



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### ( ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/12/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03668

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Operation Data**

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P180535	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	CILVCOHP	2024
Operation Name	Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains and One Health Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Cambodia	Cambodia	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Agriculture and Food
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	16-Jan-2024	31-May-2024

**Proposed Development Objective**

The Project Development Objective is to improve livestock-based livelihoods and food security of targeted communities, and to reduce priority animal disease risks and zoonoses in target project locations.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Operation Cost	20.00

**B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Operation [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

The proposed project would (i) promote productivity enhancement measures, and market-driven commercialization approaches in selected livestock value chains, and (ii) strengthen the animal health system and promote One Health (OH) approaches to reduce the risks from transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses. The project has four



components. Component 1: Inclusive Livestock Value Chains - Priority value chains to be supported under this component would include poultry, piggyery, and beef, but activities would focus on up to two value chains per province. Sub-component 1.1 would focus on improving livestock productivity through enhanced extension services on animal-raising, and on support to the production of high-quality fodder and other animal feeds. With the introduction of simple, cost-effective biogas technologies, animal wastes would be more sustainably managed. The sub-component would also provide in-kind support for the implementation of a breeding program to improve the quality of the animal stock. Sub-component 1.2 which focuses on promoting smallholder involvement in the modernization of livestock value chains would support implementation of three activities. First, the institutional strengthening of existing producer groups or agriculture cooperatives (ACs) or the support for the establishment of new ones; second, the development of inclusive value chains including through promotion of contract farming arrangements and productive partnerships between ACs and SMEs; and, third, the piloting of a modernization process for selected value chains through upgrading of key infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities.

Component 2: Strengthening Animal Health Services - This component aims to improve the quality of, and access to strengthened national veterinary services in line with international standards. Sub-component 2.1 focuses on capacity building of veterinary services, strengthening of risk assessment, and communication. Key activities under this sub-component involve the strengthening of the institutional capabilities of the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) and of the Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions (POAHPs). This includes capacity building programs for veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals, other technical staff such as scientists and laboratory technicians, and the large cadre of Village Animal Health Workers (VAHW) from both the public and private sectors. This is expected to enable the GDAHP to improve its ability to effectively detect emerging issues nationally such as pathogen spillovers, to control animal diseases (both major transboundary and endemic animal diseases), and to provide improved public veterinary services. This sub-component would also support risk assessment of diseases, using improved surveillance data and risk mapping. The GDAHP will take the lead in monitoring emerging threats nationally and in the region. At community levels, the VAHWs will lead the identification of risks, and how best to mitigate them. Sub-component 2.2 will support the implementation of surveillance and control programs for transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses. The capacities of veterinary laboratories will be strengthened by the establishment of one new laboratory in the Battambang province. “High health and safe” production compartments, in line with OIE guidelines, will be piloted in the project provinces to identify best practices for mitigating disease risks.

Component 3: Building One Health (OH) system - A OH Situation Analysis was conducted in 2020 in Cambodia, and found that many zoonotic diseases were prevalent in the country and the impacts on human health were significant. Main issues included the limited interagency cooperation and inadequate core funding. Thus, the National Medium-Term Priority Plan for Animal Health identified the need to “implement collaborative OH approaches to protect human health, animal health and the environment”. The project will support the “Zoonotic Technical Working Group (Z-TWG)”, co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Health (MoH), through implementation of consultations/workshops, and studies to develop cross-sectoral plans against zoonoses. Joint trainings will be provided to increase staff capabilities in the formulation of relevant policies. In addition, close collaboration will be held between the GDAHP and the wildlife authorities for a pilot mapping of the risks posed by direct exposure to wildlife or by the wildlife trade. This exercise will inform the implementation of a program of awareness raising and enforcement of the ban on illicit wildlife hunting and trade.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Project Benefits. The expected project benefits would be accrued from (a) enhanced livestock productivity; (b) increased value addition along the livestock value chains; (c) losses to be avoided from reduction of disease incidence in the project areas; and, (e) global benefits, such as reduced Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emission including through mitigation of pastureland degradation. Other indirect benefits outside the project’s target areas would be generated through the replication of the production technologies



introduced ,and policies implemented. The proposed implementation arrangements. The institutional arrangements for project implementation would follow Government's Institutional setup. The GDAHP of the MAFF, in close cooperation with the Forest Administration (FA), is the Executive Agency (EA) tasked to manage and coordinate the implementation of the project. The implementation agencies (IAs) are composed of the Center of Disease Control (CDC) under the MoH, and the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment (MoE). They will be involved in the implementation of OH related activities.

