to June 2016
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 policy papers written and submitted and 5 dialogue activities held • 100 PKSf, GOB and POs officials trained business/sector policy analysis and advocacy • Electronic platform established 		<p>in work place</p> <p>3proposals for policy papers are being evaluated.</p> <p>20 PKSf, GOB and POs officials trained business/sector policy analysis and advocacy</p> <p>Process has been started to hire consultants to establish electronic platform.</p>

Component 3: Technology and Product Adaptation

Design summary	Performance targets and indicators	Monitoring mechanism & information Sources	
Outcome-3: Proven technologies and products introduced to MEs	Transfer of 10 proven Technologies and products successfully to Small Producers.	Independent assessment reports PACE reports	Implementation the technology transfer sub projects has been started. Through these sub-projects 8 technologies were transferred. The result of these sub-projects will be available after 1- 2 years.
Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resolution of technological problem identified under component-2 2. Adaptation and dissemination of readily available technologies and products 3. TA and studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50000 MEs/farmers are trained • 10 subsector studies, 5 technical feasibility studies, 4 sector specific impact studies, organize 4 consulting advisory services for VCDs and 1 physical environment studies. 	Independent assessment reports of technologies and product introduced PACE reports IFAD supervision reports Case studies	<p>1,870 farmers/entrepreneurs are trained.</p> <p>8 sub-sector studies have been completed. 1 sub-sector study is now in progress.</p> <p>5 technical feasibility studies have been completed.</p> <p>No impact studies, consulting advisory services have been conducted.</p> <p>Environment study is in progress.</p>

6. Financial progress of the project:

Amount in Thousand BDT
(USD1=BDT 80)

<i>Components</i>	<i>Total Project Budget for 2015-2020 In BDT</i>	<i>Total Project Budget for 2015-2020 inUSD</i>	<i>Total project Budget Jul'16-June'17 In BDT</i>	<i>Total project Budget Jul'16-June'17inUSD</i>	<i>Total expenditure Jul'16-June'17 In BDT</i>	<i>Total expenditure Jul'16-June'17 In USD</i>	<i>Total Expenditure upto June'17 in BDT</i>	<i>Total Expenditure upto June'17inUSD</i>	<i>% of project fund for Jul'16-June'17</i>	<i>% of total project fund</i>
Component - 1: Financial Services for Microenterprises	5647440	70,559.38	634550	7,931.88	1587030.96	19837.89	23329561.26	10,359.77	250%	413%
Component - 2: Value Chain Development	1200800	14,758.44	229658	2,870.73	108055.54	1350.694	163575.42	1,350.69	47%	14%
Component -3: Technology and Product Adaptation	70320	814.69	36845	460.56	3149.085	39.36356	6191.95	39.36	9%	9%
Component -4: Project Management	510880	4,587.01	57065	713.31	52,266.55	653.3319	130,281.95	653.33	92%	26%
Total	7429440	90,719.51	958118	11,976.48	1750502.14	21881.28	23629610.58	12,403.16	104%	318%

7. Physical progress measured against AWPB

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
Project Goal: Enhance livelihoods (higher income from self employment, business profit and wage employment, and food security) of the moderate and extreme poor project participants (men and women) in a sustainable manner.		Improvements in household asset ownership index	By 2020: 60% households	Too early				
		Increase in income of 70% participating moderate and extreme poor households from farm, non-farm and service type businesses and wage employment	By 2020: 50%	Too early				
Development objective:		70% microentrepreneurs Increased sales	By 2020: 50%	Too early				

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
Improve profitable business opportunities for microentrepreneurs and create wage employment for extreme and moderate poor people. [Project Target: Overall approximately 452,000 (245,000 women and 207,000 men) persons]		Fulltime equivalent wage employment created in microenterprises financed under microenterprise loan program and assisted under value chain development program.	By 2020: 13000	Too early				
Component 1: Financial services for micro enterprises								
Outcome 1: Sustainable financial services for microenterprises		PKSF's portfolio in microenterprise program increases (baseline: Taka 9551.858 million as of December 2014).	By 2020: at least by Taka 3200 million	USD 6.15 and BDT 492	USD 19.54 and BDT 1563.9	317.87	USD 47.38 and BDT 3790.88	118.47

