# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

## (ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/08/2021 | Report No: ESRSC01844

## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

| Country | Region | Project ID | Parent Project ID (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC | P174951 | |
| Project Name | Cambodia Sustainable Livelihood for Indigenous Communities Project (CSLICP) | | |
| Practice Area (Lead) | Financing Instrument | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date |
| Agriculture and Food | Investment Project Financing | | 5/31/2021 |
| Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency(ies) | | |
| Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC) | Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC) | | |

Proposed Development Objective

12. To improve the incomes of indigenous people (IP) in the project areas in the provinces of Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri, through the implementation of innovative rural livelihoods development programs, including farming, off-farm and non-farm activities". These communities are also beneficiaries of the LASED III project.

| Financing (in USD Million) | Amount |
|---|---|
| Total Project Cost | 2.75 |

### B. Is the project 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 Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The proposed project is related to LASED III, which is part of the WBG Program described in the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Cambodia 2019-2023 (Report No. 136500). The proposed JSDF project will contribute directly to improved agricultural productivity and diversification, which is a CPF focus area.

The project aims to introduce innovative and sustainable agriculture-based livelihood activities for communities of indigenous peoples (IP) covered by the World Bank-funded LASED III project in North-Eastern Cambodia. It would complement the LASED III project activities which focus on the provision of land tenure security, community

infrastructure, and agriculture and livelihood development by fostering the development of market demand driven horticulture production in IP communities. The focus will be on import-substitution of horticultural products by leveraging the favorable natural endowment of the project areas, where there are currently several successful commercial horticultures farms, in order to meet the large and increasing domestic demand for horticultural products.

The project will promote improved and sustainable husbandry and horticulture practices through innovative on-farm demonstrations and a network of school bio-gardens as learning hubs supported by an extensive extension services delivery system. By drawing on or adding to the small irrigation infrastructure provided by LASED III, the project will also establish sustainable household level access to irrigation, such as gravity-run sprinkler systems or ram-pump technology, depending on the nature of the water resources. During a pilot phase covering the first 1.5 years of the project, the scale of broader adoption of the new production technologies in the home gardens of demonstration farmers would be assessed, and lessons learned would be brought to bear in the following years. The project will also pay particular attention to crop marketing issues. It will first train Trade Village Agents tasked to facilitate links with supply chains, pending the formation and development of producer cooperatives by the third year of the project. The Trade Village Agents will be selected by the producers themselves through a transparent process, and using objective criteria conducive to improved marketing performance. During the project mid-term evaluation, options to transit from Village Agents-driven marketing approach to cooperatives will be assessed extensively, including specific supporting measures to address possible challenges faced by newly established cooperatives. Furthermore, the project will promote other non and off- farm activities through vocational skills trainings for youth to jumpstart local processing of food products sourced from their farms, and eco-tourism crafts and services.



The development of cooperatives and producer groups will play key roles in sustaining achievements under the project. To further enhance their technical and institutional capacities, they will join the “partnership platform - is a virtual institution that brings together and promotes contract farming among key actors involved in several value chains such as organic rice, cassava and cashew nuts.” composed of cooperatives, private companies, government and other enabling development actors. This platform will be an important tool for developing forward linkages of traditional crops raised by the indigenous communities. In addition, training courses will be offered to IC, to develop skills for youths, students and employees in the tourism and hospitality sectors. As IPs are unfamiliar with crops that are currently imported but which can be produced locally in an upland setting, technical services on crop seed selection, germination in local nursery plots, soil, water and pest management and product packing will be needed. The project will hire an experienced agronomist while additional support from agencies with technical expertise will be sought, including from the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) particularly for upland horticulture and the procurement of certified seed sources. This will ensure that the viability of the proposed livelihood innovations is adequately tested during the piloting stages. ADIC, the implementing agency for the project, is an NGO with extensive track record working in the area. It will help liaise the IP cooperatives with existing business platforms for contract farming on organically grown crops.

## D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

Cambodia's population includes 24 different indigenous groups which total about 220,000 people, and of which most are located in the North-East across the provinces of Kratie, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng. In this area, the project will target 20 communities from 12 communes, drawing from 17 ICLTs in Ratanakiri and 7 ICLTs in Mondulkiri. These communities have traditional ways of life and mostly cultivate their land according to customary rules of collective land use.