#### **D. Environmental and Social Overview**

D.1. Detailed operation location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Cambodia's GDP growth of around 7 percent per annum in the past decades resulted in improved incomes for people and alleviated poverty across Cambodia's provinces. Despite this, COVID-19 impacts and inflation caused by global higher fuel prices have put pressure on its economy and people. A recent World Bank study in 2022 on poverty assessment indicates that COVID-19 pandemic has exposed many households to economic vulnerabilities, due to their limited savings and access to social safety nets. Low-income and rural households still lag behind in access to basic services, earning opportunities, and basic necessities including food and nutrition.

The project's locations cover the three provinces of Battambang, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu. These cross-border provinces provide early warning signs to the rest of the country against major disease outbreaks. Kampong Speu, with large livestock populations and major animal trade activities, is also a high-risk area for diseases. Furthermore, these three provinces are homes to some indigenous populations such as Kuy, Pnong, Charai, Tampun and Suoy. Planned activities would support the empowerment of the disadvantaged and rural poor including indigenous peoples and women. A particular consideration will be given to poverty and vulnerability as eligibility criteria for the selection of project beneficiaries. The project's expected beneficiaries total about 432,000 households (females-52 percent and males-48 percent).

Cambodia sustainably produces meat about 82 percent of its overall local market demand. Animal husbandry at the household level is common nationwide. Nutrition of livestock in traditional systems is in most cases poor and animals suffer from frequent disease outbreaks. The livestock market system is largely informal and characterized by local buying and selling between farmers and middlemen traders, and transport to slaughterhouses. There are currently 225 public and private slaughterhouses nationwide, but only half of the public slaughterhouses meet the minimum requirements set by the national regulations. Current slaughterhouses do not conform to the requirements of local or regional livestock trade partners, and do not operate at an export standard. Animal slaughter practices do not comply with animal welfare guidelines, and carcass treatment after slaughter does not conform to the required national standards.

Cambodia has great growth potential in animal production; however, the country needs to address major constraints that include high costs and inefficiencies of local production, lack of access to quality breeding stock and endemic diseases, among others. Major disease outbreaks and high levels of parasitism are not effectively controlled, impairing the ability of producers to provide high quality and competitive products to markets. Cambodia is a source country for many wildlife species that may be consumed domestically or trafficked across nearby international borders. Illegal wildlife trade exposes human beings to transmission of new viruses and other pathogens through contacts in trade, slaughterhouses, and marketplaces.



Despite the anticipated positive impacts, some vulnerable and disadvantaged groups may not be able to access the project benefits due to some special circumstances. Further detailed social assessment during project preparation is required to understand their needs and priorities, and put in place measures (as part of the project design) to address barriers to accessing project benefits for specific groups i.e. elderly people, including ethnic minorities, women-headed households, disabled people, and the poor who may have limited availability to attend to project services. Other factors leading to their exclusion from project benefits include lack of confidence, distance, literacy, health conditions, limited social capital, and lack of available data to identify their locations.

#### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The General Department of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) and the Forest Administration (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) will be the Executive Agency of the project and tasked to implement activities related to inclusive livestock and value chains. The Department of Center of Disease Control of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be implementing agencies tasked to carry out One Health related activities. All these ministries have experience in preparing and managing environmental and social risks under Bank-financed projects. For example, MAFF is currently implementing the Cambodia Agricultural Sector Diversification Project (CASDP-P163264), while MOH is implementing the Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project (HEQIP-2) – Phase 2 (P173368); to date the performance of both environmental and social risk management of these projects is rated satisfactory.

However, the GDAHP of MAFF, a key institution for the implementation of the project, has not had relevant experience with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This also applies to private sector beneficiaries of the project who have no experience in managing E&S risks nor knowledge of ESF. These include smallholders and other private agents who will receive grant-funding support for livestock production enhancement, commercialization, as well as for the modernization of value chain infrastructure (slaughterhouses, markets). Therefore, the adequate preparation of the project will require the hiring of qualified E&S consultants to assist the client in the preparation of ESF instruments. During implementation, capacity support from E&S consultants will be also required to assist GDAHP staff in managing E&S risks. The private sector will also require significant support during project implementation in preparing E&S documents including screening and management, monitoring and reporting on E&S risks to the Bank.

