

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

**CAMBODIA INCLUSIVE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS PROJECT
(CILVCP) (P180535)**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN
(SEP)**

December 5, 2024

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Abbreviations

AC	Agriculture Cooperatives
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CILVCP	Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project
DoE	Department of Environment
EA	Executive Agency
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FA	Forest Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDAHPP	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
IAS	Implementation Agencies
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IP	Indigenous People
KII	Key informant interview
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
NGO	Non-governmental organization
POAHPs	Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SA	Social Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
USD	United States Dollar
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAHWs	Village Animal Health Workers
VGs	Vulnerable Groups

1. Project Description

The World Bank will be supporting the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production/ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in implementing the Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (CILVCP). The objective of the project is to sustainably improve livestock-based livelihoods and strengthen animal health services in target project locations. The project will support the following activities: Component 1: Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Value Chains ; Component 2: Enhance Animal Production and Health Services; Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning. The CILVCP gets a grant of \$20 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). The expected approval date for this project is 30 September 2024 and the expected closing date is 31 December 2030.

The project will cover Battambang, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu provinces, chosen for their high-risk status —Battambang and Tbong Khmum for their cross-border entry points where Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) first appeared, and Kampong Speu for its high livestock density and animal trade. Around 30,000 direct beneficiaries will include farmers, staff of General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), Provincial Office of Animal Health and Production (POAHP), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs), Commune Agriculture Officer (CAOs), traders, and agribusinesses, with 40 percent being female. The project will focus on high-potential smallholder farmers and lower-capacity producer groups interested in expanding their livestock businesses, with support provided mainly through Producer Groups (PGs). Approximately 20,000 farmers will benefit from training, grant co-financing for climate-smart technologies, and access to improved infrastructure, veterinary, and extension services. The remaining 10,000 beneficiaries will include farming households, agribusinesses, and traders. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) collaborating with farmers and PGs will also receive support. The project will use transparent, participatory processes for beneficiary selection and will upgrade value chain infrastructure, such as slaughterhouses and markets, to meet higher safety and quality standards. Women will be a key focus, with efforts to enhance their livestock production skills, access to technology, and involvement in producer organization management.

Component 1: Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Value Chains

This component aims to sustainably improve the productivity of livestock production and orient farmers towards more commercialization. Such improvement will be done by promoting productivity-enhancing technology and practices, which also build resilience and reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions, and by fostering market-driven commercialization approaches in selected livestock value chains. The activities under this component will contribute to increased returns to producers while enhancing resilience to climate shocks and reducing the GHG emission intensity of livestock production. The component will finance; (i) access to climate-smart technologies and practices, (ii) technical assistance (TA) to improve the organization of farmers and strengthen the operation of PGs, (iii) the rehabilitation and upgrade of value chain infrastructures, and (iv) facilitation of the linkage between PGs and agribusinesses.

Following comprehensive outreach activities to broaden awareness about the CILVCP, a detailed capacity assessment will determine the eligibility of groups for project support. The project will directly support at least 100 PGs and reach 30,000 people with capacity-building activities, including awareness raising, training, and marketing support.

Sub-component 1.1: Enhancement of livestock productivity

Activities under this subcomponent will focus on improving livestock productivity and output volume while enhancing climate resilience and reducing the emission intensity of livestock production. The project will finance the following:

- a) Climate-smart technology and practice packages (PaTecs), which include improved breed, feed, and fodder production, rangeland management, GAHPs, manure management, and crop-livestock integration to increase productivity, build resilience of livestock, and reduce livestock GHG emissions intensity.
- b) Strengthening PGs. The project will support the capacity building of producer organizations for climate-smart production and commercialization.

Sub-component 1.2: Promoting smallholder market access

Activities under this subcomponent will focus on improving the commercialization of smallholder farmers through enhanced access to markets, aiming to increase livestock product sales and farmer incomes. To achieve this, the project will finance (i) the establishment/strengthening of business partnerships between smallholder farmers and agribusiness to unleash market opportunities for smallholder livestock producers and (ii) the improvement of common post-harvest infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities to increase quality, aggregation, processing, and trade of livestock and livestock products of farmers and agribusinesses.

