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Rural Microenterprise Transformation Project (RMTP)

Terms of Reference (ToR) for selection of Individual Consultant for "Determining prospects, constraints and developing strategies for instituting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in the livestock sector of Bangladesh.".

1. Introduction:

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is an apex organization for poverty alleviation through employment generation established by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Since its inception in 1990, PKSF has been implementing various poverty alleviation programs and projects including financial services program through its countrywide network of Partner Organizations (POs). Apart from the government's financial support, PKSF receives funds from different international development organization like The World Bank, ADB, DFID, IFAD etc. for implementing projects in the field of poverty alleviation.

PKSF is currently implementing a project titled 'Rural Microenterprise Transformation Project (RMTP)' jointly financed by PKSF and 'International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)'. The project is aimed at enhancing livelihoods (higher income from self-employment, business profit and wage employment and food security) of the moderate and extreme poor project participants (men and women) in a sustainable manner. The project goal is to sustainably increase the income, food security and nutrition of marginal and small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs across selected value chains. The development objective is the sustainable growth of selected rural commodity value chains with comparative advantage, market demand, growth potential, and backward linkages to small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs. The project is being implemented through the partner organizations (POs) of PKSF, across the country.

The key notion of RMTP is to integrate agricultural value chains interventions and mutually beneficial commercial linkages between small farmers/micro-entrepreneurs and larger-scale consolidators such as private sector agribusiness. Participation of agribusinesses is fundamental to generate demand and create markets that reliably absorb output from small farms and micro-enterprises; agribusinesses serve as engines of rural transformation. The project will support small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs (or their

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organizations) and agribusinesses to improve their operations and integrate contractually within selected value chains. In this perspective, commodities that respond to growing demand from domestic, regional and global markets, ensure nutritional benefits for both producers and consumers, and can be aligned to comply with food quality and safety standards, will be prioritized under the project.

The contribution of livestock sector in economic development of Bangladesh is increasing day by day. Livestock is a fundamental component of the complex farming system in Bangladesh as it not only a source of animal protein but also a major source of farm power services as well as employment. 20% direct and 50% partly employment has been created by livestock sector. Contribution of livestock in the country's GDP is 1.06 percent. The demand for milk and meat consumption is increasing because of the rapid increase in population, the spread of education, economic growth and growing nutrition awareness.

Cattle Farming in Bangladesh are critically concerned by the wide range of consumers due to rampant use of antibiotics, hormones and different growth promoter materials and unsafe production of animal protein. Similar to all other food types, milk and milk products can cause food-borne illness. The quality of milk can be affected by such factors as pathogen contamination and growth, chemical additives, environmental pollution and nutrient degradation. Microbiological hazards are a major food safety concern in the dairy sector because milk is an ideal medium for the growth of bacteria and other microbes. These can be introduced into the milk from the environment or from the dairy animals themselves. Milk can contain harmful microorganisms such as Salmonella, Escherichia coli Staphylococcus aureus etc. Chemical hazards can be unintentionally introduced into milk and milk products, making them unsafe and unsuitable for consumption. Milk can be contaminated when the milking animals consume feed and/or water that contain chemicals. Other causes of contamination may be inadequate control of equipment, the environment and milk storage facilities (FAO: 2023).

The dairy & meat production system is deteriorating human health and creating environmental pollution with a serious threat to biodiversity. According to the Physicians, this type of produced food has a detrimental effect on human bodies, especially on the heart, liver, and kidneys. The number of heart, liver, and kidney patients in the country increases daily. People are becoming more health-conscious day by day, trying to eat healthy foods. Many are trying to avoid potentially harmful foods and becoming increasingly interested in consuming safe food. It therefore becomes important to

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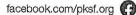
acknowledge food safety right from food production at farm level. Implementing Good Agriculture Practices throughout on-farm production and industry graded dairy food production resulting in safe dairy and meat products are of immense importance for assuring a safe food supply.

PKSF has started working to organize awareness activities on GGAP through the RMTP project. Although no policy on GAP has been prepared and approved for livestock sector in Bangladesh yet, efforts are being made to ensure that farmers follow some of the GGAP principles. For this purpose, training has already been provided to develop certified veterinary persons as master trainer on GAP. With the help of the project, these master trainers are playing a role in improving the skills of the farmers in this regard. However, the role of PKSF in producing exportable and safe animal products is not enough. It is not possible to adopt the GAP policy for the livestock sector in the country without concerted efforts and effective planning of the concerned public and private departments.

In this context, PKSF is intended, to prepare a strategy paper on Terms of Reference for "Determining prospects and constraints and developing strategies for introducing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Bangladesh livestock Sector" to identify the barriers for adopting globally recognized standard that promotes sustainable livestock practices in Bangladesh. The policy paper will prepare standards for GAP; the structure for implementation in the country; and the certification and accreditation aspects. The paper should also identify the policy related issues and suggest way out (action matrix) for adopting globally accepted practices in livestock sector.