## II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The environmental risk classification is Substantial. The project will mainly support technical assistance activities to promote livestock production, improve the value chain and strengthen animal health services, and not invest in large scale infrastructure. The project will also support activities that may have moderate physical footprints resulting from (i) support on animal vaccination to complement the government's vaccination program, (ii) construction of a new laboratory, and (iii) modernization of value chain infrastructure and market facilities that involve construction/renovation of slaughterhouses and market facilities, and a package of interventions including improving food hygiene, and food safety in livestock processing, product handling, and marketing. Potential direct risks and impacts associated with the proposed project may include (i) risks and impacts of spreading zoonotic diseases and infections to people from inappropriate waste disposal and management, and worker and waste picker injuries from



sharps (syringes, needles, blades etc.) disposed by vaccination programs ; (ii) construction waste, noise, dust, vibration, occupational and health and safety of workers, community health and safety associated with the construction of a new laboratory in Battambang; (iii) resource efficiency, waste management, use and handling of chemicals in the new laboratory including wildlife sample diagnostic and pathogen detection; (iv) labor and occupational health and safety (OHS) issues; (v) resource efficiency and pollution issues in modernizing livestock value chain infrastructure and market facilities; and (vi) community health and safety issues related to the handling, transportation and disposal of carcass and other biological materials, and in markets. The potential risks resulting from project activities are predictable, site-specific, temporary and can be mitigated through available mitigation measures. The project aims to strengthen the animal health system and improve wildlife monitoring and increased surveillance of agriculture markets for reducing risks of emerging pathogens/zoonoses from wildlife, transboundary animal diseases, and food borne pathogens. It is acknowledged that the risks of spreading diseases, zoonoses and pathogens are largely preexisting in the country due to the existing practices in the animal husbandry sector, slaughterhouses , markets which do not meet the national requirements, limited enforcement capacities and the presence of wildlife trade. These contextual risks are significant and the project interventions are addressing them to the extent of project scope and scale. The project activities themselves, which are mainly technical assistance, construction/renovation of value chain infrastructure and construction of a new laboratory, are not likely to pose significant risks on human health and/or the environment. However, the Substantial environmental risk rating has considered the context that the project is being developed given the prevalent nature of many zoonotic diseases and potential significant impacts on human health in Cambodia. The risk rating will be reconsidered for potential downrating to Moderate once a better assessment of the risks is available before appraisal (e.g. regarding the scope of lab works and slaughterhouse works). Downstream impacts arising from technical assistance activities may not result in any direct environmental risks and impacts. However, promoting the livestock value chain and increased livestock production may have downstream environmental implications (e.g. intensive use of water and land resources for livestock production, change from food crop production to animal feed, pollution of rivers and streams from untreated animal waste if uncontrolled).

### Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The project is expected to bring positive impacts through improved veterinary services for people at large and particularly for the targeted communities in selected provinces of Cambodia (including the poorer, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups like smallholders, and marginalized farmers) who depend on livestock-based livelihoods. Despite these anticipated benefits, project activities have moderate potential to generate predictable, site specific, mitigatable social risks and impacts, low in magnitude. These risks and impacts include: (1) exclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups if the strategy to deliver project services to them is not well designed taking into consideration their social contexts, priorities and needs, as well as their understanding to engage in livestock value chain; (2) risks related to labor and working conditions due to engaging labor for project activities including construction and renovation works; (3) impacts related to minor community safety as caused by interaction between workers and communities, and risks of community safety/public health risks from upgrading/construction of value chain infrastructure and market facilities and labs; (4) risk of increased gender-based violence (GBV) specifically Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) from workers and their proximity to vulnerable groups, spread of communicable disease (COVID-19) among workers and communities. Given these risks and the capacity of clients, the risk rating for Social is considered moderate. During the implementation of the project, alongside the monitoring of other specific risks, special attention will need to be focused on reviewing the implementation of the targeting strategy of project beneficiaries to ensure that the project's benefits will reach



intended vulnerable/disadvantaged communities, as well as the health and safety aspects to the community stemming from construction/renovation of labs, value chain infrastructure and market facilities.