Component 2: Enhanced Animal Production and Health Services

This component seeks to strengthen national and subnational extension and animal health services. Strengthening the core capacities of national and subnational institutions will allow them to deliver effective and consistent extension and animal health services, and to manage animal diseases and zoonoses. By doing so, the activity will increase or preserve livestock herd productivity and farmer incomes by limiting losses from the growing burden of animal diseases and climate hazards thanks to improved climate-smart information and animal health. Ultimately, the activities will enhance the resilience of livestock-based livelihoods. The project will finance (i) demonstration farms to showcase PaTecs, (ii) TA for the development and dissemination of extension information through an information, education, and communication (IEC) approach, (iii) a capacity-building program for national, provincial, and grassroots-level animal health service providers (GDAHP, POAHPs, VAHWs, etc.), and (iv) establishment of an enhanced local disease surveillance system.

Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening Capacity in Animal Production Service Delivery

Activities under this subcomponent will focus on improving farmers' access to extension information and training by enhancing national capacities to deliver and coordinate extension services. The project will finance two main extension approaches to achieve this: (i) field demonstrations and training to equip farmers with practical skills and encourage them to adopt PaTecs most suitable for them, and (ii) IEC, using various actors and media, including information and communication technologies (ICTs), to provide easy access to information and training materials for production and post-production.

Sub-component 2.2: Strengthening animal health service delivery capacity

Under this subcomponent, the project will focus on improving the capacities of national and subnational institutions to deliver animal health services and to perform disease surveillance and management in project locations. The project would finance (i) strengthening capacities of national and local institutions

like MAFF, GDAHP, POAHPs, CAOs, and VAHWs to deliver veterinary services through bolstering the workforce, skills, and incentives for last-mile service providers, and (ii) the strengthening of disease surveillance and response capacities for prevalent TADs and zoonoses in project locations, through an enhanced local surveillance system.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

This component will finance operating costs, consultants, and training to carry out fiduciary, environmental, and social safeguards activities and report on the project's implementation progress and results. Particular attention will be paid to monitoring/evaluation and learning. The project will support developing and maintaining a management information system for results tracking and reporting. The project will support establishing a robust monitoring system to track project activities and measure impacts on productivity, value addition, and animal disease and zoonoses. The project will also integrate data collection to track the project's contribution to reducing GHG emission intensities of livestock as part of the monitoring system. The project will implement surveys to ensure systematic assessments of implementation experience and lessons learned. Qualitative assessments will also generate knowledge during implementation to make mid-course corrections. This component will finance mid-term review, final evaluation reports, and underlying analytical work. A consultant will lead the preparation of the mid-term review report in Year 3 of project implementation; an independent institution will carry out the final evaluation report.

Institutional and implementation arrangements

The project will be implemented over a period of five years. The institutional arrangements for implementation will follow the 'Government Structure', with the MAFF in the lead as the implementing agency (IA), including the GDAHP, Forest administration (FA), and other relevant technical line departments at the national level and the PDAFF, including the POAHP. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) will oversee the financial services support. No separate or parallel structures will be created for the project implementation. The MAFF will establish a project implementation team (PIT) which includes experts from relevant technical, administration, procurement, finance, environmental and social standard (ESS), and M&E units of MAFF, grassroots-level animal health service providers GDAHP, and FA and other related MAFF's line departments, including where relevant for marketing, the Department of Agro-Industry (DAI). Strategic direction and guidance for the management and operation of the project will be provided by a high-level Project Steering Committee chaired by the MAFF. The PIT will coordinate support for day-to-day planning and implementation. The MAFF will draw on the technical expertise and advice of MAFF and other relevant ministries, e.g., the MoE and MoH, to implement zoonotic-related activities. Where and when necessary, the teams will be supported by consultants and/or contract staff. Last-mile services will be provided to farmers largely through PGs, by CAOs and VAHWs. Private sector players will be the primary providers of inputs, technologies, and supplies. Roles, responsibilities, and procedures are detailed in the PIM.