The project aims to establish sustainable agricultural-based livelihood activities for ICs located in the above mentioned provinces where most important environmental aspect concerns - the biodiversity-rich areas - could be impacted by the investments under this Project. The JSDF intervention will generate new and sustainable sources of incomes for project beneficiaries through the development of a lucrative horticulture value chain, the emergence of a local agri-processing industry, and ecotourism services.

The project will foster the development of horticulture production, such as carrot, onion, tomato, Chinese cabbage, head cabbage, sweet pepper, garlic, red onion and potato, by leveraging the favorable natural endowment of the project areas where there are currently several successful commercial horticulture farms and meeting the large and increasing domestic demand for horticulture, most of which currently relies on imports from Vietnam. It is expected that 20 sustainable small size water systems will be set up, using appropriate technology suited to farm production requirements e.g. ram-pump technology, gravity-by-hose distribution. This water systems would rely on existing water sources, running water sources, or deep-well sources. Most would be for single farm usage, while some would cover a handful of farms. The project will build capacity of 1,200 students of grades 7-12 in three primary secondary schools and train 200 farmers, women and youth in crop-growing techniques, biology, soil and water management, resilience techniques, composting and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), environmental lessons. These trainings would be carried out at the crop onset, sensitive growing stage and near-harvest stage.



The target ICs will all have received their collective land title through the ICLT process before they receive livelihood development assistance under the JSDF project. The ICLTs for these 20 ICs will cover a total of about 21,060 hectares. It is expected that the beneficiaries will gain benefits according to outcomes that will be defined during project preparation. Within each Commune, the pilot project area will be the IC/village situated closest to the Commune centre to ease social interaction and enhance the potential demonstration effect vis-à-vis adjacent villages. Selection of beneficiary smallholder farmers will comprise poor households, drop-out youth, and for vocational training youth who finished grade 7 as a minimum.

It is expected that about 50 percent of target beneficiaries would be households with less than 2 hectares of land; 40 percent with less than 5 hectares, and 10 percent with access to about 5 hectares of farmland.

The indirect project beneficiaries are estimated to comprise around 25,000 households (or a total of about 100,000 people), who will benefit from visiting the demo-farms or replicant farms in an informal way to learn from their experiences and apply to their own farms, paid labor during project implementation, enhanced business for input suppliers and traders of farm produce.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project will be implemented by Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC), a registered non-governmental organization (NGO).

ADIC has developed the proposal for this project following two processes. First, it carried out an extensive review of development forums conducted in IP areas since 2015, that focused on land and natural resources management using Collaborating for Resilience (CoRe) and Participatory Action Research (PAR) approaches. This provided information on the living conditions of IPs, their hopes, and challenges or risks they face. Second, over the past four months, the ADIC project officer and two research assistants, under the guidance of the executive director, carried out two trips to engage with sample target communities in Poy commune (Ratanakiri province), and Rumtum commune (Preah Vihear provinces) using the CoRe and PAR approaches to seek a better understanding of their livelihood strategies and challenges. During each trip, the team spent about one week to discuss with individuals and informal groups in the villages, at their farms, and in the community forestry areas. The participants of these meetings also included village chiefs and commune councilors to obtain their views on the general living conditions of the communities and the commune development plans. By spending adequate time living in the village, the team was able to achieve proper understanding of the socioeconomic situation and challenges from the different perspectives of men, women, youth, and elders.

Arrangements for the coordination with LASED III will be discussed with ADIC, the implementing agencies for LASED III – Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) – and the World Bank. It would, for instance, benefit the JSDF livelihoods project if arrangements could be made so that relevant documentation developed by LASED III could be shared with the livelihoods project such as the site-specific social assessments and SEPs for ICs targeted by this project.