### **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating**

Moderate

The main project activities concentrate on technical assistance rather than infrastructure or civil works. However, there will be activities, albeit small in scale, to upgrade value chain infrastructure and market facilities as well as construction of veterinary and food safety laboratories facilities. It is anticipated that fewer than 20 workers will be engaged for each specific site, all of which are located at urban areas. Furthermore, no site camps are anticipated. The project will encourage skilled and unskilled workers to be contracted from/within nearby communities, as a way to provide them with employment, and to minimize the risks resulting from labor influx.

## **B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

### **B.1. General Assessment**

#### **ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

##### ***Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Operation:***

The following standards are screened as relevant: ESS1; ESS2; ESS3; ESS4; ESS6; ESS7; ESS8 and ESS10. The project is expected to improve livestock-based livelihoods and food security in target areas. The project will bring positive impacts to target communities through enhanced performance of Cambodian Veterinary Services, and food safety programs. The project will introduce techniques that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote environmentally sound production and processing along the entire value chains.

Potential environmental risks and impacts include (i) risks and impacts of spreading zoonotic diseases and infections to people from inappropriate waste disposal and management, and worker and waste picker injuries from sharps (syringes, needles, blades etc.) disposed by animal vaccination programs; (ii) OHS issues related to testing and operation works; (iii) waste, noise, dust, vibration, OHS for workers, community health and safety associated with civil works; (iv) resource efficiency, waste management, use and handling of chemicals in laboratory facilities, (v) resource efficiency and pollution (waste water discharge, solid waste) in slaughterhouses and markets during construction/renovation of infrastructure and their operation; and (vi) community health and safety issues related to the handling, transportation and disposal of carcass and other biological materials, and in markets.

The nature and magnitude of these direct impacts and risks are temporary, site specific, predictable and reversible if relevant mitigation measures are properly conducted. The project interventions will apply standard practices and measures from World Bank General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) and Industry Sector Specific EHSGs for the Mammalian Livestock Production, for Meat Processing, for Poultry Production and Processing to mitigate risks associated with the value chain processing. These include testing, handling of livestock, production, and transportation and meat production and sale in slaughterhouses and markets. When designing project interventions around the transport, handling and slaughtering of animals, both animal welfare and animal husbandry requirements will be considered. The project interventions on improvement of livestock value chain infrastructure and market facilities will include improving food hygiene, and food safety in livestock processing, product handling, and marketing. It is anticipated that these project interventions will enhance efficiencies in resource uses and correctly address pollution issues and strengthen regular monitoring of compliance and inspection by relevant authorities.





Waste management procedures that are consistent with Good International Industrial Practices (GIIP), will be part of the ESMF and also integrated in the project operation manual to properly manage waste from the project funded vaccination activities, and manage the waste from the slaughterhouses and markets under the project support. The ESMF will also include specific animal welfare and animal husbandry procedures in accordance with GIIP and these will be later elaborated upon and incorporated into site specific management plans.

The project will support the establishment of a new laboratory in Battambang province, and the construction/renovation of value chain infrastructure. The project also provides grant co-funding of small-scale investment and service delivery small and medium enterprise and traders/exporters to improve hygiene/quality of their producers. Screening for the construction/renovation works will be carried out, and site-specific ES instruments (e.g. ESMP) will be prepared as proportionate to the risks and impacts of proposed types and scale of investments. Environmental Code of Practices (ECOP) will be a part of the ESMF to guide small-scale renovation works for slaughterhouses and markets so that they are consistent with the national requirements, GIIP and standard protocols.

From a social perspective, there are some risks related to project accessible/equitable benefit sharing among targeted communities. Particular consideration needs to be taken into account to address contextual, cultural, social and institutional issues that act as barriers to inclusion of the vulnerable and disadvantaged into the project benefits, starting from the project design, to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that the project will provide them with the same opportunities as others in accessing the project activities, including removing all barriers that act as impediments due to their social, environmental, economic, and cultural backgrounds.

The social inclusion of vulnerable groups (i.e. women, the poor, indigenous peoples) and communication with them are central to the project design. The project is committed to ensuring that at least 50 percent of project beneficiaries will be poor and small producers engaged in livestock value chains, and introduce a targeting strategy for the selection of project beneficiaries, targeting those with vulnerable/disadvantaged backgrounds. Despite these, locating these targeted beneficiaries can be a challenge. Consultations on the selection criteria needs to be held at least with the vulnerable groups including their representatives. Furthermore, a social assessment during project preparation needs to be carried out with different vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and their representatives, to understand their particular constraints and to contribute to project design, in a bid to address these constraints.

