

**Contingency Emergency Response Component
Emergency Action Plan
(CERC-EAP)**

Project Name: Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP)

Implementing Agency: Department of Livestock Services (DLS)
Administrative Ministry: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Project Code: P161246 (BANGLADESH)
Credit Number: 6330BD

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Project Amount GoB: 39463.41 Lac BDT
Project Amount PA: 388573.07 Lac BDT

Project Period: January 2019 to December 2023
Project Tenure: 5 Years

Proposed Amount under CERC-EAP: 96.20 million USD

May 19, 2020

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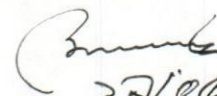

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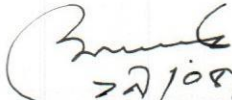
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Annex 1: Livestock holdings and production zones in Bangladesh

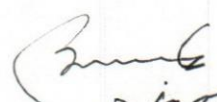
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AHCAB	Animal Health Companies Association of Bangladesh
BAB	Breeder Association of Bangladesh
BDFA	Bangladesh Dairy Farmers Association
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BPICC	Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council
CDCC	Central Distribution and Coordination Committee
CERC-EAP	Contingency Emergency Response Component – Emergency Action Plan
CONTASA	Convertible Taka Special Account
CTC	Chief Technical Coordinator
DG	Director General
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DPP	Development Project Proposal
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FIAB	Feed Industries Association of Bangladesh
HH	Household
IDRN	Integrated Dairy Research Network
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research
IHR	International Health Regulations
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
LEO	Livestock Extension Officer
LPH / lph	Litre per Hour
MCSM	Milk Cream Separator Machine
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MUSD	Million US Dollar
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PA	Project Aid
PHEIC	Public Health Emergency for International Concern
PMU	Project Management Unit
PD	Project Director
UN	United Nations
ULO	Upazila Livestock Officer
USD	US Dollar
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization of the United Nations


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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY

1.1 Context

On 31 December 2019, the WHO received a notification from China of a cluster of cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, China. On 7 January 2020, Chinese authorities confirmed that the identified virus and causative agent was a coronavirus. On 30 January 2020, the Director-General of WHO declared the viral outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005). On 11 February 2020, following WHO best practices for naming of new human infectious diseases, WHO has named the disease COVID-19, short for “coronavirus disease 2019.”

The COVID-19 continues to wreak havoc in many countries. It has become one of the biggest threats to the global economy and financial markets. The World Bank estimates the COVID-19 pandemic might take a heavy toll on Asia’s economy; in the worst-case scenario, the region could face the sharpest downturn since the 1997-1998 currency crisis. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its Interim Economic Outlook predicts the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on China and the rest of the world’s economy to be extremely severe. The UN warns that COVID-19 measures could cause a global food shortage.

1.2 COVID-19 in Bangladesh

On March 8, the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), reported the first COVID-19 case in the country. As on April 23, 2020, Bangladesh reported 3,772 confirmed cases of COVID-19. Among these, there have been 120 human deaths. In a bid to contain the spread of coronavirus, the government extended the ongoing shutdown until May 5, 2020. The government of Bangladesh has advised all citizens to stay home during this period. Agriculture products, fertilizer, insecticides, foods, goods, medical equipment, daily essentials, kitchen markets, restaurants, drug stores, and hospitals remain out of the purview of the shutdown. But practically everything else that could normalize livestock commodities marketing system became disrupted. The army has taken stern actions from April 2 against violations of the government’s directive on maintaining social distancing and home-quarantine. There is movement, mainly for securing livelihoods. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been directing authorities to provide food aid to daily wage earners. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief reports that food support is being provided to farm laborers and other beneficiaries. The government of Bangladesh announced in the first week of April a first BDT 72,750 crore stimulus package to help to counter the economic impact of COVID-19.

1.3 Impact of COVID-19 on the Livestock and Dairy Sector

The COVID-19 impact on agriculture is substantial, although it is still unfolding. Initially, the country’s dairy and poultry producers bore its brunt. For instance, farmers involved with milk, poultry meat and eggs production face significant economic loss because farm outputs (milk and eggs) have a limited shelf life and farmers require support in milk processing (extending the shelf life) and in marketing. Beef fattening farmers as well as sheep and goat meat producers have the option to delay the sales of animals by keeping them in stable for a few weeks (or even a few months) longer. Therefore, meat farmers are not a priority target for emergency support from LDDP’s CERC.

According to the Bangladesh Dairy Farmers Associations (BDFA), the current market price of milk is down substantially compared to January’s price, and part of the milk produced is thrown away. COVID-19 could have a catastrophic impact on the dairy sector in the country, according to a leading industry group. Similarly, the poultry industry and related businesses are facing substantial losses due to the coronavirus outbreak in the country. Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council (BPICC) estimated that the poultry and related industry (feeds, chicks etc.) losses to be 11.50 billion BDT as early as of April 04 (Financial Express, 2020). Farmgate prices for vegetables, paddy, cattle and other farm goods are also falling. Small-scale farmers are mostly vulnerable to the impacts of COVID-19 as they might be hindered from working on their land or accessing markets to sell their produce, buy feed and other inputs. A leading think tank mentions that the

pandemic is adversely impacting segments of agriculture as the demand for food has dramatically increased, while orders and events are getting cancelled.

As of now, food supply in Bangladesh has been adequate and markets have been rather stable. However, impact on animal-source food such as dairy and poultry products has already shown to be severe. Experts opine that closure of transport routes, restrictions and quarantine measures, shortage of labour and spikes in product prices are obstructive for fresh food supply chains and might also result in increased levels of food loss and waste. These obstructions are likely to impede farmers' access to markets, curbing their productive capacities and hindering them from selling their produce. Shortage of labour could disrupt the production and processing of food, notably for labour-intensive dairy and poultry sector.

Panic related to food and agriculture is an additional concern. Panic-buying disrupts food distribution. As COVID-19 spreads, staples are stockpiled, leaving markets empty. Evidence indicates that quarantines and panic-buying during the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in Sierra Leone (2014-2016), for example, led to a spike in hunger and malnutrition.

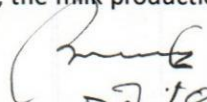
COVID-19 could affect food demand in various ways. Usually, sales decline when reduced income and uncertainty make people spend less and result in shrinking demand. In the period of lockdown, people visit food markets less often, affecting their food choices (buying more cereal crops) and consumption, i.e. a rise in eating at home. Food demand is linked to income. Hence, poor people's loss of earnings could impact consumption. Agricultural production and trade are likely affected by many policy measures (e.g. implementing higher controls on cargo vessels) aimed at avoiding further spread of COVID-19. Production could be hampered due to restrictions of free movement of people as well as a shortage of seasonal workers. These barriers ultimately affect market prices.

Agricultural marketing restrictions hinder trade and mobility of commodities, including food, feed, and input supplies. Suspending nation-wide transportation might affect agricultural and food trade. The slowdown in fertilizer, fuel and other input movement, and their reduced availability, is already a growing concern for the upcoming season. Studies show that trade barriers will create extreme volatility. FAO warns that "Protectionist measures by national governments during the coronavirus crisis could provoke food shortages around the world."

1.4 Immediate response needed

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing significant economic slowdowns (when economic activity is growing at a slower pace) and downturns (when there is no growth, but a decline in economic activity), which are associated with rising hunger levels as FAO reports. Bangladesh government must adopt measures to mitigate the food and agriculture crisis. First, meeting the immediate demand (e.g., food needs) of profoundly affected people; second, boosting social protection programs to protect incomes and purchasing power; third, relief from trade restrictions to keep food, feed and input supplies; and fourth, resolving logistics bottlenecks and efforts to slow the spread of the virus.

