Lesson-learned workshop from field visit:
Livestock Activities in the Host Community

30 May 2022
Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur
Agenda

Workshop agenda

• Overview of livestock activities in host communities
• Session I
  Good practices and lessons learned
• Session II
  Livestock selection and distribution process
• Session III
  Market opportunities
• Session IV
  Multiple organizations in the same geographic area – cooperation opportunities.

Way forward
Introduction of Participants
Your expectations and contributions
What are your expectations?

- To learn about FSS activities in the host communities & camps
- Better understanding of livestock activities, challenges, linkages and implementation in the communities
- Detailed discussions on livestock in Cox's Bazar
- Mitigating the issue of overlapping programs
- Cost analysis of livestock intervention for meat, egg, milk and Chick's production
- Indigenous good practices
- Learn about how livestock rearing can be conducted in a profitable manner
- How to mitigate unavailability of vaccines?
- Learn about livestock disease outbreaks in the area
- To learn more about the distribution processes of livestock
- To gain more clarity on types of technical reports available on livestock activities
- Better understanding of livestock market demand and opportunities
- Training on livelihood and exposure visit to learn more about latest technology.
- To learn how livestock can fulfill short term needs for underprivileged groups
- Scope of on-farm IGA in Cox's Bazar
- Local Service Providers and their functionality
- Discussion on livestock activities in camps

Token of Expectations, Questions and Contributions by the participants. Photo: FSS.
What questions do you have?

- What types of assistance can we get from FSS?
- How can we introduce cross-breed livestock in the host community?
- What are some forms of livestock maintenance?
- Livestock (goat) mortality rate is very high. How can we reduce mortality rate?
- How to integrate vaccination program and mass vaccination?
- How can we track vaccination history where several organization are working?
- Any step from FSS for ensuring timely vaccination?
- Where to procure milk giving buffalos – what are the costs – is there demand for these livestock?
- What are the quarantine process/steps?
- How to reduce feed cost? Good practices. How can we improve market price of production?
- How to link livestock to markets (as the bnf are scattered)?
- What is the government stance on livestock-based programing?
What are your Contributions:

• In mitigating vulnerability of affected peoples
• Developing market linkages
• Introduce different gardening methods in consideration of seasons
• Improving livelihood by collaborating with other programs
• 400 livestock (goats) distributed in 2 unions
• Exchanging knowledge with the workshop members
• Group IGA for project participants
• Local Service Provider (LSP) development as vaccinator
• Sharing our distribution approach of livestock intervention
• Small scale farming system
• Experience working with ultra-poor people's/households
Livestock Partners working in host communities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organizations</th>
<th>Name of Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACDI/VOCA</td>
<td>Concern Worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Against Hunger</td>
<td>Cordaid</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFAD</td>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAC</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCDB</td>
<td>Gana Unnayan Kendra</td>
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<td>CEHRDF</td>
<td>Helvetas Bangladesh</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>Shushilan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mukti Cox's Bazar</td>
<td>Solidarites International</td>
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<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>Solidar Suisse</td>
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<td>Practical Action</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>PRANTIC</td>
<td>VSO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource Integration Centre (RIC)</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A total of 25 partner organizations responded to the survey, of which 23 have on-going or planned livestock activities.

82.6% of the respondents with livestock activities have needs for strengthening livestock initiatives.

22 partner organizations conduct livestock trainings on 10 different activities. Livestock Rearing was the most widespread training, conducted by all of the respondents.
Outside of training, cash support and in-kind input, all 23 respondents are engaged in other livestock-related activities. 19 out of 23 (82.6%) organizations are engaged in awareness on livestock. 56.5% of respondents are engaged in disease control and mass vaccination initiative, as well as market linkages for input/output markets. Veterinary services were also quite widespread with engagement from 47.8% of respondents.