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
(farm, off-farm, trading and service sectors) expanded.		Overall, POs' portfolio in ME loan program increases (baseline: Taka 30243.09 million as of December 2014).	By 2020: Taka 5600 million	0.000	USD 242.06 and BDT 19364.06		USD 485.98 and BDT 38877.76	694.25
		On an average, POs' portfolio for microenterprises increases (baseline: ----- % as of December 2014).	By 2020: 25%	0%	54%	54%	694.25	694.25
OUTPUTS:			By 2020:					
1.1 Expansion of on-going loan program for microenterprises in all sectors (agriculture, off-farm, trading and services)		a) Increase in number of microenterprise borrowers (Baseline: 647876 as of December 2014).	102000 microenterprise borrowers	50000	217343	434.69	535607	525.10
		b) Cumulative loan disbursement to additional project borrowers.	Taka 61200 million	0.000	USD 1432.39 and BDT 114591.05		USD 3006.59 and BDT 240526.8	393.02

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
	II	c) Incremental ME Loan outstanding.	Taka 5600 million	600.000	USD 242.06 and BDT 19364.06		USD 485.98 and BDT 38877.76	694.25
1.2 Piloting of new loan products, e.g. start-up loan, lease financing, flexible repayment system (match with cash flow) etc	III	a) Number of new product studies.	2-3 new product	2	2	100.00	2	100.00
		b) Number of clients under new products.	200 clients	200	188	94.00	188	94.00
Capital funds for new loan products	II	amount disbursed**						
VAT on Studies	II	amount disbursed **						
1.3 Capacity building of PKSF and POs in ME Management	III	a) PKSF Officers trained on enterprise management and promotion of private businesses	125 PKSF Officers	50	50	100.00	75	60.00

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
	III	b) POs Officers trained on enterprise management and promotion of private businesses	250 POs Officers	125	121	96.80	240	96.00
1.4 Capacity building of beneficiary MEs in ME Management	III	a) Beneficiary ME borrowers are technically trained on effective ME Management	3,000	800	800	100.00	800	26.67
ME program review workshops	III	no. of workshops organized **	6	1	1	100.00	2	33.33
Total of component- 1								
Component 2: Value Chain Development								
Outcome2: Sustainable inclusion of microenterprises and businesses run by the poor and the ultra-poor in		By 2020: Increase in cumulative sales of participating businesses (farm and non-farm sectors) in value chains No. of microenterprises	By 2020: Taka 9000 million	Too early				

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
value chains in agriculture, off-farm and service sectors to up-scale business, production technologies, and enhance access to markets.		operating 3 years after the support received from the project						
OUTPUTS:		By 2020:	By 2020:					
2.1 Microenterprises and agri-businesses run by the poor/ultra-poor sustainably included in value chains for		a) Additional land brought under production of selected products or group of products, and increase in poultry birds and livestock in case of poultry and livestock sector	a) 10,000 acres of additional land and 50% increase in poultry birds and livestock	1731	1326	76.60	3182	31.82

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
agricultural products or group of similar products in various parts of the country	III	b) Value chain development activities are implemented in agricultural subsectors involving input suppliers, producers, traders, (in some cases processors, retailers, exporters) and service providers	b) 15 in agricultural subsectors	Total sub-sector 9, and number of VCD proejcts 23	Total subsector 4, and number of projects 20	104.35	Total sub-sector 12, and number of VCD projects 31	80.00
		c) Microenterprises are linked with larger firms as suppliers and contract growers	c) 5,000 microenterprises	2524	2092	82.88	2215	44.30
		d) Microentrepreneurs trained in management, marketing and market intelligence	d) 200,000 microentrepreneurs	28300	27500	97.17	32713	16.36
		e) Microenterprises adopted project recommended technologies	e) 200,000 microenterprises	25100	9127	36.36	16632	8.32