Social risks and impacts anticipated for this project are: (1) risks of excluding vulnerable groups from project benefits ; (2) low risk of use of child labor as part of construction and the project's engagement in the livestock sector, and risk related to OHS of workers and their working conditions during construction and operation; (3) risks related to temporary and minor community safety as caused by interaction between workers and communities, including SEA/SH risks from workers and their proximity to vulnerable groups, as well as other risks associated with community safety as a result of project construction and operations; (4) risks associated with engaging with indigenous communities (by construction workers/project technical service providers) present in project areas, in a culturally appropriate manner; and (5) community safety/health risks associated with impacts caused by waste/smells from labs/ livestock infrastructure and facilities. There is no risk related to land taking, as construction works, including value chain facilities, will take place on public land owned by MAFF, without resorting to any resettlement impacts.





As specific project locations have not been identified, a framework approach is proposed to manage E&S risks/impacts. Prior to appraisal, MAFF and MoH/MOE, with support of qualified E&S consultants, will develop, consult and disclose an ESMF that includes E&S screening tools, procedure, and outlines for site specific instruments to be developed once the locations are identified during the project implementation. The ESMF will include Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will assess the labor risks associated with the project, and put in place a system to manage labor and working conditions, and address issues related to OHS for all types of workers to be employed under the project, in a manner that meets ESS2 requirements. Furthermore, the TORs for project activities (technical studies, institutional strengthening and update of legal framework) will ensure that ESF requirements are effectively integrated, considering potential downstream E&S risks/impacts. This will be part of the commitment in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

The Borrower will need to prepare an ESCP, which will set out the activities to be carried out during project implementation, and could be adjusted considering ad

### **ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The project recognizes the need for effective and inclusive engagement with all the relevant stakeholders. It aims at involving a wide range of agencies (including the private sector, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and government organizations working in the field of animal health, veterinary services, livestock development, and meat production process, as well as livestock farmers). Therefore, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared prior to appraisal to engage with these stakeholders on the E&S risks of the project and will be disclosed locally. The SEP will identify and analyze key stakeholders (i.e., affected parties, other interested parties, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups) and describe the process and modalities for sharing information on the project activities, incorporating stakeholder feedback into the project, and reporting and disclosure of project documents. As the project aims to build capacity along selected value chains, the SEP will consider all the stakeholders who will benefit from project activities. Especially, under community-based initiatives, a 'vulnerability and risk assessment tool' will be used to enable producers, including smallholders, to identify animal health risks and prioritize local veterinary services delivery. The project, by adopting a community-based approach, will support disadvantaged and marginalized indigenous peoples and empower women and children to make informed decisions on improving their health and well-being with improved financial returns and better nutrition. During project preparation, a series of consultations will be carried out with different stakeholders, government agencies, service providers, private sector parties, and direct beneficiaries of the project. The SEP will also acknowledge the challenges with marginalized and vulnerable social groups, especially those living in remote areas. A separate IPPF will not be prepared, and the SEP will instead include provisions to ensure culturally appropriate engagement with indigenous peoples. Further, the SEP will outline the project's Grievance Mechanism (GM) which will enable stakeholders to raise project-related concerns and grievances.

### **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Operation.**

#### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**



The project is expected to engage consultants/technical experts, as direct workers, to support the project operations. It is expected that the project will finance some small-scale construction/renovation works for livestock-related infrastructure that will result in minor community safety/disturbance caused by interaction between workers and communities. The project may involve primary workers who will provide goods, and services including construction/renovation works. In particular, the project will engage paraprofessionals and Village Animal Health Workers, who might be deemed as community workers to support the delivery of veterinary services to its targeted beneficiaries. Civil servants who support the project implementation will also need to travel to targeted provinces to support project implementation and operations.

The engagement of these different types of workers and civil servants may cause some moderate risks linked to labor and working conditions including (i) labor discrimination, rights/labor disputes; (ii) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH); (iii) child labor in construction work and livestock sector; (iv) occupational health and safety for all workers from construction works/operations due to a lack of personal protective equipment (PPE) and its proper enforcement and for workers working in slaughterhouses, and animal husbandry; (v) traffic accidents for civil servants/consultants and risk to community residents due to travels to project sites, infection of both communicable diseases (COVID-19) and vector-borne diseases during construction works. These labor related risks will need to be managed through the development of labor management procedures (LMP) by the client, which will be part of the ESMF.