Other activities were described as livestock quarantine, observing World Milk Day/Food Safety Day etc., engaging religious leaders to promote milk and meat uptake for human consumption, and linking government offices with livestock engagement.
In-Kind Inputs

54 out of 23 (60.9%) respondents provide in-kind support for livestock. Providing direct livestock was the most extensive form of in-kind input, carried out by 11 out of 14 respondents. Providing Livestock Shelter Kits, Medicine and Fodder Kits were also common among in-kind inputs.
12 out of 23 (52%) respondents provide cash for livestock activities. 6 out of 12 of the cash providing respondents provide more than 12,000 BDT per household per year. 3 out of 12 provide between 9,000 to 12,000 BDT per household per year. 2 out of 12 provide between 3,000 to 6,000 BDT per household per year. 1 out of 12 provide between 1,000 to 3,000 BDT per household per year.
Documents available from partners | 2021

Types of Documents on Livestock Interventions

- Operational guidelines: 11
- Survey data for Cox’s Bazar District/Uphoria: 5
- SoPs: 4
- Training modules: 2
- Articles: 1

Willing to share documents:
- Yes: 8
- No: 6
- Needs Permission: 11

Documentation

All 23 respondents maintain some form of document on livestock interventions, including operational guidelines, survey data, SoPs, and training modules.
Overview of livestock activities in host communities
FSS joint field visits

The Food Security Sector (FSS) is a platform to strengthen food security and livelihoods responses through operational coordination, information sharing and identifying food security related priorities and solutions.

Joint field visit objectives:

• Provide insights on implementation of Food Security and Livelihoods programs
• Share good practices and lessons learned
• Discuss the impacts and results of the programs with FSS partners
• Promote extension for whole area coverage
Livestock activities in host communities on 18 May 2022:

1. CWW/SARPV
2. BRAC
3. World Vision
4. UNDP/Practical Action

Visitors: Representatives of 13 different organizations and the Department of Livestock Services (20 participants)

Picture: Farmer's Goat rearing in Ukhiya, CWW/SARPV
FSS joint field visits

Total number of participating organizations 13:

- 2 UN (FAO & WFP)
- 5 INGO (IVY Japan, Plan International, DRC, Action Aid, CRS, Concern Worldwide)
- 7 NNGO (BRAC, Shushilan, Mukti Cox's Bazar, RIC, Prantic Unnayan Society)

Livestock activities visit in Rajapalong Ukhiya implemented by World Vision.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Delivering Health, Nutrition and Livelihood, Protection services for Rohingya Refugees and vulnerable host communities in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visited location</td>
<td>Livestock Intervention: Goat Rearing, Ratna Palong Union, Ukhia, Cox’s Bazar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>This intervention has a strong focus on women beneficiaries. The implementing organization provides technical training on goat rearing of local goat breeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project start date</td>
<td>September 1st 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries and selection criteria</td>
<td>Total of 8500 beneficiaries in different livelihood interventions <strong>Agriculture support</strong> - 200 in model gardens beneficiaries, 500 semi model garden beneficiaries &amp; rest 7800 beneficiaries for general gardens. <strong>Business support</strong> - 500 in small businesses &amp; food processing business, and <strong>Livestock support</strong> – 450 beneficiaries in livestock support. <strong>Beneficiaries Target</strong> - Target beneficiaries are PLW, PWDs and over 60 years old. Selection is also based on those beneficiaries who participate through community engagement with Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad. Union chairman endorsed the beneficiaries list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced items</td>
<td>Local breed: Black Bengal goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Local markets including union &amp; village.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Good practices | - Provide technical training to related staff by Upazilla livestock officer (ULO) before livestock handover to the beneficiaries.  
- Providing technical training to beneficiaries before input distributions, by the staff & union livestock officer.  
- Following 14 days quarantine procedure at beneficiaries home.  
- Develop linkage between beneficiaries, union livestock officer & related staff.  
- Following climate resilient livestock shelter model by the beneficiaries.  
- Regular follow up by the assign staff.  
- Beneficiaries sailing the goats kids for purchase another families assets.  
- Following SOP |
| Phase out | - Farmers/beneficiaries will be more skilled on livestock rearing.  
- Access to markets to sell their products.  
- Self savings will increase confidence to expand their business. |
| Recommendation | - Purchase local goats from local market or area. - Must be maintain quarantine period. -- involve livestock department with this process. -- Training for staff beneficiaries & volunteers. - Ensure vaccination. |
| Contact person | Zillur Rahman Chowdhury  
01730-044375  
Zillur.rahman@concern.net |
## FSS joint field visits | BRAC