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
2.2 Microenterprises sustainably included in value chain for non-farm manufacturing, processing and service products or group of products	III	a) Value chain development activities are implemented in non-farm subsectors involving input suppliers, producers, traders, (in some cases processors, retailers, exporters) and service providers	a) 15 in non-farm subsectors	Total sub-sector 5, and no. of VCD projects 9	Total sub-sector 5, and no. of VCD projects 7	44.44	Total sub-sector 9 and no. of VCD Projects 10	60.00
		b) Microentrepreneurs are trained in marketing, production and management issues.	b) 50,000 microentrepreneurs	3800	950	25.00	1074	2.15
		c) Persons (workforce) trained in various skills to produce selected products or group of products	c) 25,000 persons (workforce)	940	225	23.94	609	2.44
		d) Microenterprises are linked with larger firms as suppliers and sub-contractors	d) 2,500 microenterprises	1100	124	11.27	622	24.88

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
		e) Local service providers (farm and non-farm sectors) strengthened in each selected VC to ensure the sustainable support to microenterprises and businesses run by the poor/ultra-poor	e) 10,000 Local service providers (farm and non-farm sectors)	678	95	14.01	133	1.33
2.3 Capacity of PKSF and POs enhanced to formulate and manage large scale value chain subprojects and identify opportunities for partnership with the private business sector for microenterprises	III	a) PKSF/GoB and POs officials trained on VC project design and management	a) 50 PKSF/GoB and 200 POs officials	100	97	97.00	231	462.00
	III	b) PKSF/GOB/POs officials are given overseas exposure visits on value chain development projects, technologies and management systems for dissemination in Bangladesh	b) 80 PKSF/GOB/POs officials	30	29	96.67	63	78.75

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
	III	c) PKSf/PO officials are trained on preventing environmental degradation and improving conditions in work place	c) 80 PKSf/PO officials	60	68	113.33	88	110.00
2.4 Capacity of PKSf, POs and microenterprises to identify, advocate and strengthen pro-poor business policies, especially sector specific policies, enhanced	III	a) Policy issues identified, policy papers written and submitted to relevant authorities	a) 5 policy issues and policy papers	3	3	100.00	3	60.00
	III	b) Policy dialogue among national stakeholders is promoted (e.g. seminars)	b) 5 policy dialogue	3	0	-	0	-
	III	c) PKSf, GOB and POs officials trained business/sector policy analysis and advocacy	c) 100 PKSf, GOB and POs officials	100	20	20.00	20	20.00
	III	d) Microenterprises are supported to enable them to participate in policy dialogue	d) 1,000 Microenterprises	0	0	-	0	-

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
2.5 Establishment of an E-knowledge Window for farmers training with good knowledge management products to disseminate success and experiences gained through implementing three interrelated components of the project		Technologically functional and sustainable E-knowledge Window established	One E-knowledge Window established	1				
2.6 Strengthening Results based Monitoring		Capacity of PKSf and POs enhanced in the area of M&E and Knowledge Management of the micro-enterprises						

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
2.7 Support to provide access to e-market services to rural micro-entrepreneurs		Establishment of e-platform dedicated to the micro-enterprises (MEs) products in close collaboration with existing e-platform service providers						
Regional VCD workshops	III	no. of workshops organized **	20	8	8	100.00	16	80.00
Annual review workshops of VCD projects	III	no. of review workshops organized **	6	1	0	-	1	16.67
VAT on item 2 preparation of policy papers								
Unallocated								
Total of component- 2								
Component 3: Technology and product adaptation								

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
Outcome 3: Proven technologies and products (agricultural and off-farm) from Bangladeshi and international sources introduced to microentrepreneurs.		Technologies and products successfully introduced to small producers	By 2020: 10 technologies and products	5				
OUTPUTS:		By 2020:	By 2020:					
3.1 Resolution of technological problems identified under Component 2	III	a) Problems identified, research conducted and solutions disseminated	a) 6 problems	4	0	-	0	-
	III	b) Seminars organized	b) 6 seminars	4	0	-	0	-