With total milk production of 9.92 million tons in 2018, Bangladesh dairy has been focusing on ways to increase production and become self-sufficient. Bangladesh dairy has been facing challenges, including a milk quality scandal during the second half of the year 2019. The milk quality crisis effect has now been combined with recent coronavirus milk crisis, which leads to a double depressing effect. The Integrated Dairy Research Network (IDRN - Bangladesh Agricultural University research wing) has made in-depth analysis on the possible economic loss for the dairy sector and at farm level. The analysis includes the year 2018 as the base year (normal year), whereas the year 2019 displays a milk quality shock and 2020 (first three months) shows a coronavirus crisis shock. A trend back and forecasting analysis on milk production shows that milk production already slowed down in 2019 as the expected milk production in 2019 would have been 10.47 million tons, while analysis showed only 10.22 million tons (a decrease of 0.25 million ton). The same is expected to happen in 2020: for the first quarter (January to March) of the year (especially during the month of March, after the coronavirus infection was detected in the Country), the predicted growth is expected to decline from 5.5% to 2.1%, which is equal to 0.76 million tons of milk. In 2020, the milk production growth


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rate in Bangladesh is expected to be much lower than in 2018 due to the existing impact of milk quality issues as well as COVID-19.

Dairy market updates conducted by IDRN (BAU) in February 2020 shows Bangladesh milk price of 43.5 BDT/litre and concentrate feed price of 29.44 BDT/kg, i.e. milk price is 4.4% lower and concentrate feed price is 7.2% higher than January 2020. Bangladesh feed price is 65% higher than the global feed price. Therefore, it is of urgency to prevent smallholder farmers from selling or culling their milking cows by granting them limited cash funds as a compensation for increased feed cost and, as such, keeping small dairy farms in business. Similarly, to maintain the supply chain, dairy farmers may have to acquire equipment and machinery in order to process their raw milk into milk by-products (such as cream separator, etc.). A similar pattern applies to the poultry sector where the supply chain is also disrupted, and poultry farmers are facing high input prices and low output prices for which these farmers will be compensated.

In order to support the livestock sector, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), through LDDP's Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC), has developed a set of emergency measures to support the livestock farmers during the COVID-19 crisis, which is summarized below and detailed in the next chapter:

- ✓ Through a mass media campaign create awareness amongst consumers, livestock farmers, processors and the retail trade, that the risk of the COVID-19 virus transferring from livestock to humans is non-existent, and that the consumption of meat and dairy products increases immunity;
- ✓ The provision of protective health and safety packages will protect DLS staff (Department of Livestock Services) as well as labour involved in handling and distribution of livestock and food products;
- ✓ The supply of Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs) will facilitate providing professional veterinary services throughout this crisis and beyond;
- ✓ Financial packages for vulnerable dairy and poultry farmers will ensure continuation of the business during the crisis and will allow quick(er) recovery once the COVID-19 crisis has passed;
- ✓ Through the fast delivery and installation of milk cream separators, milk producers will be able to process milk into products with a longer shelf life such as ghee and butter. When farmers store these dairy products in refrigerators and freezers, it will further extend the shelf life of milk cream, butter and ghee as these products can be stored up to 4 months under temperature-controlled conditions.
- ✓ To arrange rental mobile milk and egg selling vehicles so that these vehicles are used to promote community milk and egg sales chain in towns and cities for home locked consumers.

1.5 Geographic data and affected areas

Bangladesh imposed a nationwide lockdown (64 districts and 492 Upazilas) to curb the spread of the novel coronavirus. Authorities declared a ban on passenger travel via water, rail and on domestic air routes from March 24 (2020) while all public transport on roads were suspended from March 26 until May 5 (this date might be extended). Trucks, covered vans and vehicles carrying medicine, fuel and perishable items remain out of the purview of the lockdown. The government also decided to suspend all domestic commercial flights until further notice as part of efforts to encourage people to stay home and contain the outbreak. In order to ensure the supply chain and sustainable market prices, the government also cancelled all vacation for government officials under the Ministry of Commerce who are responsible for monitoring local markets. Meanwhile, China has decided to help Bangladesh by sending Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and test kits amid a shortage in the country.

Till to date, a total of 57 districts are under complete lockdown. As a result, a large number of smallholder dairy farm households (HH) and of poultry (broiler/layer/Sonali keeper) farm HH are becoming direct sufferers of the COVID-19 situation. The MoFL is working along with all private sector associations (like BDFA, BPICC, AHCAB, FIAB, BAB, and similar others) to evaluate the extent of the crisis and design possible mitigation measures. As per their demands and recommendation, under LDDP support, the government already started Television Scrolling, Television Commercial broadcasting, news and social media campaigning to outline the importance of milk, meat and eggs consumption for immunity development. The objective is that consumers do not refrain from taking animal protein; in turn, this will help keep supply chains active.

However, it is also essential to sustain the farm production activity through financial compensation packages for increased feeding cost during the emergency period, particularly for vulnerable HHs in the most affected areas. Except for 3 hilly districts, where there is little livestock activity and a different administrative regime, all other LDDP districts (61) of Bangladesh will be targeted.

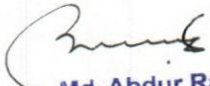
2. CERC-EAP PRIORITY ACTIVITIES, BUDGET AND BENEFICIARIES

2.1 Activities and budget

The COVID-19 challenge seems unprecedented, but the government (MoFL) and its agencies (Department of Livestock Services / DLS), in particular the Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP) under DLS, can and should adopt proactive measures both during and after the COVID-19 containment period, to safeguard the economy by keeping the production cycle active. In the short term, the DLS (LDDP) must strive to help meet the farming community's demands, support them in safeguarding farming activity, ease food supply conditions and take other measures to counteract economic adversity. In the longer term, the MoFL and the DLS should invest wisely to diversify the agrarian economy from commodity dependence, which reduces financial vulnerability and builds capacity to withstand and recover following economic turmoil.

Due to the COVID-19 induced lockdown situation, the milk and poultry (broilers, eggs) marketing systems have been facing particularly severe challenges. Interrupted transportation systems restrict input supply chains and final product markets. As a result, producers are not getting the right access to markets when major buyers of milk, primarily the sweet-meat shops, are closed and not procuring liquid milk anymore. On the other side, consumers also have limited access to buy fresh milk, poultry meat and eggs because of restricted access to wet markets and they have been imposed to stay at home. Considering these circumstances, livestock sector professionals groups lobbied several proposals to the government to support the milk and poultry subsectors. These proposals have resulted in an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), jointly developed by LDDP technical experts in close cooperation with FAO and WB experts, to be financed from the LDDP Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). Table 1 indicates the Emergency Actions to be undertaken, which focus on (i) Ease of marketing and absorb un-marketed products (e.g. ghee production), (ii) Ensure minimum access to (veterinary) services during the crisis, and (iii) Direct cash support to keep producers in business. The details are presented below:

- **Mass media communication:** The following media campaigns are to be initiated and/or continued over the next 2 months: (i) Mass awareness that domestic animals and birds do not transmit COVID-19 (in both print and electronic) and informing consumers that livestock product (meat, egg, milk) and animal-source food in general are not a vehicle for COVID-19. Also convey the message that after the COVID-19 virus emerged, stemming from bats, the virus has transmitted directly from humans to humans only; there has not been any report on the virus to have gone through animals or birds and infected humans, and other messages deemed appropriate as the knowledge about the pandemic evolves; and (ii) Mass awareness (in both print and electronic) that protein intake from animal-source food (meat, milk and eggs) increases resilience in humans against any infectious disease, and COVID-19 is not an exception. ATN News, Jamuna TV, Somoy TV, 71 TV, NEWS24, Channel 24, other satellite Channels will be approached. PMU will also try to cover Bangladesh Betar (Radio Channels) A budget line of US\$80,000 for both media campaigns is included in the EAP.
- **Health safety Items:** Sanitation packages will be provided for DLS officers, Livestock Services Providers (LSPs), Government technicians and all workers involved in the handling and distribution of livestock products under the Plan such as collectors, van drivers, and sales staff. Reducing the risk of COVID-19 in the livestock chain and associated workers would be a foremost priority. A package comprising masks, gloves, apron, disinfectants, hand sanitizer, soap and detergent can be distributed as a protective health package to ensure on-farm biosafety and biosecurity during distribution and marketing, and thus to combat COVID-19. A budget line of US\$34,000 is included.


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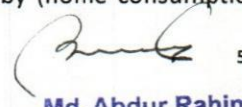
- **Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs):** Public veterinary and key animal production services should remain available in the wake of total or partial lockdowns and should be reinforced in the aftermath of the current crisis with the procurement of Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs) to ensure animal health proximity service capacity from DLS. The procurement of 1 MVC for each District is a minimum figure, i.e. 61 MVCs in total. Such customized special vehicles are part of the positive list of items specified in the CERC Operations Manual and constitute a critical investment part of the Emergency Action Plan. From own resources DLS will make budget available to cover operating cost for these vehicles including fuel and maintenance, insurance, drivers and secured parking places. Budget available is approx. US\$4 mln.
- **Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable poultry producers:** Three main poultry systems are used in the subsector:
 - **Backyard scavenging/ semi-scavenging model:** 70-80% of rural households have some poultry, owning an estimated 185m birds, mostly <5 birds with up to around 50 birds (predominately local variety, but some crossbred birds are kept);
 - **Small scale commercial poultry producers** are household enterprises with 50 -1,000 broilers per batch, and in some cases, keep layers as well, who may or may not produce on contract. The farmers keep a combination of local (increasingly Sonali) and commercial breeds, and
 - **Large commercial and vertically integrated operations** have been rapidly growing and reportedly squeezing out small-scale producers from the commercial market: there is no actual data on these farms.

Smallholders rely entirely on the informal local markets, with their products rarely reaching markets of the capital city as compared to commercial poultry enterprises (see Annex 1 for production areas).

With the COVID-19 crisis, the supply chain is severely disrupted due to reduced market demand and increased input cost. In order to support farmers maintaining business operations in broiler rearing and egg production, 4 different support packages have been developed to support (i) layers, (ii) broilers, (iii) Sonali and (iv) duck subsectors. In total 200,000 Farm HH (approx. 96% of total poultry farm HH) will receive a financial contribution of US\$30.14 million. Female beneficiaries will be targeted as women mostly are involved in broiler rearing and egg production, and as a minimum 25% of the support funds will have to be disbursed to female registered farmers. On average, each HH receives a financial support of US\$150; details on the number of HH, and details on the feed cost as proxy to calculate the size of cash transfers are given in Annex 3. Target areas should be carefully selected and will depend on major broiler and layer production regions, but which are rather evenly distributed over the country (ref. Annex 1 for production zones).

- **Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable dairy farmers:** Bangladesh has a total cattle and buffalo population of 25 million of which 95% is dairy and beef cattle and 5% is buffalo. Total milk production is approximately 9.9 million MT, of which 15% is for home consumption, 80% informally traded on local markets and to sweet meat producers, and 5% is collected and processed by dairy companies. The formal dairy market is estimated to be US\$ 600 to US\$ 650 million annually, of which UHT milk and pasteurized milk is over 95%. Dairy production comes from over 3.6 million smallholders characterized by 1-3 milking local/nondescript cows with low production of about 1-2 liters per day and less than 480 liters annually; it is estimated that over 75% of the cows are on less than 1 ha of land. This is the lowest production in the South Asia region and is attributed to poor breeding, feed constraints, animal diseases, poor management, lack of skills awareness, lack of knowledge, advisory and services, and poor market access. As indicated in Annex 1, milk production is concentrated in the northwest and southern parts of the country.

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic the milk value chain is disrupted. The smallholders have difficulty in selling fresh milk as their largest buyer, the sweet-meat shops, have ceased operations and the large industrial buyers have reduced their intake substantially due to reduced urban consumer demand. For the smallholder producers this leaves only the informal markets nearby (home consumption,

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sales within their village and through the wet markets), resulting in reduced milk prices. In addition, feed prices are increasing as transport routes are closed or transport is restricted.

Therefore, the CERC-EAP is proposing to compensate dairy farmers for business continuation. This would result in cash transfer for reduced revenues and increased operating cost in order to maintain a basic level of milk production and to maintain the productive cattle base for the recovery period. In total, for 420,000 (approx. 24% of total dairy farm HH) Farm HH an amount of BDT 5,000 will be paid for each lactating cow up to a maximum of 980,000 dairy cows. This result in average in a compensation for 3 dairy cattle per Farm HH (ranging from 2 to 4). In particular, female farmers will be targeted as women carry out the bulk of the work at the smallholder dairy farms. A minimum of 25% of the support will be disbursed to female registered farmers (equal to 105,000 Farm HH). The total compensation package to milk producers amounts to US\$57 million, equal to US\$135 per HH, on average. This amount is to foster business continuation; it is meant to help compensate higher feed costs or lower sales price encountered by milk producers, and feed costs were used as a proxy to calculate the amount per milking cow (cf. Annex 3). As the number of dairy cattle in Bangladesh is high (somewhere between 5 to 10 million lactating dairy cattle head), the dairy farmers which will receive support have to be carefully selected. All dairy farmers cannot be subject to financial support: it is proposed to support only the best dairy farmers milking high(er) productive cattle (ref. also annex 2 for eligibility and selection criteria), who have actually suffered from milk marketing difficulties (i.e. not marginal producers who produce milk for self-consumption, for example). This will allow a quick recovery of milk production once the crisis has passed. Also, the financial support should be directed to a selected number of districts being main milk producing zones (see Annex 1 for primary and secondary milk production zones).

- **Cream separators:** The plan proposes to support dairy farmers with different capacities of cream separators (ranging from 50 to 500 litres per hour - lph) in order to separate the cream from the fresh milk, and to facilitate processing the milk cream (30% fat) into ghee (99.9% fat) or butter (85% fat). Milk cream can only be stored at minus 15°C and therefore freezer capacity will be needed (which is not readily available).

Ghee and butter can be stored for a period of 4 months at 10°C and therefore refrigerators will be needed, which farmers have at home. When stored at room temperature ghee and butter gets rancid after a few weeks¹. The cream separators are to be distributed to the selected dairy farmers (who didn't receive business continuation support) in major milk producing areas (milk pockets: ref. annex 2) as follows:

- ✓ Capacity of 350-500 lph (400 machines: electrical) could be installed at the Milk Collection Centres or in a big farm premises in the primary and secondary milk pocket areas.
- ✓ Capacity 150-200 lph (500 machines: electrical) could be installed at the dairy farms (minimum 20 lactating cows and with a daily production over 300 ltr) in the major milk producing areas.
- ✓ Capacity of 50-100 lph (600 machines: manual) to be installed at medium size farms (up to 19 cows) in the primary and secondary milk producing areas

For cream separators, a budget of US\$2 million is included.