2. Objective of SEP

The overall objective of this SEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP outlines how the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or complain about project activities or any activities related to the project.

3. Stakeholder identification and analysis

1. 3.1 Methodology

In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- *Openness and lifecycle approach:* Public consultations for the project will be arranged during the whole life cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- *Informed participation and feedback:* Information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholder feedback, and for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.
- *Inclusiveness and sensitivity:* Stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups that may be at risk of being left out of project benefits, particularly women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and migrant workers and communities, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- *Flexibility:* If social distancing, cultural context (for example, particular gender dynamics, indigenous communities), or governance factors (for example, high risk of retaliation) inhibits traditional forms of face-to-face engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet- or phone-based communication.

2. 3.2. Affected parties and other interested parties¹

Affected parties include local communities, community members, and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the project in the target provinces. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

1. Farmers who are raising and breeding chickens, pigs, and cattle
2. Producer groups involved in the livestock value chains
3. Agriculture cooperatives (ACs) involved in the livestock value chains

¹ For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project can be divided into the following core categories:

- **Affected Parties:** Persons, groups, and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.
- **Other Interested Parties:** Individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project.

4. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) involved in the livestock value chains (traders/buyers, processors (sausage, pate processor)
5. Input supplier companies and depo stores sell input to livestock farmers
6. Slaughterhouse owner who will get support by upgrading key facilities
7. General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), including Department of Agro-Industry (DAI) of MAFF
8. Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF), including Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions (POAHPs)
9. Commune Agriculture Officer (CAOs), veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals and staff such as scientists and laboratory technicians
10. Village Animal Health Workers (VAHW) from both the public and private sectors
11. Zoonotic Technical Working Group (Z-TWG) who will implement collaborative OH approaches
12. Central MAFF, MoH, MEF, MLMUPC, MoC, MoWAs staff involved in implementing and steering committee of the project
13. Wildlife authority staff in implementing the project
14. Forest Administration (FA) staff work with the GDAHP to implement the project
15. CDC staff involved in implementing the project
16. Department of Environment (DoE) staff involved in implementing the project
17. Indigenous communities where project activities are located or to be served by the project
18. Local authorities and community representatives on livestock development
19. Workers involved in upgrading/construction of value chain infrastructure, such as slaughterhouses and market facilities
20. Those affected by the construction/renovation and operation (infectious disease) of slaughterhouses and market facilities, , whether due to noise, traffic, dust, etc. or impacts from workers' camps.

The projects' stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities, including.

1. Universities and Think Tank that conduct study or research on livestock development.
2. Development Partners, NGOs or civil society groups at the local and national levels who work on livestock development
3. Private companies, MFI/banks, businesses and service providers on livestock business within the project area,
4. Other government officials

3. 3.3. Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups

Within the project, vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include but are not limited to the following:

1. Persons with disabilities
2. Elderly people
3. Indigenous peoples (IPs) and Ethnic minorities (Ems)
4. Women headed households
5. The vulnerable and disadvantaged groups like smallholders, and marginalized farmers who depend on livestock-based livelihoods.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project may be added, further confirmed, and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. A description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

4. 3.4. Stakeholder Analysis

The list of stakeholders identified above is further described in the following table.

Table 1: Stakeholder Analysis

Group	Characteristics	Interest or Concern	Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Strategies
Affected stakeholders			
Livestock farmers, producer groupPGs AC members (include disadvantaged and vulnerable groups)	<p>Farmers, producer groups, and AC members who are raising and breeding chickens, pigs, and cattle in the target provinces.</p> <p>Special attention will be given to more remote areas, which is also where most of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups reside.</p>	<p>Farmers, pPGs, and AC members will form the core of project beneficiaries. By enhancing production techniques, expanding market access, upgrading market facilities, and implementing better disease and loss management, they can elevate livestock productivity, sales, and incomes.</p> <p>Special focus will be on vulnerable groups to include in the value chains.</p>	<p>Selected farmers, PGs, and AC members were consulted using fieldwork, telecommunications, one-on-one interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) on August 21-22 and 28-29, 2023, in Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Tbong Khmum during the concept stage to understand their views, expectations, and concerns. The Social Assessment provides an analysis and the results of this rapid appraisal. The stakeholder consultation was held on October 27, 2023, to discuss the results of the social assessment and E&S instruments and obtain recommendations for risk and impact mitigation from the project's key stakeholders.</p> <p>After project sites are selected, village level consultations will be held to introduce the project, including a special focus on gender</p>