| Programme/Project title | Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme  
Livelihood Support and Women’s Empowerment in Cox’s Bazar |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visited location</td>
<td>The Ultra-Poor Graduation (UPG) programme in Bangladesh, formerly known as Targeting the Ultra-Poor (TUP) programme, is recognised worldwide as the pioneer of the Graduation approach and acclaimed for its innovative and holistic solution to ultra-poverty. BRAC’s Graduation approach is a comprehensive, time-bound, integrated and sequenced set of interventions that aim to enable ultra-poor households to achieve key milestones towards sustainable livelihoods and socioeconomic resilience, in order to progress along a pathway out of extreme poverty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Project start date      | April 2019 - March 2023  
Each cohort is 24 months long. So, 1800 participants enrolled in April 2019 and another 1800 participants enrolled in January 2020 |
| Number of Beneficiaries and selection criteria | 3600 participants (HHs):  
Selection criteria is based on vulnerability (e.g., HHs headed by PWDs). |

There are some prerequisites and specific criteria. The prerequisites are:

- Per-capita monthly income is maximum BDT 1,900
- Minimum one active female member in a family
- Household member(s) are not a current borrower of a formal financial or microfinance institutions

The specific criteria for participant selection are as follows: For Group-1:
- 1.1 No of active male member in the family. Even if there is an active male member, the female household member still need to work due to conditions of extreme poverty
- 1.2 Household owns a maximum of 15 decimals of land, including homestead
- 1.3 Household owns a maximum of BDT 5,000 worth of a productive asset
- If criteria number 1.1, along with any one among the rest 2 criteria are fulfilled, then a household is included/categorised under Group 1