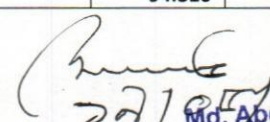
- **Freezers for medicines and vaccines:** To ensure animal health services also during the COVID-19 crisis, sufficient doses of medicines and vaccines will be available and as such maintain animals in a healthy and productive state, 530 freezers (466 Upazila, 61 districts, 3 metro office) with a capacity of 300-400 ltr will be distributed, 1 for each office. For the procurement of freezers, a budget of US\$265,000 is available.

¹ When producing ghee the proteins are also to be taken out. The proposed process is simply to evaporate all the water from the milk without taking out the proteins (hence it will not be real ghee as the proteins remain in the final product)

- **Vehicle rental to increase milk and egg sales:** To arrange rental mobile milk and egg selling vehicles so that farmers can use these vehicles to promote community milk and egg sales chain in the towns and cities for home locked consumers. The workers who will be engaged in collecting and selling products will be supplied with personal health safety facilities. If and where possible, this activity could link with the Virtual Call Centre (VCCs) and Virtual Farm Shops (VFSs) which have been developed (drawing from a successful pilot implemented through FAO from the MMI – Missing Middle Initiative) based on mobile connections and social media networking. CERC-EAP proposes to rent 10 vehicles in each of the 61 districts for a period of 45 days in order to continue sales of milk and poultry products. Payment as rent will be based on worked charge and day to day basis from district cost centre of LDDP. A total budget of US\$ 1.6 million should be enough to finance the vehicle rent.
- **Preparation of EAP Implementation Field Manual:** Short-term international consultants for 2-4 weeks will be recruited through single source to prepare EAP implementation field manual, designing the EAP monitoring and evaluation framework and drafting the M&E field manual, etc. A limited amount of US\$ 15,000 will be used for this purpose.
- **PMU emergency operational costs:** A limited budget of US\$275,000 is included to support PMU additional expenses not being covered from LDDP budget. Only operational cost for PMU and local livestock offices directly linked to EAP implementation will be covered under this budget line.

Table 1: Planned Emergency Activities

Nr	Activity	Description	Responsible	Support Institution	Total Cost MUS\$	World Bank Funding
A. Procurement of Goods						
1	Mass Media Communication	Awareness programs through printed media	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.035	100%
		Awareness programs through electronic media (develop & air)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.235	100%
2	Health Safety Items	Surgical masks (50 pcs/box)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.012	100%
		Surgical hand gloves (100 pcs/box)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.009	100%
		Antiseptic disinfectant (1 ltr plastic bottle)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.008	100%
		Bleaching powder	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.004	100%
3	Mobile Veterinary Clinics	Double cabin pick-up with canopy & customization	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	3.965	100%
4	Subsistence Feed Cost for Poultry	Feed ingredients for layer/broiler/sonali/duck (200,000 HH)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	30.144	100%
5	Compensation Package Dairy Farmers	For lactating dairy cows only	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	57.647	100%
6	Cream Separator Machines	Stainless Steel 350-500 lph. Electric	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.920	100%
		Stainless Steel 150-200 lph. Electric	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.750	100%
		Stainless Steel 50-100 lph. Electric/Manual	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.300	100%
7	Freezers for Medicines and Vaccines	300-400 ltr freezers	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.265	100%
8	Preparation of EAP Implementation Field Manual	Through hiring international individual consultants (max 4 wks)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.015	100%
Sub-total					94.310	


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B. Emergency Operating Expenses						
9	Rental cost for Milk Van to manage supply chain	Daily rental cost for milk van for 45 days in 61 districts (10 vans/district)	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	1.615	100%
10	PMU Expenses for EAP Implementation	Operating cost	PMU	DLS & Local Administration	0.275	100%
Sub-total					1.890	
Grand total					96.200	

Note: Mobile Veterinary Clinic: Ambulatory (or mobile) Veterinary Clinics are specifically mentioned as eligible in LDDP's Financing Agreement

2.2 Beneficiary (direct) selection and impact

The estimated number of direct beneficiaries is presented in table 2 and include (for details it is referred to Annex 2):


- Sonali farmers having 100 to 500 Sonali birds and which are operating for at least 24 months, may receive cash support for business continuation
- Broiler farmers rearing flocks ranging from 500 to 2,000 birds and in operation minimally 24 months, may receive cash support for business continuation
- Layer farmers having 200 to 1,000 layers and in operation minimally 24 months, may receive cash support for business continuation
- Dairy farmers milking from 2 to 20 cows and in operation minimally 24 months, may receive cash support for business continuation
- Farms and Village Milk Collection Centres producing/collecting a minimum of 100 litres milk per day and in operation minimally 24 months, may be equipped with a cream separator with a capacity ranging from 50 to 500 litres per hour (pending milk production and collecting capacity)

From the overall beneficiary coverage, it could be concluded that approximately 24% of the dairy farmers will be reached by CERC and for poultry it would be approximately 96%. As the percentage of HH reached is low, livestock farmers' selection will be of critical importance. UBSIC at Upazila level will be selecting beneficiaries (from DLS data) based on the selection criteria and the selected beneficiary will be given a form to be filled by them for documentation. The prescribed form can be found on the last page of this document.

Table 2: Direct beneficiaries

	EAP Action	Beneficiaries	Unit	nr . beneficiaries	% covered of country by CERC
1	Mass Media	Nationwide		n.a.	61 Districts, 465 Upazilas
2	Health Safety Items	DLS	Staff	n.a.	All DLS staff involved in CERC EAP
3	Mobile Veterinary Clinics	DLS / Upazila	nr. districts	61	Sadar/prominent Upazila of each of 61 Districts
4	Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable poultry producers	Poultry Farmers	HH	200.000	Approx. 92% of total nr. of poultry farmers
5	Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable dairy producers	Dairy Farmers	HH	420.000	Approx. 24% of total nr. of dairy farmers
6	Cream Separators	Dairy Farmers/VMCCs	Nr	1.500	On average 3 in each Upazila
7	Freezers	DLS / Upazila	nr office	530	1 in each Dist/Upazila Field Office
8	Preparation of EAP Implementation Field Manual	PMU/DLS			

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9	Rental Vehicle Cost	DLS / district	nr office	61	10 vans in each district
10	PMU Expenses	DLS/PMU			

The main impact expected from the overall EAP is that dairy and poultry farmers will be able to maintain and operate their farms during this crisis and will be able to quickly reach pre-crisis production levels once COVID-19 is over.

3. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES FOR THE EAP

3.1 Implementing Body

The PMU (Project Management Unit) of the Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP) is continuing implementation of planned LDDP activities and will be in charge of EAP implementation, under the overall authority of the Project Director (PD), supplemented by the Chief Technical Coordinator (CTC); they will be assisted by a Deputy Project Director (DPD) who will be specifically in charge of EAP implementation and activity coordination within LDDP.