			<p>issues, access to farmers from disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, issues concerning indigenous people, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Brochures and presentations will be in language and method accessible to the community.</p> <p>Where there are civil works, will be informed of the timeline before construction/renovation. The ESCOP will be presented. If there are workcamps, will be consulted on placement of camps and informed of potential community health, gender, and road safety issues.</p> <p>Livestock farmers will be consulted about violence against children and gender-based violence, including how to report any cases that may arise, whether through the project GRM or through the existing GRM systems.</p>
<p>Veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals and staff, Commune Agriculture Officer (CAOs), VAHWs, ACs, SMEs, supplier companies and depo stores, and slaughterhouse owners</p>	<p>Veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals and staff, CAOs, VAHWs, ACs, SMEs, supplier companies and depo stores, and slaughterhouse owners who are involved in livestock value chains in the target provinces.</p>	<p>These groups will be funded grant co-financing Livestock Business Plans and business start-up kits at the grassroots level. They also benefit from the project by the improvement of production</p>	<p>Selected Veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals and staff, CAOs, VAHWs, ACs, SMEs, supplier companies and depo stores, and slaughterhouse owners were consulted using fieldwork,</p>

	<p>Special attention will be given to more remote areas, which is also where most of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups) reside.</p>	<p>techniques, market facilities, IECs, training, laboratory access, and animal health related activities.</p>	<p>telecommunications, one-on-one interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) on August 21-22 and 28-29, 2023, in Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Tbong Khmum during the concept stage to understand their views, expectations, and concerns. The Social Assessment provides an analysis and the results of this rapid appraisal.</p> <p>The stakeholder consultation was held on October 27, 2023, to discuss the results of the social assessment and E&S instruments and obtain recommendations for risk and impact mitigation from the project's key stakeholders.</p> <p>Separate consultations will be held on violence against children and gender-based violence, including how to report any cases.</p>
<p>PDAFF, POAHPs, DAI, GDAHP, Z-TWG, Central staff of MAFF, MoH, MEF, MLMUPC, MoC, MoWA involve in implementation and steering committee of the project , and local authorities and community representatives</p>	<p>PDAFF, POAHPs, DAI, GDAHP, Z-TWG, Central staff of MAFF, MoH, MEF, MLMUPC, MoC, MoWA involve in implementation and steering committee of the project, and local authorities and community representatives who are responsible for and</p>	<p>These groups will deal with policy, legal, and regulatory framework issues/decisions. They also benefit from the project by the improvement of production techniques, IECs, training, laboratory access, animal health related activities,</p>	<p>Selected POAHPs, GDAHP, Z-TWG, Central staff of MAFF, MoH, MEF, MLMUPC, MoC, MoWA involve in implementation and steering committee of the project, and local authorities and community representatives were consulted using</p>