For Group-2:
- 2.1 The household is dependent on male member’s income. Female household member might work to further maintain the family.
- 2.2 Household owns maximum 30 decimals of land, including homestead
- 2.3 Household owns maximum BDT 12,000 worth productive asset
- 2.4 Loan taken from any lender (Mohajon) in last six months
- If any 2 of the above 4 criteria are fulfilled, then a household is included/categorised under Group 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produced items</th>
<th>Livestock: Cow, Goat, Poultry, Pigeons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>- Village markets including union and upazila markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good practices</td>
<td>- Following PRA tools</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 24 months of continued support during project phase</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Continued monitoring after project phase out</td>
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<td>- 13 criteria followed to identify graduate participants.</td>
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<td>- 96.65% participants have graduated.</td>
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<td>- 1:1 saving practice by the beneficiary and organization. Organization contributes BDT 100 max per month based on participants' own savings in individual accounts.</td>
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<td>- Village Social Solidarity Committee (VSSC) conducts monthly meetings for transparency of activities and getting facilities by inclusion in the Government's social safety net program.</td>
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<td>- Targeting - Meticulous targeting using poverty maps and village level participatory rural appraisals to identify the most vulnerable members of that community.</td>
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<td>- Asset transfer - A high value asset package or capital to start small businesses through grants</td>
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<td>- Hands on coaching - Ensuring livelihoods growth, enhancing participants' decision-making skills, confidence building, and raising awareness on relevant health and social issues and future planning.</td>
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<td>- Savings - Participants' savings are matched by the programme to promote savings behaviour, enhance financial security and resilience, and enable future investments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase out</td>
<td>- A specific guideline followed during phase out.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- BRAC monitors the progress of the participants through the BRAC MF programme &amp; gets linkage support by the VSS committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>We follow few mechanism to reduce overlapping e.g., taking NOC from implementing area's NGO's which is most effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Md. Palash Mahmud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01716-568606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Palash.mahmud@brac.net">Palash.mahmud@brac.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project title</td>
<td>Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), funded by BHA USAID</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visited location</td>
<td>EFSP Livestock Intervention: Indigenous Chicken rearing, Lamhagona, Rajapalong, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>The primary focus of this project is to create livelihood opportunities for host community women by developing skills in agriculture and livestock production while considering climate change impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project start date</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries and selection criteria</td>
<td>Total 4706 beneficiaries received BDT 15,000/- for start-up business through Mobile Money Transfer (MMT). Beneficiaries are selected across 5 unions in Ukhiya and Teknaupazila. Selection criteria: low family income, female headed HHs, PwDs, basic experience in related work, and family vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced items</td>
<td>Livestock rearing: poultry, goat, pigeon, Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Village markets including union and upazila markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good practices</td>
<td>Multi dimensional activity including agriculture and livestock. Providing skills development training on homestead gardening, livestock rearing, and disease control. Creating income generation opportunities for vulnerable women in host community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase out</td>
<td>End of May, 2022. The project already achieved the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>• Continues monitoring and follow.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Refreshers training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• DLS technical support i.e. Orientation, vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Mohammad Asaduzzaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01823-128639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mohammad_asaduzzaman@wvi.org">Mohammad_asaduzzaman@wvi.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FSS joint field visits | UNDP/Practical Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>SHARIP Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Actors of the Project** | Donor: DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency)  
Supported By: UNDP  
Implemented By: Practical Action |
| **Focus** | Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) & Agroforestry Activities |
| **Livestock Intervention under SHARIP** | Knowledge & skill development on Cattle, Goat, Chicken, Pig, Pigeon rearing. |
| **IFM-FFS** | There are three cycle IFM-FFS with few weeks’ interval. Each IFM-FFS consists of 30 farmers for 7 months training session along with 2 months follow up. 4 or 5 session conducted every month by FF. |
| **Proposed Visiting Spot** | Cattle Shed, Fodder Cultivation, Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Goat Shed etc. of Sayer Mohammad Kata IFM-FFS. Ward No:1, Rajapalong Union, Ukhiya, Morsheda Khanom Jerin, FF conducts the IFM-FFS. |
| **Visited Activities** | Cattle Shed, Fodder Cultivation, Farm Yard Manure (FYM). |
| **Overview** | This SHARIP project is one of the unique project for the host community of Ramu, Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila in Cox’s Bazar district. 
This project is being conducted under close concern of Govt. Line Departments (DAE, DLS & DoF). The Govt. Line Departments help the project by monitoring visit in each IFM-FFS every month. Union Parishad (UP) and Upazila Parishad also monitor the project activities. 
The project mainly emphasis on improving knowledge & skill on Agriculture, Agroforestry, Livestock, & Aquaculture. 
After training BNF initiate their businesses as per their knowledge & skill received from training under SHARIP project. |
<p>| <strong>Project Duration</strong> | 4th August, 2021 to 3rd December, 2022. |
| <strong>Number of Beneficiaries and selection criteria</strong> | Total 13,230 beneficiaries. Community and Beneficiaries were selected under close concern of Govt. line departments and Local representative maintaining some inclusion and exclusion criteria provided by UNDP. (e.g., local community, marginal farmer, excluding members of similar project, small farm land less than 200 decimal, ultra-poor). |
| <strong>Farmer Facilitator</strong> | Farmer Facilitator are responsible to conduct IFM-FFS. They receive 30 days training from Expert splitting 3 spell on IFM-FFS. They are also an ideal farmer and were selected from community. |
| <strong>Produced items</strong> | Cattle, Goat, Poultry, Pigeon, Pig, Vermi-compost, FYM and Green Fodder for large animal |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>- Village markets including union and upazila markets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Good practices | - Entrepreneurial knowledge & skill development.  
- IGA skills development trainings (technical).  
- 441 FFS in total, 147 in each upazila established.  
- 49FF (Farmer Facilitator) in each upazila conducted 28-34 sessions depending on demand of beneficiaries. |
| Phase out | - Beneficiaries will receive BDT 2000 each to launch individual business.  
- Integration with govt. line departments allows empowered target beneficiaries for more sustainable livelihoods. |
| Recommendation | - More engagement between Community & Govt. Line Departments will be fruitful for community in sustainable way.  
- They need more technical support from Expert.  
- Collaboration among different actors in FSS. |
| FSS focal for Livestock | Dr. Mohammad Habibur Rahman, DVM  
Contact: 01722453188  
Email: habibvet.sau@gmail.com |
| Focal Person of The Project | Nirmal Chandra Bepary  
01741-170407  
Nirmal.chandra@practicalaction.org.bd |
Session 1: Good practices and lessons learned
Methodology during workshop – group work

- **Small Group Rounds (3 topics)**
  
  2 rounds of group discussions: the first round is 20 minutes; the second round is 15 minutes;  
  Max. number of members at one table: 8 + 1 table facilitator  
  Table facilitator gathers idea on the flipchart paper.  
  At the end of each round, members of the group move to a new table. Next, the table facilitator welcomes the new guests and *briefly* shares the main ideas, themes and questions of the initial conversation. Table facilitator encourages new group members to pose questions, add new ideas and link them together.