In line with the ESS2, the LMP will set out how all categories of project workers will be managed and treated in line with the national Labor Law and ESS2. The LMP will address risks associated with child labor and ensure that there will be no child labor involvement in any activities related to the project supported interventions. The LMP should also ensure that project teams and workers are provided with adequate resources, including PPE, COVID-19 protective measures, materials and equipment, accommodation, transport, first aid-kits available at work sites, and can be contacted/reached in case of emergency. During project preparation, the Client will assess the risks/hazards, and put in place measures in the LMP to address these risks and impacts including Codes of Conduct (CoCs). The CoCs will be included in the contracts with contractors/subcontractors and the contracts for engaging consultants/technical experts. The Client will develop a dedicated Worker Grievance Mechanism, as part of the LMP, for all groups of workers, to collect and address potential grievances coming from project workers. And where relevant and appropriate, the LMP will need to take into consideration the labor arrangements for the project activities managed by the private sector and other relevant agencies. Given the small scale of construction and renovation works, it is expected that the LMP will include basic checklists, templates of reporting and monitoring, as well as a code of conduct template, to ensure contractors can implement the LMP easily in compliance with national legislation and ESS2.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Animal waste can be better and sustainably managed with the introduction of simple cost-effective biogas technology. But if it is not well managed, the runoff from animal waste can flow into water bodies causing severe ecological harm, and decomposing waste can cause harm to the environment and threat to human health. In addition, large volumes of process water need to be sourced, and discharge of wastewater from slaughterhouses may pollute rivers or streams in the community and degrade the environment, including fish. This is further complicated if the law regulating these slaughterhouses is weak and poorly enforced, or that there is no pre-treatment standard



applied. As a result of project activities promoting animal farming and production, there is a potential increased use of chemicals in livestock and poultry farms to manage pests and disease. Specifically, processing facilities, commercial livestock-raising as well as feed storage areas may need to control pest populations as well as utilizing pesticides, insecticides or rodenticides. The ESMF will cover pest management guideline to manage use of these chemicals.

Project interventions will include improvement in food hygiene, water and sanitation utilities in slaughterhouses and in livestock markets. Enhanced resource efficiency and pollution prevention will be taken into account in these project interventions. Waste management procedure will be part of the ESMF and also integrated into the project operational manual to properly manage disposed waste from vaccination programs following national guidelines from the Ministry of Health (MOH) and animal waste and waste from the slaughterhouses and markets. Infected dead animals and waste from the slaughterhouses and markets should be disposed properly to avoid spread of disease and risks to public health. Waste management procedures for slaughterhouses and markets will be consistent with GIIP.

The ESMF will include measures for waste management, and for construction/renovation of slaughterhouses and markets, and construction of a new laboratory that will take into consideration E&S aspects. Screening for these construction/renovation works will be carried out and site-specific ES instruments (e.g. ESMPs) will be prepared as proportionate to the risks and impacts of proposed types and scale of investment.

The project will provide technical assistance regarding improved nutrition, animal health and breeding practices, and the increase in livestock production efficiency is expected to contribute to reduction in GHG emission per unit of output. Since the project does not involve a direct investment in the livestock production, GHG emission is not expected directly from the project. The estimation of reduced GHG production is not yet under the scope of project, but the project will further explore the opportunity with experts during the preparation.

#### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

The project is expected to bring positive environmental and social impacts in terms of more sustainable livestock breeding and better animal welfare practices, efficient water conservation, reduced burden on pastures, increased food safety, and livelihood improvement. There are no significant risks or impacts to community health and safety as civil works will be minor and no labor influx is expected. However, there will be concerns and potential risks due to modernization of value chain infrastructure and market facilities. Public health risks are associated with zoonoses, Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) that originate in slaughterhouses, distribution and logistics and livestock markets, and water pollution due to poor sanitation utilities in slaughterhouses.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

This Standard does not apply given that the project will focus on renovating existing facilities, and where construction/infrastructure will take place, it will take place on land that is owned by MAFF and pertinent ministries and agencies. Thus, the risk related to land acquisition will not be relevant. Furthermore, the ESMF will include a negative list to exclude any financing of sub-projects that may cause land acquisition or resettlement impacts.



### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

ESS6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources is relevant. The project activities are associated with sustainable livestock management including animal husbandry, transport, and slaughter. Although the project will not involve direct physical investments in livestock production, it will support technical assistance activities that include promoting productivity enhancement measures and techniques for animal breeding, genetics and animal nutrition. The project interventions will be consistent with Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) animal welfare including International Finance Corporation (IFC) Good Practice Note: Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations, and GIIP in animal husbandry techniques with due consideration for religious and cultural principles.

Technical assistance (policies, capacity building, promotion activities) to increase livestock number and production may increase demand and production of feed crops. That may require intensification of agricultural land use, drive land use change from forests to agricultural lands, and pose consequent impacts on habitats and biodiversity. The ToRs for such technical assistance will require due consideration of potential downstream ESS6 implications. This provision will be clearly mentioned in the ESCP.

### **ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

This Standard is considered relevant. The project will be implemented in three provinces, are geographically considered as having the presence of indigenous peoples (IP). IP communities in the project areas are also project beneficiaries. The project needs to ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted in a culturally appropriate manner including using the languages appropriate to them. To ensure enhanced inclusion of IP communities in the project, the targeting strategy for selecting project beneficiaries will include those from indigenous backgrounds who engage in livestock-based livelihoods. Furthermore, as the project will depend on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials as a communication tool to reach out to project beneficiaries to enhance their skills in livestock raising, the materials need to be consulted with affected IP groups, and designed in a manner that allows them to be easily understood, taking into consideration their specific social contexts, including their educational backgrounds and cultures. The materials will need to be translated into indigenous languages of the affected IP communities, where relevant and appropriate. The study of behavior changes, for example, to be undertaken by the project will need to explore further understanding of the IP communities and their traditional way of raising livestock and how the project may support their livestock-based livelihoods effectively, and without causing impacts on their traditions and cultures.

The preparation for an IPPF will not be required since the project is designed in a way that will benefit vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including ethnic minorities, and will not have any adverse impacts on IP communities' cultures, land, or their access to natural resources. However, given the presence of the IP communities in all project areas, the details of how the project will communicate and engage with affected IP communities will need to be provided as part of the SEP. In particular, given that the project will need to engage with project beneficiaries including IP communities for veterinary services through technical service providers (TSPs), special attention will need to focus on ensuring that the TSPs will be trained and sensitized to the local cultural practices of IP communities they attend to.



### ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 on cultural heritage is relevant as the project will involve civil works. There is the potential of discovering unknown cultural heritage during excavation activities for civil works. A guidance for chance finds procedure will be developed as a part of ESMF.

### ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not considered relevant as the project does not involve any financial intermediaries.

## C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

**OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas** No

## III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

**A. Is a common approach being considered?** No

### Financing Partners

No other financing partners.

### B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

#### Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- Social assessment on different vulnerable/disadvantaged groups to understand their constraints and contexts to contribute to project design
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) covering animal welfare and animal husbandry procedures, waste management procedures, a pest management guideline, ESCOPs for small scale renovation of slaughterhouses and markets, and a guide for chance finds of cultural heritage during project construction; as well as a mechanism to manage E&S risks resulting from grant co-financing of small scale investments provided to SMEs and traders/exporters
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a GRM
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as part of the ESMF

#### Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

Prior review of TORs for technical assistance activities



Measures to include disadvantaged/vulnerable groups in project design, implementation and monitoring  
Recruitments of qualified E&S focal points and E&S consultants for preparation and implementation  
Training and capacity strengthening in ESF for E&S focal points of implementing agencies and E&S consultants

### C. Timing

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

01-Mar-2024

## IV. CONTACT POINTS

### World Bank

Contact:	Mudita Chamroeun	Title:	Senior Rural Development Specialist
Telephone No:	5721+1316 / 855-23-261316	Email:	cmudita@worldbank.org

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower:	KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA		
Contact:	H.E. Thirong PEN	Title:	Under Secretary of State
Telephone No:	85523890666	Email:	thirong_pen@mef.gov.kh

### Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)		
Contact:	Dr. San SORN	Title:	Project Director
Telephone No:	85512939629	Email:	sorn.san@gmail.com

## V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

## VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Mudita Chamroeun



Practice Manager (ENR/Social)

Mona Sur Recommended on 12-Jul-2023 at 06:58:7 EDT

Public Disclosure