ADIC has extensive experience working with ICs in Cambodia, including with the type of training and livelihood activities financed by the proposed project. However, ADIC's experiences with World Bank safeguards and the ESF is limited to the Executive Director of ADIC who was part of the consultant team helping prepare the IPPF, PIM and RF for LASED III based on the ESF. A capacity assessment will be carried out during project preparation and recommended capacity development actions and staff needs emerging from the assessment should be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the project's Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

ADIC will designate a Project Manager to manage implementation under the oversight of the Executive Director and with backstopping support of an advisor. There will be 10 of 20 current staff and affiliates who will be involved both full time and part time. In addition, it is expected that about 15 consultants will be contracted. Project preparation will assess staffing and technical assistance needs to implement ESF-related aspects of the project. ADIC will work with institutional partners, such as NGOs (e.g. CARDI and Swiss Contact) and government agencies, particularly the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

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

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

**Environmental Risk Rating** — Moderate

The project aims to establish improved and sustainable agricultural-based livelihood activities for IP communities covered by the World Bank-funded LASED III project, in northeastern Cambodia. Risks and impacts from farming activities and small size water system in each indigenous peoples community on human and environment are low

probability of serious adverse effects to community health and local environment (e.g. introduction of IPM and safety precautions, non-compostable waste management, risk mitigation measures on water extraction are expected to be sufficient to prevent the risks). Hence environmental risk is rated Moderate.

The nature and magnitude of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with project activities are: (i) chemical intervention (use of pesticides); (ii) solid waste or non-compostable waste such as pesticide containers, plastic bags for seedling, structure and equipment for farming; (iii) minor issues on composting problems such as bad odor, pest issues (rodents, insects); (iv) possibility of impacts to downstream users and wetland ecosystem; and (v) minor air pollution from using gasoline-pumps or diesel engine pumps for irrigation solution. Under livelihood support through innovative farming practices, composting and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) will be introduced as part of training and practice in demo-farms and replication at individual household. Pesticides will be used in case of need and composting and IPM will be practiced in farming. It is, therefore, expected that risks and impacts from this intervention is low, manageable and mitigatory measures are readily available and reliable. While limited amount of solid waste or non-compostable waste generation and potential impact on downstream users and wetland ecosystem by water extraction for farming are not expected to cause adverse impacts. All risks and impacts, including bad odor, pest, minor air pollution, will be easily addressed in the ESMF and site-specific ESMPs. The ESMPs will introduce green technology such as renewable energy, ram-pumps and gravity flow to optimize crop grow, helping farmers increasing their productions and reduce costs for the use of fuels. No adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats are expected; the National Park and sanctuaries located in the five provinces involved in the project are located outside the project area.

**Social Risk Rating** Substantial

The social risk rating of LASED III was classified as High since the project activities have the potential to generate significant social impacts, direct and indirect, due to the range of activities related to land consolidation, indigenous community lands, indigenous community access to forest and Protected Area (PA) land, agriculture, and infrastructure. The scale of the proposed LASED III activities, across sensitive locations (indigenous areas and PA land), and the focus on ICLT, was found to present risks particularly related to collective registration of the lands of indigenous communities. The proposed JSDF funded project will only be conducted in indigenous communities that have completed their ICLT process, which includes identifying and addressing impacts deriving from land use mapping of the ICLT area and community infrastructure, and the JSDF project's livelihoods activities including the on-farm irrigation facilities do not have the potential of generating adverse impacts. Access to income generation benefits through adoption of new market-oriented horticulture practices will be voluntary, demand based, and inclusive across the households in the involved ICs in terms of socio-economic, gender, and age differentiation. There will be moderate risks regarding exclusion from consultation, participation, and stakeholder engagement, and these will be addressed within the framework of a SEP and ESMF that is specific to the planned JSDF project activities. Risks concerning the health and safety of local communities, including through interactions with project workers, are low. However, given the linkage to LASED III and contextual risks of operating in remote and vulnerable ICs that have recently received communal land titling with potential residual risks and lingering land disputes, the social risks are considered substantial.

## 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 Project:***

The risks and measures presented in the frameworks are discussed in more details under each standard. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for LASED III and includes provisions for engaging key stakeholders, particularly members of beneficiary and affected ICLT (and SLC) communities.

Relevant LASED III documents and project initiation note of the proposed project were reviewed and used as foundation for screening the potential environmental risks and impacts for the proposed project. Component 1 support livelihood through innovative farming which may cause: (1) environment, health and safety risk of using pesticides or insecticides if IPM will not be well adopted in the communities, or toxicity by application of chemical intervention in farming; (2) management of solid waste or non-compostable waste such as pesticide containers, plastic bags seedling, structure and equipment for farming; and (3) minor issues on composting problems such as bad odor, pest issues (rodents, insects). It is anticipated that project's potential negative environmental impacts are expected to be minimal, and there are well known technical practices and procedures to manage and mitigate them including preparation of solid waste management plan and EHS guideline related to farming activities.