- **Presentation**
  
  Table Facilitator presents the result of work of groups.  
  Presentation time: 5 minutes + Q&A round (if more clarification is needed).
Methodology during workshop – group work

Recommended to:

- Contribute your thinking;
- Be precise and concrete. Include practical examples;
- Listen carefully to various opinions (even if you disagree or find other solutions more suitable);
- Connect different perspectives of livestock interventions.
Methodology during workshop – group work

- Small Group Rounds (3 topics)
  - Farmers’ interest/needs/demand, linkage with DLS and other line departments
  - Availability of additional services (e.g. trainings, improved variety, transportation, inputs)
  - Sustainability of livestock interventions and exit strategies
Partners are selecting beneficiaries for livestock activity based on specific selection criteria, interests, skills and experiences. Department of Livestock Services (DLS) engagement is essential to provide technical assistance, market specialization and establishing linkages with other line departments.

To ensure basic and advance trainings materials, partners with DLS and FSS can work together. Some of new livestock variety may introduced based on market demand to diversify it.

Minimum duration of the project activity may ensure the sustainability of livestock interventions. It allows partners to coach the beneficiaries to introduce new ways and technologies to rare livestock. Exit strategies may differ by partners. The continuation of livestock rearing and economic empowerment of the HHs is the key indicator for exit strategy.
Session 2 Livestock selection and distribution process
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Concern Worldwide will share the livestock selection and procurement process they followed before distribution of livestock among farmers.

Group work topics after presentation:

• How to proceed for livestock variety selection and source identification?
• Purchasing/distribution process including quarantine and medication following minimum standards (LEGS) [Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards | LEGS | Humanitarian Relief | Livestock Welfare (livestock-emergency.net)]
• Farm management and disease prevention measures.
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Objectives:

• Inclusion/empowerment of stakeholders
• Market accessibility & identification
• Source identification
• Tool to improve the procurement and distribution of livestock
• Encouragement/learning/sharing
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 1

Livestock variety selection and source identification

What are production capacities of the variety?
What and where are available sources/markets?
What are the benefits?
Govt. Approval required or not?
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 1

Livestock variety selection

1. Poultry:
   - Native Chicken
   - Sonali (for meat)
   - Faomi (for egg)
   - Pigion
   - Duck
   - Quail (suggested)

2. Goat:
   - Black Bengal
   - Sheep rearing

3. Cattle:
   - Cross variety (Meat & Milk purpose)
   - Red Chittagong (Fattening)

4. Pig:
   - Local
   - Improved.
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 1

Livestock source identification

Poultry:
Native: Local market/community
Sonali: Govt. And Private sector
Faomi: BAU, Govt.
Duck: Govt., Local, private sector.
Pigion: Private sector, local.
Goat: Local market/community, Govt.
Cattle: Govt., private sectors, local, local market/farm. RC. (local)
Pig: Local, Govt (Rangamati)
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 1

Production Capacity:

- Native chicken: 50-60 eggs/year
- Sonali: 180-220 eggs/year. BWG for meat 500-600 gm within 2 month
- Faomi: 180-250 eggs/year
- Duck: 180-200 eggs/year
- Pigion: 6-12 times hatch/year.
- Goat: Black Bengal: Average 4 kids/year
- Cattle:
  - Cross Breed: 5-10 ltr./day
  - Local breed: 1-2 litre/day
- Pig: L.V: 3 times piglet/year (22 piglet on an avg.)
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 1

Benefits:

- Protein source
- Economic solvency
- Empowerment
- Contribution in GDP
- Environment friendly business
- Easily available, affordable and accessible women friendly business
- Hit on SDG 1 and 2

Required Govt. Approval:

- Only for Pig
- In case of large-scale distribution, approval required for other business.
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Group 2
Livestock purchase/distribution process including quarantine and medication following minimum standards (LEGS)

What standards do you recommend for livestock procurement?
What quality confirmation steps do you follow?
What are the benefits?
DLS engagement is confirmed or not?
# Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

## Group 2

**Purchasing:**
- Procurement Policy (organizational)
- Market Mapping (searching available local market)

**Vendors/suppliers selection**

**DLS involvement:**
- Beneficiary procurement committee
- Quality control by technical expert
- Direct purchase by beneficiaries/vendors.
- Distribution