Quick implementation of all actions indicated in this Emergency Action Plan is critical. A limited number of committees will be formed to implement the CERC with the proposed COVID-19 emergency relief activities:

The **Upazila Beneficiary Selection and Implementation Committee (UBSIC)** will be responsible for transparent implementation at field level and will comprise the following members:

- ✓ Upazila Nirbahi Officer (Chair)
- ✓ Veterinary Surgeon/Livestock Extension Officer
- ✓ Upazila Fisheries Officer
- ✓ Upazila Youth Development Officer
- ✓ Upazila Livestock Officer (Member-Secretary)

The UBSIC will be selecting beneficiaries from the dairy and poultry sectors (Annex 3) and will finalize the list and recommendations to the Central Distribution and Coordination Committee (CDCC). In necessary cases, The UBSIC can co-opt Upazila Dairy or Poultry Farmers Associations (if any). Local Upazila Livestock Office will send the list to the DG, DLS (notably CDCC) through proper channel.


Central Distribution and Coordination Committee (CDCC): The DG, DLS will appoint a Central Distribution and Coordination Committee. It will be formed at the DLS and will be headed by the Director Administration, where Director Extension, Assistant Director (Farm) and one DPD of LDDP will be members. The Chief Technical Coordinator of LDDP will be member-secretary. The CDCC will check and verify the lists of beneficiaries and recommend these lists to the PD/DG for approval. The CDCC will also coordinate the distribution of inputs through UBSIC or local livestock offices. In order to increase transparency, the beneficiary selection and distribution lists will be made public through LDDP's or DLS websites.

3.2 Procurement and payment

Cash transfer payment

The transfer of the cash payments for the 2 business continuation support packages (dairy cattle and poultry) will amount to US\$87.8 million and will be done mainly through bank transfer, e-mobile transfer, or B-cash, to be coordinated at central PMU level, in coordination with local livestock offices. In addition, for operational expenses which are not procurement (such as reimbursement of travel expenses for people participating in selection committees, and the payments for the vehicle rent for the milk and egg sales) cash transfer payments will have to be done. The PMU will develop the appropriate cash transfer procedures, including its safeguard systems for all amounts which will be transferred:

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- ✓ **Business continuation cash transfer to selected poultry farmers:** Every selected beneficiary will be given a form to fill in where they will provide their account information. PMU will transfer decided amount through banking system. A total of US\$30.1 million (the equivalent of 56,875 MT feed ingredients and/or protein concentrates) will be directly transferred by PMU to selected poultry farmers (Sonali, layers, broiler and duck farmers) bank accounts, e-mobile transfer or B-cash. The eligibility and selection criteria for the poultry farmers are presented in Annex 2.
- ✓ **Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable dairy farmers:** Similarly, every selected beneficiary will be given a form to fill in where they will provide their account information. PMU will transfer decided amount through banking system. It is planned to distribute cash to dairy farmers for business continuation against a maximum of 980,000 milking cows. Considering the size of dairy farms (as mentioned in Annex 3), a minimum of 2 and maximum of 4 cows under milking status will be supported per farm. The PMU will transfer the cash directly to farmers' bank accounts, e-mobile transfer or B-cash either from special account or through Upazila's cost centres. Dairy farmer eligibility and selection criteria are shown in Annex 2.

Procurement

For the implementation of the activities indicated in the Emergency Action Plan a large number of items (Table 3) will have to be procured quickly for a total amount of US\$6.5 mln. Procurement methods will be left to the PMU in consultation with the Bank and should be flexible and fast.

The procurement methods are summarized below for selected items:

- ✓ **Mass media communication:** the PMU will be communicating important nutrition, public health or other relevant important messages through popular print and electronic media. For electronic media, the PMU will directly contact one or more advertisement agencies (Quotation method) to prepare broadcast or advertisement of any kind and prepare documentaries to convey livestock COVID-19 related messages to the stakeholders being farmers, processors and consumers. The PMU will also contact news channels such as to organize TV dialogues on ATN News, Jamuna TV, Somoy TV, 71 TV, NEWS24, Channel 24, Channel I, all other satellite TV channels. Cost of airing the advertisement or documentaries will be paid directly to agencies of TV channels.
- ✓ **Health Safety Items:** the PMU will be procuring surgical masks, surgical hand gloves, antiseptic disinfectants and bleaching powder following Request for Quotation method. . The health safety items will be used by the DLS officers/staffs including workers related to rental vehicles. PMU will be distributing the items to Upazila, District and Divisional Livestock Offices, Government Poultry Farms, Government Dairy Farms, District and Central Veterinary Hospitals, Field Disease Investigation Laboratories and other sub-ordinate offices under DLS.
- ✓ **Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs):** the PMU will be procuring 61 double cabin pick-up vehicles with canopy and customization of a reputable brand, to be used as MVC. The PMU will follow the national competitive bidding method with a shorter time. Well-known and reputable suppliers in Bangladesh would be able to deliver quickly and to customize the vehicles in accordance with specifications provided by the PMU. After delivery the PMU will distribute these vehicles to selected Upazila Livestock Offices (preferably one for every district or priority Upazila's), who will also arrange correct maintenance and storage space. These MVCs will be used for delivering emergency veterinary or relevant services by Upazila Livestock offices. The provisions for fuels, maintenance and drivers are available and will be borne from LDDP regular budgets.
- ✓ **Milk Cream Separator Machine (MCSM):** The PMU will be procuring a total of 1,500 cream separators, with a capacity ranging from 50-500 lph. The PMU will procure the cream separators from single or multiple sources through direct contracting following Request for Quotation from a few reputable suppliers importing such items. The specifications of MCSMs will be developed by

LDDP technical experts and should minimally include a warranty period and should meet international food processing standards minimally ISO certified. The list of beneficiary dairy farmers and/or VMCCs (village milk collection centres) will be prepared and published by the UBSIC, based on eligibility and selection criteria indicated in Annex 2.

- ✓ **Freezers:** The PMU will be procuring a total of 530 freezers directly from one or more locally available producers/distributor agents of reputable brands. The PMU will procure the freezers from single or multiple sources through direct contracting but requesting bids from a few reputable suppliers importing such items. The specifications of the freezers will be developed by LDDP technical experts and should minimally include a warranty period and should meet international food processing standards minimally ISO certified. The distribution list for the freezers will be prepared and published by the UBSIC.
- ✓ **Vehicle rental to increase milk and egg sales:** To arrange rental mobile milk and egg selling vehicles so that farmers can use these vehicles to promote community milk and egg sales chain in the towns and cities for home locked consumers. Local DLS officials at Upazila/District level will be selecting, managing and paying the rental vehicle as day to day basis based on voucher. PMU will be transferring the required budget to respective cost centre bank accounts of Upazila Livestock or District Livestock Offices to pay for the rental fees. It is planned to hire up to 610 vehicles (maximum 10 for each district a day) for 45 days. Upazila/District Livestock Offices will generate a report of daily sales progress and submit this report to the PMU monthly. Clear performance standards will have to be agreed with the parties rendering the vehicle services, e.g. daily sales volumes for milk and eggs, clear safeguard instruments will have to be in place securing that vehicles will not be used for private purpose. The PMU will have to develop formats and forms to clearly communicate with stakeholders (suppliers of the milk and eggs). The local Dairy and/or Poultry Farmers Associations will be working with local livestock offices to decide route of moving vehicles.