	<p>directly involved in project implementation.</p> <p>Special attention will be given to more remote areas, which is also where most of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups) reside.</p>	<p>project implementation and management and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>fieldwork, telecommunications, one-on-one interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) on August 21-22 and 28-29, 2023, in Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Tbong Khmum during the concept stage to understand their views, expectations, and concerns. The Social Assessment provides an analysis and the results of this rapid appraisal.</p> <p>The stakeholder consultation was held on October 27, 2023, to discuss the results of the social assessment and E&S instruments and obtain recommendations for risk and impact mitigation from the project's key stakeholders.</p>
Construction Workers	<p>Workers involved in the construction/upgrading of slaughterhouses and market facilities.</p>	<p>Construction workers will be hired for:</p> <p><i>Construction/upgrading of slaughterhouses</i></p> <p><i>construction/upgrading of marketplaces</i></p> <p><i>Production of quality standards and procedures for infrastructure upgrade</i></p>	<p>Training will be needed on ESCOP, social and environmental standards, labor management procedures, OHS, labor rights and the grievance redress mechanism for workers, community relations, and GBV/SEA/SH, with special training if working in or with IP communities.</p>
People affected by construction/renovation activities	<p>Those affected by construction/renovation activities (such as</p>	<p>Affected by the civil works such as construction/</p>	<p>Consultations to be held in communities where civil works will</p>

	pollution, noise, increased traffic, and workers' camps)	upgrading of slaughterhouses and market facilities.	take place, as well as any other communities possibly affected (such as neighboring communities).
<i>Interested Stakeholders</i>			
Development Partners and NGOs civil society	Development Partners, NGOs or civil society groups at the local and national levels who work on livestock development	Development partners and NGOs civil society supporting livestock development programs, as well as working with IPs and EMs, to assure congruence with their programs.	Invite to the stakeholder consultation workshop and to provincial and district level consultations in areas where they work.
Media (national and local)	All forms of media	Interest in national development, livestock and agriculture, etc. Able to influence public opinion at national and local levels	Invite to national, provincial and district level consultations as appropriate.
Universities and Think Tanks	Universities and Think Tank that conduct study or research on livestock development.	Conduct study or research on livestock development.	Invite to national, provincial and district level consultations as appropriate.
Private companies, MFI/banks, businesses and service providers in the livestock business	Private companies, MFI/banks, businesses and service providers on livestock business within the project area	Conduct business and provide service related to livestock in the project area	Invite to national, provincial and district level consultations as appropriate.

Source: author's preparation

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

5. 4.1. Summary of stakeholder engagement done during project preparation

During project preparation, the national level public consultation meeting was conducted at GDAHP to inform the purposes, nature and scale of the project and its components, including potential risks and impacts to local communities from an environmental and social perspective. Representatives of affected, interested, and vulnerable parties were invited to discuss and provide feedback in the meeting. Refer to Annex Table 1 for details.

The environmental and social reports and plans were disclosed through the project website on [\(link to be updated\)](#). Feedback Results and findings from the stakeholder consultation were used to validate the key issues and mitigation measures in project design, and were taken into account by GDAHP. A summary

of the main recommendations received and integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Annex 7.

6. 4.2. Summary of project stakeholder needs and methods, tools, and techniques for stakeholder engagement

Different engagement methods are proposed and cover different stakeholder needs as stated below: (i) site visits, (ii) one-on-one interviews, (iii) focus group meetings/discussions, (iv) consultations, and (v) information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Site visits provided an opportunity for stakeholders to meet and interact with the project-affected, interested, and vulnerable parties. This could help to build relationships and trust and to promote collaboration and communication.

One-on-one interviews. The interviews were conducted at both the national and community levels. To better understand the current livestock production and challenges in chicken, pig, and cow, the interviews with GDAHs, POAHs, AC leaders, input supplier/depo store owners, traders, village chiefs, IP leaders, VAHW and farmers. These interviews helped identify the project's likely risks and impacts on farmer VGs and propose mitigation measures. The interviews were conducted using semi-structured questionnaires to guide the discussion meetings.

Focus group discussions (FGDs). To understand the current state of livestock production in the community, FGDs were conducted with representatives from groups of chicken, pig, and cow farmers, as well as members of the AC livestock production team. At the beginning of each FGD, an appropriate introduction about the objectives of the study and the need for participant consent was given. This helped to build trust between the community and the study team, dispel any unrealistic expectations from the participants, and ensure that the team was engaging with the right participants.

Stakeholder consultation. The stakeholder consultation at the national level was conducted to consult with key stakeholders and validate the key issues and mitigation measures in project design. In recognition of VGs, the consultation obtained informed participation and feedback. Information was provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders appropriately. Opportunities were provided for communicating stakeholder feedback and analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.