## Group 2

**Quarantine:**
- Average two weeks

**Medication:** After quarantine
- De-worming (7-15 days)
- Schedule vaccination (7-15 days)
Group 3
Farm management and disease prevention measures
What standards do you recommend for farm management?
What disease control prevention measures will you recommend?
What are the benefits?
How DLS engagement is confirmed the quality of disease prevention measures?
Group 3: Farm Management:

**Input:**
- Isolation/Quarantine
- Feeding and Nutrition
- Housing
- Space
- Source
- Environmental

**Hygiene/Biosecurity**
- Daily cleaning/waste disposal
- Breeding
- Vaccination
- Deworming
- Treatment
- Animal welfare

Farm routine for deworming, vaccination and milking time.

**Benefits:**
- Risk reduction
- Low input cost
- Increased production
- Empowerment generation

**Role of DLS:**
- Extension services
- Effective engagement with livestock activity implementing partners

**Limitations:**
- Holistic vaccination support
- Deworming
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Components

- Local sources
- Livestock suppliers
- Service provider (stakeholders)
- Department of Livestock Services (DLS)
- National and International standards on livestock

Capacity

- Procurement committee (levy)
- Availability of quantity
- Demand
- DLS's interest and supply

Coordination

- FSS or similar entity can do the coordination
- Common operational guidelines
Livestock selection and distribution process – group work

Presentation from Concern Worldwide regarding quarantine process they followed: please find on FSC site

Zillur Rahman from CWW during his presentation on quarantine process.
Photo: FSS.
Session 3
Market Opportunities
Market Opportunities – group work

1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting
2. Challenges/Threats
3. Fodder availability
4. Diversification of livestock
Market Opportunities – group work

Price setting depends on:

• product quality
• location/ distance
• volume of livestock
• variety (local, hybrid)
• seasonality
• demand vs supply.
1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting

2 groups will develop cost benefit analysis and price setting based on 2 common livestock species (Goat/Chicken) considering 100 units of each:

(20 mins for discussion, 10 mins for presentation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sale of Products</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(COX'S BAZAR FOOD SECURITY SECTOR)
1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting: Poultry: Group-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sale of Products</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shed &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>3,24,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pullet</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Rejected Poultry</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>395,670</td>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vaccine &amp; Medicine</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,41,670</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,70,000</td>
<td>Loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: In this Cost benefit analysis, the participants considered 100 pcs Sonali Poultry for one cycle. As per the analysis, they found the poultry rearing isn't profitable.
**1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting: Poultry: Group-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sale of Products</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Housing cost</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>1,05,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hen purchase</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>1,02,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Feed for 6 months</td>
<td>1,02,960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vaccination/Medicine</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,48,460</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,07,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Profit:** 59,440

Remarks: In this Cost benefit analysis, the participants considered 100 pcs Poultry for 6 months cycle. As per the analysis, they found it profitable which is BDT 594.4 per poultry.
### 1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting: Goat: Group-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sale of Products</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Purchase Cost</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Goat Sales</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Deworming + App.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Manure</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Milk (60days)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vit + Minerals</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sales for 1 She Goat</td>
<td>16,600.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Price for 80 She Goats</td>
<td>13,28,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fodder Cultivation</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>+ Price for 20 He Goats</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Housing Cost</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Total Sales for 100 Goats</td>
<td>15,28,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for 1 Goat</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,310</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Cost for 100 Goats</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,31,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net Profit:</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,97,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Profit</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** In this Cost benefit analysis, the participants considered 80 pcs She Goats and 20 pcs He Goats for 6 months period. As per the analysis, they found the Goat rearing is much profitable.
## 1. Cost benefit analysis and price setting: Goat: Group-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sale of Products</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Training Cost for BnF</td>
<td>1,29,000</td>
<td>Sale of asset (Goat)</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Housing Cost per BnF</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Primary asset increase by BnF</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Goat Purchase</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Feed Cost</td>
<td>2,92,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Deworming/Vaccination cost</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Transportation cost</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Resource Person</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Cost for 100 Goats</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,53,00.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Assets:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,6,00,000.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: In this Cost benefit analysis, the participants considered 100 pcs of Goats for 12 months period. As per the analysis, they recommended Goat purchase cost for the analysis and the other costs is from project contribution for the beneficiary's end. In this regard they found net profit by selling goats is BDT 4 lac which is BDT 32,000 per beneficiary for a year.
In this session, participants will brainstorm challenges/threats for livestock activities using 1 paper card per table and posting on the board. (10 mins)
2. Challenges/Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perishable Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High toll charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural calamities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of appropriate market structure or market information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High pathogenicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of standard slaughterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of trained butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak monitoring system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased input cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reluctance towards using vaccines/medicines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability and Transparency lacking among beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fodder land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased salinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility of ultra-poor people esp. Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncontrol tax collection by leaseholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of gender friendly marketplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of negotiation skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of sheds (market shed) in market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency on middle men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstable price (season or otherwise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of technical knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less technical services (logistics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety/security of livestock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Fodder availability