Table 3: Summary Procurement plan

Nr	Activity	Description	Responsible	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost MUS\$	Procurement Method	Supporting Documents
A. Procurement of Goods									
1	Mass Media Communication	Preparation of documents (TVC and documentary)	PMU	nos	10	0.0053	0.053	Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Documentary, Advertisement
2	Health Safety Items	Surgical masks (50 pcs/box)	PMU	Pcs	600	20	0.012	Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Technical Specification
		Surgical hand gloves (100 pcs/box)	PMU	Pcs	600	15	0.009		Technical Specification
		Antiseptic disinfectant (1 ltr plastic bottle)	PMU	Pcs	2,000	4	0.008	Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Technical Specification
		Bleaching powder	PMU	Pcs	2,000	2	0.004		Technical Specification
3	Mobile Veterinary Clinics	Double cabin pick-up with canopy & customization	PMU	Pcs	61	65,000	3.965	National Competitive Bidding (NCB)	Technical Specification
4	Cream Separator Machines	Stainless Steel 350-500 lph. Electric	PMU	Pcs	400	2,300	0.920	Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Technical Specification
		Stainless Steel 150-200 lph. Electric	PMU	Pcs	500	1,500	0.750		Technical Specification

		Stainless Steel 50-100 lph. Electric/Manual	PMU	Pcs	600	500	0.300		Technical Specification
5	Freezers for Medicines and Vaccines	300-400 ltr freezers	PMU	Pcs	530	500	0.265	Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Technical Specification
6	Selection of Short-term Int'l Consultants	For preparation of EAP Implementation Field Manual	PMU	Person-week	4	0.00375	0.015	Single Source	
Total Procurement							6.301		

3.3 Distribution of inputs

Local livestock offices will be dealing with the distribution of inputs procured under CERC-EAP. Local UBSIC will distribute the inputs directly to the selected farm household. A team headed by the District Livestock Officer along with relevant representatives from the local Dairy Farmers Association and the Local Poultry Farmers Association will be taking care of monitoring the distribution.

4. LDDP BUDGET, FINANCIAL REPORTING, M&E AND SAFEGUARDS

4.1 Reallocation of LDDP Budget and integration into DPP

In table 4 and 5 the allocated CERC-EAP budget tentatively indicates from which LDDP budget lines the amounts should be deducted. This will be finalized at the time of restructuring the LDDP as per CERC activation guidelines, and it will be subject to WB Approval.

Table 4: LPPD budget reallocation

Components/Sub-components	Allocated Amounts in PAD	Proposed for CERC-EAP
A1: Support to Farmers Organization	27.924	2.000
A2: Support to Improving Production Practices	102.215	23.825
B1: Market Linkages through Productive Partnership	42.425	3.000
B2: Critical Public Infrastructure for Livestock Development	109.020	4.000
B3: Consumer Awareness and Nutrition	39.710	3.000
C1: Institutional Capacity Development and Knowledge Platform	72.720	6.000
C2: Food Safety and Quality Assurance	23.796	9.000
C3: Livestock Risk Mitigation (Cattle Insurance)	19.830	10.861
Physical Contingencies:	13.935	13.935
Price Contingencies:	20.579	20.579
Total:	500.00	96.200

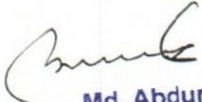

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Table 5: LPPD budget reallocation as per Financial Category

Disbursement Category As per Financing Agreement	Allocation as per Financing Agreement (USD in Millions)	Proposed Allocation for CERC -EAP USD in Millions	Revised Allocation with CERC USD in Millions
1. Goods, Works, Non Consulting Services, Consulting Services, Training, Operating cost	177.064	28.635	148.429
2. Sub-Grants under Part A.2 (iii), B.2(i)	228.115	29.825	198.290
3. Matching-Grants under Part B.1 (ii)		-	
3a. MSEs	25.785	3.000	22.785
3b. Pos	5.255	-	5.255
4. Sub-Grants under Part B.3(ii)	29.985	3.000	26.985
5. Premium Payments under Part C.3 (ii)	0.841		0.841
6. Emergency Expenditures Part C.4	-		96.200
7. Refund of Project Preparation Advance (PPA)	1.215	-	1.215
8. Unallocated fund	31.740	31.740	-
Total	500.000	96.200	500.000

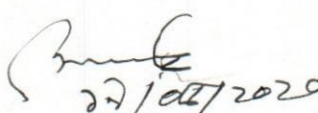
After completion of CERC-EAP, the PMU will take the initiative to revise the DPP of LDDP through annexing the CERC-EAP and re-adjusting the components and sub-components cost. DPP revision will be started only after the completion of CERC-EAP activities and will be consistent with LDDP restructuring.

4.2 Financial reporting

The disbursement of the CERC-EAP funds will be subject to a strict financial reporting system in accordance with the procedures described in the CERC-Operations Manual, in the LDDP Financial Manual and in the Financial Agreement in which the CERC activities are earmarked to a specific disbursement category. The PMU of LDDP will open a separate DA account for disbursement under the CERC. However, the existing special CONTASA account will be used temporarily until a separate DA is opened for the CERC. Fund flow and expenditure under CERC-EAP will be reported in a separate financial report. At minimum, the following financial reports should be generated:

- ✓ Monthly disbursement report with financial details on: (i) payment for goods, (ii) payment for works, (iii) payment for services, (iv) cash bank transfers for compensation packages, (v) overhead & management cost
- ✓ Monthly a clear financial table indicating for each budget line, the progress of disbursement measured against the original budget of US\$96.20 million divided over the 10 budget lines

In case of substantial changes of the individual budget lines, the WB should be informed in order to initiate and approve budget changes.


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4.3 Implementation monitoring & evaluation and supervision

The GoB recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluation of the EAP, and that it will require particularly strong oversight in order to ensure appropriate emergency activity implementation. Additional indicators well suited to capture field results of this CERC-EAP will be added to the Project's Result Framework (PRF), and specific monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms will apply for the CERC. Changes in the PRF will formally be entered at the time of Project's restructuring following CERC activation. The CERC activities will be part of the regular Project monitoring and will be assessed as part of the final project evaluation.

In order to facilitate the implementation of all EAP activities to be initiated and coordinated by PMU, a detailed EAP Operations Field Manual will be developed which will clearly describe who will do what, and when, and how it will be monitored; the field manual will be complemented by an M&E (monitoring and evaluation) guidance or annex, which will explain the design of the EAP results framework and describe the reporting mechanisms. Adequate implementation of Social and Environmental safeguards instruments will also be covered in the field manual for the various actions undertaken in the EAP.

Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation will be done by the M&E team and mechanisms set up for the LDDP, as well as by the DLS internal monitoring procedures. Moreover, the MoFL will also be monitoring, supervising and guiding the PMU and relevant committee activities. The Planning Commission of Bangladesh and IMED may also monitor the CERC-EAP activities. A proper monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism adapted to LDDP's emergency response under the CERC will include: selection of relevant outcome and output indicators, targets, reporting responsibilities, frequency of data collection, and reliable data sources. Given the extent of the CERC-EAP, the PMU may hire additional technical consultants to support supervision and procedural compliance efforts, particularly as they pertain to fiduciary and safeguards.

The CERC's M&E framework should contain the following monitoring cluster types:

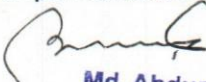
- a. Performance Monitoring to determine the physical progress of CERC activity implementation and to evaluate the processes related to the identification and prioritization of emergency needs and beneficiaries;
- b. Compliance Monitoring to assess whether the project is following the prescribed guidelines;
- c. Citizen Engagement Monitoring to measure the extent to which beneficiaries are satisfied with emergency relief provided by LDDP's EAP under the CERC.

The evaluation system will thrive to quantify the expected benefits of the CERC, in terms of number of beneficiaries, shocks avoided and impacts on the long-term supply of animal proteins in the country.