Activities under component 2 will be environmentally sustainable water solution for agriculture and adaptation to climate change. The project would fund up to 20 sustainable small water systems for farm production requirements. The system relies on groundwater and surface water. Hence there is possibility of impact to downstream users and wetland ecosystem as result of running water extraction for irrigation if large amount is expected. The environmental screening checklist, which will be included in the ESMF, will inform the risks and impacts, and mitigation measures will be established ensuring no impact to downstream community, and no impact to wetland ecosystems during project implementation and in the long run when more people/households replicate this type of farming. On the other hand, irrigation solution using gasoline-pumps or diesel engine pumps may lead to minor air pollution and greenhouse gas emission. In this regard the project will be encouraged use renewable energy and appropriate technologies including gravity models and ram-pump. Component 3 will focus improved producers link to market and support service, and component 4 relates to project management, administration, monitoring and evaluation which have no potential environmental risk implication.

As mentioned above, the JSDF funded livelihoods project will only be implemented in 20 indigenous communities after these have completed their ICLT process, and the project's small-scale livelihoods activities do not have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts. On this background, the following project specific instruments will be required:

- By project appraisal: (i) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which will include measures for meaningful consultation and engagement with indigenous peoples consistent with both ESS7 and ESS10, and (ii) an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).
- By effectiveness, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that includes the elements of an IPPF and Labor Management Procedures (ESS2). The ESMF will adapted from the ESMF prepared for LASED III. The justification for preparing the ESMF by effectiveness is that the project will be implemented by an NGO with limited resources to prepare the ESMF by project appraisal.
- For implementation: sub-project specific Environmental and Social Management Plans; the ESMPs will include elements of Indigenous Peoples Plans and screening for potential adverse impacts on water resources from extraction before implementation of water system in each target community. Also, if diesel generator will be used for

extracting water from deep-well, it will become the sources of pollution or greenhouse gas emissions. Participating communities at each site will be encouraged to use renewable energy technologies rather than diesel pumps, wherever appropriate including for water pumping. Technologies based on solar electricity are an increasingly viable alternative.

**Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:**

The project will be implemented by an NGO. Relevant national legislation will be applied, but the project will not rely solely on the Borrower framework. The ESF will apply.

### ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project will target 20 beneficiary indigenous communities. These ICs will be the key stakeholders of the project. Consequently, ESS7 on Indigenous Peoples applies, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will be prepared by project appraisal must outline a process for engagement and meaningful consultations involving the members of the beneficiary indigenous communities that complies with the requirements of ESS7. The SEP needs to include the following:

- A description of the process to ensure that the different sub-sets (socio-economic/gender/age) of the population in the targeted ICs have been fully informed regarding the planned project activities and approach, and that their feedback has been taken into account in the final planning so that there will be equitable opportunities for participation.
- Also critical is that the expected roles and modes of engagement of the many different stakeholders (and organizational entities) that are envisioned to be involved in the project are clearly described. Among these stakeholders are the Village Agents, the producer/marketing cooperatives, networks with produce buyers and input providers, and a 'partnership platform' that includes cooperatives, private companies, government entities, and other development actors.
- In addition, the SEP will need to include the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Other relevant stakeholders may include community organizations and institutions, government agencies and NGOs working in the beneficiary communities. The SEP will include these. The SEP also needs to clarify how communication will take place between the project and LASED III, as well as potential or agreed areas of coordination/collaboration.

## B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

### A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

### ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 applies and Labor Management Procedures will be included in the ESMF. Project workers will include staff working for ADIC and consultants hired for preparing and implementing project activities and providing training to beneficiaries. It is expected that ADIC staff working on the project will be 10 existing staff supported by about 15 individual consultants (some possibly under firm contracts, e.g. for the baseline survey, mid-term review and evaluation at project completion). The project will not finance civil works and there will be no labor influx.