In this session, participants will share experiences on livestock fodder scarcity and challenges faced. A short presentation will be conducted by ACDI/VOCA on different opportunity on fodder availability/production for livestock rearing.

(ACDI/VOCA's presentation – please find slides on FSC site)

Summary: Limitations of livestock fodder is one of the major concerns for sustainability. In this connection, ACDI/VOCA participant presents different ways of fodder cultivation considering livestock nutrition which is cost efficient. Partners can avail any of the ways to ensure fodder availability.
In this session, participants will write down challenges/threats for livestock species selection considering their experiences during livestock species/variety selection using paper cards and posted in the board.
4. Diversification of livestock

For the diversification of livestock, it is recommended to consider market survey and analysis reports to identify suitable livestock species. Most common are indigenous and farm poultry, black bangle goats. Adding to this, participants also recommend to choose Pigeon, Duck, Quail and Turkey. The key challenge for the diversification is unavailability of the species within project area and mortality causes brought from outside. Households are not familiar with rare and different livestock species even within the area. For the sourcing of the livestock, participants and District Livestock Officer (DLO) refers to local market, Government certified farms and private sectors.
Session 4
Cooperation Opportunities
Cooperation Opportunities

• Linkage with GoB, local service providers, local retailers, different agencies (workshop + meeting: BNF, GoB, Local retailers, )
• Promotional activity – meeting with local community
• Local market survey for livestock by-products

Future plans:
• Upazila level Coordination meeting
• Coordination among market actors (input + output actors)
• Preparation of operational guideline + SOPs
• List of service providers at upazila level
4. Multiple organizations in the same geographic area

- Identify all organization in the same geographic areas (UP/UPZ)
- Identification:
  - Profile
  - Area/ location/donors
  - # of Beneficiaries/age/sex
  - Population size
  - Area mapping
- Duplication/ overlapping (area, beneficiaries, theme)
- Sit with senior colleagues of livestock coordination
- Identify relevant stakeholders of the specific geographic area (public – civil society, private – others)
4. Multiple organizations in the same geographic area

- Identify project interventions of partners
- Identify programmatic synergies of each project
- Best practices of each partners
- Scope of learning/sharing
- Future collaboration for joint action plan
- Cross visit for farmers in different locations to inspire their development
- Monthly coordination meeting with FSS partners
- Strengthening the existing farmers with the support of other organizations
Way forward
## Way forward – open group discussion

Livestock Intervention: Sustainability/Quarantine

Opportunity to initiate quarantine procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability, especially once project is completed</td>
<td>Complicated and costly process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support from the government (e.g., receiving assistance, vet. services, food safety of livestock products, governmental monitoring)</td>
<td>Lack of partners/supplier's capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition</td>
<td>Required extra funds for establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More structured approach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Way forward

Recommendations from partners:

• Advocacy for cross bred goat rearing
• Local producer/distributor identification
• Market committee engagement for quality confirmation
• DLS engagement and commitment for the services.
• Vaccination at individual level/BnF
• Pictorial Model development for livestock
• Annual Vaccination campaign/calendar development with DLS
• Annual fodder calendar development for the partners
• Continuation of FSS engagement for the livestock partners coordination.

District Livestock Officer (DLO) during his speech and answering questions from participants on livestock. Photo: FSS.
Photo Gallery: Group Work

Group Work by the participants. Photo: FSS.
Group Work Presentation by three group focal. Photo: FSS.