4.4 Governance and safeguard

A Governance and Accountability Action Plan (GAAP) is a pre-requisite for foreign aided projects. The objective of the GAAP is to put in place the systems which are transparent in functioning, information that is accessible by all and above all a governance mechanism which delivers as per the designed principles of the Project. A GAAP has been prepared to ensure transparency in implementation and management of the LDDP. CERC-EAP activities implementation governance and safeguarding will be following the GAAP and safeguard mechanisms detailed in the Project Implementation Manual. The PMU will establish procedures that avoid possible misuse and maximize value for money. Careful supervision is required to ensure that agreed procedures are complied with (within letter and in spirit), as also to track the achievements, output and outcomes.

The safeguards instruments prepared and adopted for LDDP include an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which contains a Pest Management Plan, a Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (together referred to hereunder as the ESMF). Implementation of these instruments is part of the Financial Agreement and legally binding on DLS to follow in all aspects of identification, design and implementation of project activities even for activities under CERC-EAP.


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Activities under the proposed EAP are not expected to trigger any other safeguard instrument. However, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for contingent emergency response financing is useful to align with the CERC-Operations Manual and the EAP. This "CERC-ESMF" will take the form of an addendum to the existing ESMF of LDDP, considering EAP implementation during COVID-19 crisis. It will outline a screening process built around the positive list for key environmental and social issues and risks; it will possibly identify institutional arrangements for oversight of any required additional Environmental and Social (E&S) due diligence and monitoring. The addendum will be prepared and disclosed prior to any CERC disbursement.

4.5 Exit plan for CERC-EAP

The PMU will be responsible for any procurement and disbursement under CERC-EAP as per government approved process. All the activities under CERC-EAP will be completed within maximum 12 months (and may be completed earlier) from the date of CERC activation or from the date of receiving the first CERC funding. Unspent amount under CERC-EAP will be used by LDDP for its regular similar activities pending WB approval procedures.



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Annex 1: Livestock holdings and production zones in Bangladesh

Table A: Livestock population of Bangladesh (in lakh number)

Livestock Species	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cattle	229.76	230.51	231.21	231.95	233.41	234.88	236.36	237.85	239.35	240.86	242.38
Buffalo	13.04	13.49	13.94	14.43	14.50	14.57	14.64	14.71	14.78	14.79	14.86
Sheep	28.77	29.77	30.02	30.82	31.43	32.06	32.70	33.35	34.01	34.68	35.37
Goat	224.01	232.75	241.49	251.16	252.77	254.39	256.02	257.66	259.31	261.00	262.67
Total Ruminant	495.58	506.52	516.84	528.36	532.11	535.90	539.72	543.57	547.45	551.33	555.28
Chicken	2213.94	2280.35	2346.86	2428.66	2490.11	2553.11	2617.70	2683.93	2751.83	2821.45	2892.83
Duck	412.34	426.77	441.20	457.00	472.54	488.61	505.22	522.40	540.16	558.53	577.52
Total Poultry	2626.28	2707.12	2788.06	2885.66	2962.64	3041.72	3122.93	3206.33	3292.00	3379.98	3470.35
Total Livestock	3121.86	3213.64	3304.90	3414.02	3494.75	3577.62	3662.65	3749.90	3839.45	3931.31	4025.63

Table B: Stock ownership in Bangladesh

	Farm land size (acres)				
	Landless and marginal (≤0.04)	Small (0.05-2.49)	Medium (2.5-7.49)	Large 7.50+	Total
Holdings reporting cattle	1,992,272	6,486,003	1,575,383	182,295	10,235,953
Total cattle	3,779,898	15,268,945	5,642,601	986,864	25,678,308
Average per holding (%)	1.90	2.35	3.58	5.41	2.51
Holdings reporting buffaloes	26,128	75,248	46,788	19,574	167,738
Total buffaloes	86,138	226,732	146,931	81,383	541,184
Average per holding	3.30	3.01	3.14	4.16	3.23
Holdings reporting goats	1,667,586	3,657,590	774,719	89,325	6,189,220
Total goats	3,945,296	9,528,992	2,484,101	360,466	16,318,855
Average per holding	2.37	2.61	3.21	4.04	2.64
Holdings reporting sheep	106,158	222,055	52,895	7,615	388,723
Total sheep	326,940	726,414	204,012	39,485	1,296,851
Average per sheep	3.08	3.27	3.86	5.19	3.34

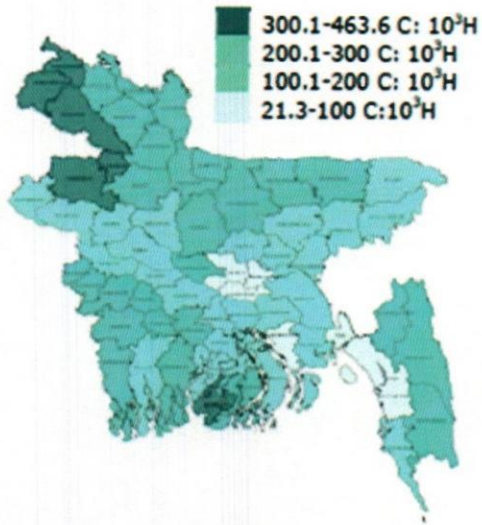
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Milk target areas for:

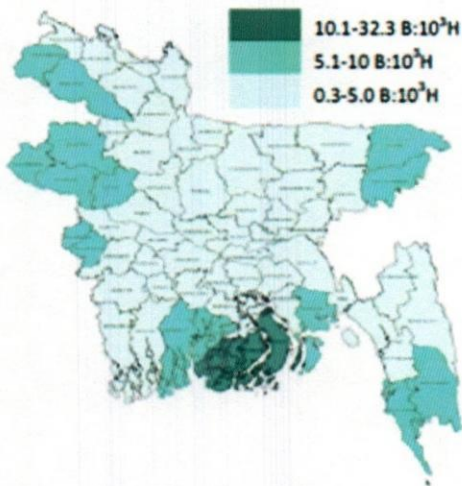
- Distribution of cream separators (1,500 machines)
- **Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable poultry farmers (200,000 HH)**
- **Business continuation cash transfer to vulnerable dairy farmers (lactating dairy cows with a minimum production of 5 lpd)**

Subsector	District focus	District
cattle	primary	Barguna, Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Naogaon, Panchagarh and Thakurgaon
	secondary	Bagherhat, Bandarban, Bogra, Chuadanga, Gaibandha, Gopalganj, Jamalpur, Jessore, Jhenaidha, Khagrachari, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Manikganj, Magura, Meherpur, Mymensingh, Narail, Netrakona, Nilphamari, Patuakhali,
buffalo	primary	Barguna, Bhola and Patuakhali

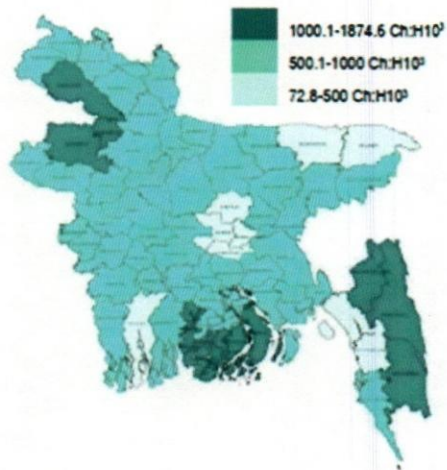
Map 1. Cattle production zones on Bangladesh



Map 2. Geographic distribution of buffalo



Map 5. Geographic distribution of chicken



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Annex 2: Beneficiary Selection Criteria