Risks to workers include working in remote areas and traveling to sites, often by motorcycle. The risks are deemed low and manageable. Workers would need to be provided with appropriate personal protection equipment and basic first aid supplies. Contracts for project workers will include provisions for occupational health and safety (OHS) and working conditions following Cambodia labor laws and consistent with ESS2. These measures will be documented in labor management procedures included in the ESMF.

### ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Component 2 of the proposed project will require groundwater and surface water resources for agriculture. Up to 20 sustainable small water systems for farm production requirements will be funded by the project. Therefore, water resource management in a specific location will be considered. Without proper measures, there is risk of unsustainable exploitation of water resources, diverting supplies from the existing downstream users, and leaving inadequate water for stream and wetland ecosystems during project implementation and in the long run. This risk management measures will include (a) provisions to conduct a water resource assessment for each community, and (b) no irrigation system will be installed without confirming that the proposed activity will have no significant negative impacts on the existing users and/ or ecosystem services. All these management measures should be incorporated in environmental and social management plans (ESMP).

According to current practice, diesel driven pump is popular for farmers in remote areas. And if diesel driven pumps would be used for extracting water from deep-well, it will become the sources of pollution which will lead to minor air pollution and greenhouse gas emission and soil contamination as result of fuels and lubricants leakage and spillage. In this regard, during project implementation, ADIC would suggest alternative irrigation solutions and appropriate technologies including gravity models, ram-pump, solar-powered, etc. which is a good approach for the project.

Relevant risks and impacts which will derive from agriculture and livelihood development are localized, site specific and manageable with known technical approaches. Activities and investment under this category will not involve purchase and distribution of pesticides or related application equipment, and they are not expected to result in significant increase in pesticide use. Lesson learned from LASED interventions show that limited agriculture chemicals/ pesticides is used at social land concession (SLC) sites and most of them are growing organic crops. However, related environment, health and safety risks will have to manage and mitigate through EHS guideline during implementation. ADIC, the implementing agency, will provide training and capacity building to inform on safe use and handling of all agrochemicals as part of IPM, including pesticides, chemical fertilizers and soil amendments.

Solid waste or non-compostable waste such as pesticide containers, plastic bag for seedling, structure and equipment for farming activities is more and more seen as a critical bottleneck for Cambodian districts growth. Recently, solid waste/non-composting waste has become a high priority national agenda. Non-compostable waste including pesticide containers and plastics may create health hazards and contaminate water sources in the project area which may affect downstream users and wetland ecosystem. As part of the risk management measure, each project site will be required to develop and implement effective solid waste management system.

### ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant, however, the risks are considered low to moderate. The project will not finance civil works beyond small scale irrigation activities, which would rely mainly on available water resources on participating farms. No risks associated with construction and labor influx are anticipated. Project staff and consultants will work in vulnerable and remote communities and would need to abide to sensible code of conducts to avoid conflict with, and abuse of, community members. This will be included in the ESMF. Risks of pollution affecting local communities is also deemed low for the project activities that provide training and small-scale livelihood support activities. As noted under ESS3, the implementing agency will need to provide training and capacity building to beneficiaries on the safe use and handling of all agrochemicals as part of IPM, including pesticides, chemical fertilizers and soil amendments.

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

ESS5 is currently not considered relevant. The beneficiaries of the proposed project will comprise 20 indigenous communities from 15 of the Communes targeted by the LASED III project. These 20 ICs, who will belong to different indigenous groups, will all have completed their ICLT process, which includes identifying and addressing impacts deriving from the land use mapping of the ICLT area and community infrastructure, before they begin to receive livelihood development assistance under the proposed JSDF project.

The JSDF project's livelihoods activities are not assessed to have the potential of generating land acquisition impacts or access restrictions. However, project preparation will assess the scope and potential risks under ESS5 for the gravity fed irrigation facilities that may be supported and that may involve multiple households. It is expected that the gravity fed pipe systems will be located inside the boundary of the ICLT area, so that voluntary agreements can be made with all potentially affected households concerning the installation. Potential impacts to project beneficiaries are currently considered to be very minor, if any and it is not considered that an instrument would need to be in place. If some of the systems will source water outside the ICLT area, further assessment would have to be made in terms of potential impacts to affected HHs and the feasibility of the system (e.g. if requiring land acquisition or some form of compensation they may be outside the scope and capacity of the project). It will be considered during project preparation whether it is needed to explicitly exclude project activities that will involve physical or economic displacement due to the limited capacity of the implementing agency to manage such risks, even is such impacts would be minor.