- 2. Objectives: The key objectives are to
 - i. determine the human & environmental health hazards created due to current livestock farming practices and suggest strategies for sustainable farming;
 - ii. prepare standards for Bangladesh GAP for livestock sector in relation to food safety, quality, environmental Management and workers health, safety and welfare.
 - iii. prepare certification criteria, certification process, requirement for certification and accreditation bodies
 - iv. Formulate national implementation plan for GAP (Livestock)
 - v. Policy advocacy for adopting GAP (Livestock) in Bangladesh
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3. Scope of study:

Current husbandry practices of farmers should be analyzed for formulation of GGAP policy. The consultant may review the existing policy of livestock sector or associated farming extension in Bangladesh to identify the gap and propose strategic direction for overcoming the bottlenecks in extension of sustainable livestock production. Previous GAP compliance studies conducted in the context of Bangladesh can be reviewed. Consideration may also be given to how these regulations have been formulated and effectively implemented in the livestock sector in other countries. A comparative analysis of which country model is suitable for Bangladesh can be prepared considering economic viability, environmental sustainability, social acceptability, food safety. In this regard, it is necessary to explore the works and documents of multilateral, international development and research organizations. The consultant may prepare a comprehensive framework taking into account the economic and social status of farmers, the capacity of government institutions and the growing demand for animal products. In this framework, the responsibilities and roles of the concerned departments should be mentioned.

4. Methodology:

The consultant may collect required information from primary and secondary sources. He/she needs to visit the selected farming community to understand the farming practices and behavioral pattern of farmer. He/she will have to interview producers, processors, input suppliers, intermediaries, service providers, and other stakeholders to collect necessary information. The consultant will have to collect documents, publications of different organizations and government agencies for secondary data and information. The consultant will have to review existing policies regarding sustainable livestock extension activities of Bangladesh Govt. He/she should communicate with different departments/ministries to collect existing acts and policies in this regard. The consultant will have to discuss with the concerned associations of producers, traders to understand their views in promoting certified products. The consultant will have consult with the business people and organization (Traders association, exporters etc) works under the private sector which is somehow involved with safe farming and commodities marketing in the country. The consultant will have to analyses the data, information, findings logically to identify the issue and suggest solutions. The whole process should be documented systematically to prepare a detailed report. The consultant will have to analyses the data, information, findings logically to identify the issue and suggest solutions. The consultant will have to

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analyses the data, information, findings logically to identify the issue and suggest solutions. On the basis of the information and observation, the consultant will prepare a policy paper elaborating major policy issues and suggest interventions. The policy paper should mention the name of different organizations highlighting their roles in adopting GAP principles in Bangladesh. The policy paper should give a strategic direction to the sustainable solutions to establish national implementation plan for livestock GAP.

5. Deliverables and Timelines:

- a. The consultant will have to submit inception report within seven (07) working days of signing the agreement.
- b. The consultant will have to give a presentation at PKSF on the draft policy paper along with a detailed report of the whole activities done under this assignment within 45 days from the date of signing contract.
- c. The consultant should submit final policy paper within 15 days from the date of presentation given on the draft policy paper along with a detailed report on the assignment. The policy paper should be written in plain English. The final report must have the reflections of the comments made by the PKSF officials on the draft policy paper and include narratives based on the objectives.
- d. Five (05) hard copies of the final policy paper (with a detailed report) and two (02) soft copies of the policy paper and report (DVD) must be submitted to PKSF.
- e. The consultant will have to present the final policy paper/study findings if requested in a policy dialogue seminar organized by PKSF in this regard.

6. Contract Period:

The policy paper should be completed within 90 days from the date of signing the contract. The draft policy paper with other documents (report on analysis) will have to be submitted within 60 days from the date of signing the contract.

7. Qualification and Experience of Individual Consultant:

a. Education Qualification: The consultant should have a minimum master's degree (PhD is preferable) in Livestock/poultry related subjects/Agril economics or another relevant subject.



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b. Experience:

- The consultant must have at least 15 years of professional experience on livestock sector development, including 5 years of experience in working with Global Good Agricultural Practices.
- He/she should have minimum 5 publications related to sustainable ii. livestock extension in international journals or books.
- He/she should have adequate knowledge and engagement or experience in iii. policy document preparation.
- The consultant with a leading role in these areas at the national/regional iv. /international level will be given priority for this assignment.
- c. Computer Skills: The consultant should have necessary computer skill required for this assignment
- d. Language: Excellent writing and oral communication in English is required.

8. Client's input and counterpart personnel:

- > Facilities provided by client: The client will provide relevant documents and other related facilities to perform the assignment.
- > Counterpart personnel: The client will engage an official to support the consultant to implement the assignment.

9. Institutional arrangement:

The consultant will report to the Deputy Managing Director-2, PKSF regarding the scope of services, deliverables and other assignment related issues.

10. Consultant (National) Selection Process:

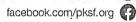
The consultant will be selected conforming to the Individual Consultant Selection (ICS) method guided by the Public Procurement Rules-2008 of the Government of Bangladesh. The type of contract is lump-sum.

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11. Mode of Payment:

Payment to the consultant will be based on the invoice submitted to the PKSF. Applicable VAT and income tax as per Govt. rules will be deducted at sources. Payments will be made based on the following percentages and milestones:

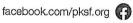
- a. 1st Payment (10% of total contract value): The 1st payment will be made upon submission and acceptance of the inception report by PKSF.
- **b.** 2nd Payment (40% of total contract value): The 2nd payment will be made upon submission and acceptance of the draft report by PKSF.
- **c.** Final Payment (50% of total contract value) will be made upon acceptance of the final report by PKSF.



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