Below the selection criteria are listed for the dairy and poultry farmers which may be eligible for CERC/LDDP support. It is of importance that grant funds will be made available based on equal terms, clear and honest selection principles and avoidance of elite capture or a preferential option for the most vulnerable or female headed HH:

Beneficiary Farmer Selection Criteria for Milk Cream Separator Machine:

- Farm producing minimum average 100-300 litre milk per day.
- At least 30% of total farm revenues from milk sales.
- Farms having DLS registration will get preference.
- Dairy buffalo farm producing minimum 150 litre per day can be considered.
- 25% of the cream separators will be distributed to women entrepreneurs.
- Farm has been operating at least for 24 months.
- Once farmer selected for MCSM will limit access for other support under EAP.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Sonali Farmers to be supported with business continuation cash transfers:

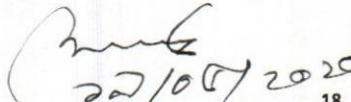
- Farm having 100 to 500 or more Sonali birds (layer/cockrel).
- At least 30% of total farm revenue from Sonali chicken rearing.
- 25% of the support will go to farms registered by women.
- Farm has been operating at least for last 24 months.
- Once farmer selected for cash incentive against balanced feed for Sonali will not be considered for other support under EAP.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Broiler Farmers to be supported with business continuation cash transfers:

- Farm having 500 to 2000 or more broiler birds.
- At least 30% of total farm revenue from broiler chicken rearing.
- 25% of the support will go to farms registered by women.
- Farm has been operating at least for last 24 months.
- Farmers under contract farming will not be considered.
- Once farmer selected for cash incentive against balanced feed for broiler will not be considered for other support under EAP.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Layer Farmers to be supported with business continuation cash transfers:

- Farm having 200 to 1,000 or more layers.
- At least 30% of total farm revenue from layer hen rearing.
- 25% of the support will go to farms registered by women.
- Farm has been operating at least for last 24 months.
- Farmers under contract farming will not be considered.
- Once farmer selected for cash incentive against balanced feed for layer will not be considered for other support under EAP.



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Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Dairy Farmers to be supported with business continuation cash transfers:

- Farm having minimum 2 cows to maximum 20 adult dairy cows.
- At least 30% of total farm revenue should be from sales of milk.
- Daily average milk production capacity per cow should be 5 litres or more.
- Farmers milking high yielding cross- or pure breeds producing minimum average 5 litre per cow/day will have priority.
- Farm having cross bred cows will get preference.
- Farm having DLS registration will get preference.
- 25% of the support will go to farms registered by women.
- Farm has been operating at least for last 24 months.
- Once farmer selected for cash incentives for dairy will not be considered support under EAP other than compensation package.

Distribution Criteria for different packages under EAP:

- Upazila or district wise beneficiaries number distribution will be based on category-wise animal population density which will be finalized by CDCC and approved by DG, DLS.
- One selected beneficiary will be allowed for one MCSM.
- Number of beneficiaries for cash support for business continuation for dairy will be 420,000.
- Number of beneficiaries for cash support for business continuation for Sonali will be 40,000.
- Number of beneficiaries of cash support for business continuation for broilers will be 80,000.
- Number of beneficiaries of cash support for business continuation for layers will be 70,000.
- Number of beneficiaries of cash support for business continuation for duck will be 10,000.
- 25% of the support will go to farms registered by women.



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Annex 3: Details on Farm Households and calculation of business continuation support packages

The amounts resulting from this calculation form the basis for the cash amounts to be transferred to the affected and selected dairy and poultry farmers for business continuation. Please note that this is for calculation purposes only, no actual feed and feed ingredients will be procured and distributed.

A Business Continuation Support for Dairy Farmers (developed based on flat rate taka 5000 per milking cow)

Farm Category	Cash support against (no of cows)	No. of Farm HH	Amount/cow (taka)	Total (LacTaka)	Total in Million USD	Total Milking Cows (No)
2-5 cows	2	300000	5000.00	30000	35.294	600000
6-9 cows	3	100000	5000.00	15000	17.647	300000
10-20 cows	4	20000	5000.00	4000	4.706	80000
	Sub-total	420000		49000	57.647	980000

* During Implementation number of HH may be increased/decreased but the number of cows and amount as cash support will remain same.

B Business Continuation Support for Poultry Farmers

B1 Business Continuation Support for Sonali Chicken Farmers: (developed based on feed cost as proxy item)

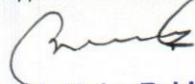
Farm Category	Allocation of Feeds (kg)	No. of Farm HH	Feed Cost/Kg	Total Feed Ton	Total (LacTaka)	Total in Million USD
100-500 birds	200	20000	45	4000	1800	2.118
501-1000 birds	300	12000	45	3600	1620	1.906
1001 & above	500	8000	45	4000	1800	2.118
	Sub-total	40000		11600		6.141

* During Implementation number of HH may be increased/decreased but the amount as cash support will remain same.

B2 Business Continuation Support for Broiler Chicken: (developed based on feed cost as proxy item)

Farm Category	Allocation of Feeds (kg)	No. of Farm HH	Feed Cost/Kg	Total Feed Ton	Total (LacTaka)	Total in Million USD
500-1000 birds	500	40000	45	20000	9000	10.588
1001-2000 birds	750	26000	45	19500	8775	10.324
2001 & above	1000	14000	45	14000	6300	7.412
	Sub-total	80000		53500		28.324

* During Implementation number of HH may be increased/decreased but the amount as cash support will remain same.


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B3 Business Continuation Support for Layer Farmers: developed based on feed cost as proxy item)

Farm Category	Allocation of Feeds (kg)	No. of Farm HH	Feed Cost/Kg	Total Feed Ton	Total (LacTaka)	Total in Million USD
200-500 birds	500	36000	45	18000	8100	9.529
501-1000 birds	750	24000	45	18000	8100	9.529
1001 & above	1000	10000	45	10000	4500	5.294
	Sub-total	70000		46000		24.353

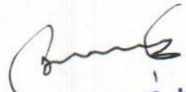
* During Implementation number of HH may be increased/decreased but the amount as cash support will remain same.

B4 Business Continuation Support for Duck Farmers: developed based on feed cost as proxy item)

Farm Category	Allocation of Feeds (kg)	No. of Farm HH	Feed Cost/Kg	Total Feed Ton	Total (LacTaka)	Total in Million USD
100-300 birds	150	5000	45	750	337.5	0.397
301-500 birds	300	3000	45	900	405	0.476
501 & above	500	2000	45	1000	450	0.529
	Sub-total	10000		2650		1.403
Total for Poultry Feed Cost		200000		113750		30.144

* During Implementation number of HH may be increased/decreased but the amount as cash support will remain same.

* Assumes 1 USD= 85BDT

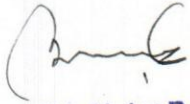

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Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Department of Livestock Services
Livestock and Dairy Development Project

Emergency Action Plan Beneficiary Information Form

1	Name of Beneficiary	:	
2	Fathers/Husband Name	:	
3	Mothers Name	:	
4	NID Number	:	
5	Mobile Number	:	
6	Address	:	
7	Number of Cattle	:	
8	Number of Milking Cows	:	
9	Number of any of Sonali/Broiler/Layer/Duck	:	
10	Bank Account Number or B-Kash Number:	:	
11	Declaration of Beneficiary (Whether affected by COVID-19 induced Lockdown)	:	
12	Beneficiary's Signature	:	

- For 7 & 8 will be filled for dairy farmers and 9 will be filled either of by Sonali/Broiler/Layer/Duck farmers


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