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
3.2 Adaptation and dissemination of readily available technologies and products	III	a) Agricultural products and technologies identified, adaptive research conducted and introduced to small producers;	a) 15 agricultural products and technologies	10	0	-	0	-
	III	b) Microentrepreneurs/farmers are trained on production technologies	b) 50,000 microentrepreneurs/farmers	15000	5000	10.00	19890	39.78
	III	c) Off-farm products and technologies identified, adaptive research conducted and introduced to small producers	c) 5 off-farm products and technologies	2	0	-	0	-
Technology transfer and products adaptation within Bangladesh	III	no. of technology transfer and products adaptation **	15	The Total no. of Technology 9, and no. of projects 15	The Total no. of Technology 8, and no. of projects 15	80.00	The Total no. of Technology 8, and no. of projects 15	53.00

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
Technology transfer and products adaptation outside Bangladesh	III	no. of technology transfer and products adaptation **	5	The Total no. of Technology 2, and no. of projects 2	The Total no. of Technology 2, and no. of projects 2	100.00	The Total no. of Technology 2, and no. of projects 2	100.00
3.3 Technical assistance and studies	III	a) PKSf recruits TA providers (Bangladesh and foreign) to assist VCs	a) recruits 4 TA providers	2	0	-	0	-
	III	b) Conduct subsector, technical feasibility, impact assessment and other studies	b) Conduct 24 subsector, technical feasibility, impact assessment and other studies					

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
Subsector studies (agri, non-farm, services)	III	no. of study conducted**	10	8	8	100.00	8	80.00
Technical feasibility studies	III	no. of study conducted**	5	5	5	100.00	5	100.00
Consulting/advisory services for VCD projects (national & foreign)	III	no. of study conducted**	4	2	0	-	0	-
Overall sectoral VCD project	III	no. of study conducted**	4	0	0	-	0	-

Description of activities	Loan Category	Logframe indicators	Implementation targets and Achievement					
			Project total (2015-2020)	FY: 16-17			Cumulative achievement	% achieved of the total target
				Target	Achieved	% achieved of the FY 16-17		
impact studies								
Physical environment (waste management)	III	no. of study conducted**	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00
VAT on sub-sector studies, technical feasibilities studies, consulting/advisory services, vcd impact studies and environment studies)								

7. Conclusion:

PACE Project is progressing well in all three components. It exceeded the target of loan disbursement and borrower coverage in the component 1. With the project support, microenterprise (Agrosor) program of PKSF is progressing well. As many as 11,83,483 microentrepreneurs are receiving financial services under this program.

The progress of implementing value chain interventions and technology transfer is quite satisfactory. A total of 41 VCD sub-projects (31 subprojects in 12 farm subsectors and 10 sub-projects in 9 non-farm sub-sectors) covering 1,63,973 members are being implemented in different regions of the country.

Project participants of VCD sub-projects started seeing the positive changes in their enterprises. Through technical and technological supports of VCD projects, productivity and income of microentrepreneurs/small farmers and workforce engaged in the enterprises are being increased. PACE project has made attempts to establish sustainable market linkages of the farmers and entrepreneurs in home and abroad. A good number of farmers have been linked with the export market in Japan to export quality mung bean to be produced by them. This linkage has been established through a private sector company. However, analysing any potential subsector and determining possible sustainable solutions require special knowledge and expertise in the respective areas.

Identifying technological problem in any subsector and transferring process of technology require technical knowledge and expertise. There is scope to enhance the capacity of PKSF and its POs in the field of value chain development and technology transfer.

The PACE project is playing an important role in poverty reduction by providing various technical services in combination with financial services. PACE project is following suggestions/agreed actions of the mission to improve its performance. The project will go a long way in increasing productivity of the country's microenterprise sector. Marketing and creating brand image of the products of microenterprises is critical issue in expanding the sector. More emphasis could be given in this area for the betterment of this sector.

PACE project is providing training and other supports to the partner organizations to enhance their capacity in implementing this type of multi dimensional project. With the capacity building support of the project, capacity of partner organizations has been enhanced significantly in designing and managing value chain development projects and technology transfer related activities. However there is scope to enhance capacity of the partner organizations (POs). Since, PKSF implements all its projects through its POs, success of any project mostly depends on the capacity of them. In this regard more emphasis should be given on institutional capacity building of the partner organizations (POs).