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

The project location will be only within ICLT under LASED III. No project activities that could provide access to or lead to deterioration of critical natural habitats, wildlife sanctuary, protected areas and/or scared resources. The risk related to water extraction for farming irrigation, pesticide use and non-compostable waste may have local impact on water resources and living natural resources. However, the risk is low.

The site-specific ESMPs for activities in indigenous peoples communities, which have already obtained ICLT, will include preparation of environmental screening checklist to assess the risks and impacts on downstream users and wetland ecosystem before development of small size water system to ensure no risk and impact to community water resources and living natural resources. In addition, solid waste/non-compostable waste management plan will have to prepare under the ESMPs before implementation of project activities.

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

ESS7 applies to the project since all project beneficiaries will be members of 20 indigenous communities from 15 of the Communes targeted by the LASED III project. Since all target communities are indigenous there is no need for a stand-alone ESS7 instrument. Instead provisions of ESS7, including elements of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), will be integrated into the SEP and ESMF. The central feature of this in the context of the proposed project is the process for engagement and meaningful consultations involving the members of the beneficiary indigenous communities that complies with the requirements of ESS7 (para 23). The description of this process will be part of the SEP and of the ESMF.

The project activities will be implemented on a voluntary basis with individual community members involving the land they currently own or use under communal land tenure arrangements. The project will not alter land tenure arrangements and the project activities would not involve circumstances that require FPIC under ESS7. FPIC is an integrated part of the land titling process supported by LASED III. ICs supported by the JSDF project will have completed the land titling process based on FPIC requirements of LASED III.

### ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is not considered relevant. Project activities will take place on existing farms and will not involve civil works. Chance finds of tangible cultural heritage is therefore not likely. Farmers will be supported in enhancing their livelihood practices and new methodologies may be introduced. However, this will build on existing livelihoods and institutions in the communities, changes would be incremental and would not adversely affect intangible cultural heritage of the indigenous communities.



### ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The project will not involve financial intermediaries.

## B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

- Measures to manage the conflict of interest embedded in the envisioned transition from the Trade Village Agents to Producer Cooperatives.
- The project will not finance civil works or earthmoving activities, will support farmers on their existing land plots and the risks to staff and beneficiaries of encountering land mines and unexploded ordinances are minute. Nevertheless, ADIC staff would need to be cognizant of the potential presence of land mines and UXOs in some areas during project implementation. If venturing into unused areas, for instance, to connect farms to water sources, it should be considered if technical advice would be required.

## C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

| | |
|---|---|
| **OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** | No |

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

The project will not be located in an area under legal or international dispute nor competing territorial claims.

## III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

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

**Financing Partners**

The project will be implemented by an NGO following national legislation and the ESF.

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

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

By appraisal, preparation, consultation and disclosure of:

- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), including the project's GRM,
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) that will be prepared as earlier as possible and before Appraisal of the JSDF grant.

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

- Project organizational set-up and staffing across the 20 targeted indigenous communities.
- Environmental and social safeguards training of relevant staff.
- Institutional arrangements and areas for coordination and collaboration between the project and LASED III.
- Prepare and adopt an ESMF that includes LMP (including GRM for workers), non-compostable waste management plan, environmental health and safety guideline, and elements of an IPPF by project effectiveness.
- Adopt and implement the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project.
- Prepare sub-project specific ESMPs (including elements of an IPP, environmental screening checklist of water resources for each water system, and capacity development plan on composting, IPM, safe pesticide/agrochemical use and encouragement to use renewable energy technologies rather than diesel engine pumps) ahead of start of sub-project implementation.
- Project reporting comprising regular progress monitoring reports that include information on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project (including implementation of the ESCP, status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, functioning of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

## IV. CONTACT POINTS

**World Bank**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)

## V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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## VI. APPROVAL

| | |
|---|---|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Mudita Chamroeun |
| Practice Manager (ENR/Social) | Mona Sur Recommended on 08-Feb-2021 at 02:04:18 GMT-05:00 |