ICTs were used to improve stakeholder engagement in a number of ways. According to the social assessment report, Facebook and Telegram were friendly use in the community.

7. 4.3. Stakeholder engagement plan

SEP will follow the specific steps of the project, including prior to the World Bank Appraisal, Project Implementation, and Project Closure and need to be updated following the stakeholder consultation.

Table 2: SEP through the project cycle

Project Stage	Estimated Date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/ Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
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Prior to the World Bank Appraisal	From July 31 2023 to mid-November 2024	Social Assessment of the Project The environmental and social instruments: ESMF, SEP, including GRM	ICTs/ Phone Site visits One-on-one interview FGDs Stakeholder consultation ²	Affected people (elderly people, ethnic minorities (IP group), women-headed households, disabled people, and the smallholder farmers) and other affected and interested parties as appropriate.	GDAH Environmental and Social Unit (ESU)
Project Implementation	After the selection of the target value chains and specific sites	Public Information Booklets of livestock EICs/Posters Brochures on training opportunities for farmers, VAHWs, and project workers	ICTs/ Phone/email Consultation/training with farmers and VAHWs and project workers and staff at village, commune, district, and province levels	Affected people Farmers VAHWs Project workers and staff	GDAH Environmental and Social Unit (ESU)
	During the planning of civil works and continuing until completion of all market facilities, slaughterhouses, and infrastructure upgrade	ESCOPs, Screening Forms, LMP, workers' GRM, and other relevant E&S documents (such as GBV/SEA/SH	ICTs/ Phone/email Local Consultations Training for Contractors	Local communities where civil works will be carried out Other communities affected by	GDAH Environmental and Social Unit (ESU), assisted by other relevant project staff

² Please find detailed stakeholder consultation concept note, materials, and summary report in annexes 2-7

		prevention plans)	Training for workers Project website	the civil works Contractors Workers Other interested parties	Contractors
	Monitoring reports	Monitoring reports	ICTs/ Phone/email Local consultations Project website	MAFF, WB, and other interested parties Provincial and District Officers	GDAHP, MAFF Environmental and Social Unit (ESU), Project Management Team
Project Closure	Project closure date	Project completion report	ICTs/ Phone/email Local consultations Project website	MAFF, WB, and other interested parties Provincial and District Officers	GDAHP, MAFF Environmental and Social Unit (ESU), Project Management Team

Information will be disclosed to stakeholders throughout the project's lifecycle. This information will include the SEP, relevant E&S documents, Grievance Mechanism (GM) procedures, project orientation materials, and monitoring reports. Information will be disclosed through the project website, consultation meetings, information leaflets and brochures, and separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups. Both English and Khmer languages will be used to disclose information following the feedback from stakeholder consultation meeting.

8. 4.4. Reporting back to stakeholders

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance, implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism, and the project's overall implementation progress.

5. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

9. 5.1. Resources

The GDAHP of MAFF will be in charge of stakeholder engagement activities.

The budget for the SEP is estimated around 72,000 USD annually and is included in project component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning. The budget will be indicated in the annual working plan budget (AWPB).

Table 3: Estimated SEP annual budget plan

Budget Category	Quantity	Unit Costs	Times/Years	Total Costs	Remarks
1. Estimated staff salaries and related expenses					
1a. communications consultant	1	300	20	6,000	Annual
1b. travel costs for staff	4	150	12	7,200	Annual
1c. salaries for Community Liaison Officer	1	600	12	7,200	Annual
2. Events					
2a. organization of focus groups	1	600	12	7,200	Annual
3. Communication campaigns					
3a. posters, flyers	2,000	1.5	1	3,000	Annual
3b. social media campaign	1	300	12	3,600	Annual
4. Trainings					
4a. training on social/environmental issues for PIT and contractor staff	1	500	2	1,000	Annual
4b. training on gender-based violence (GBV) for Project Implementing Team (PIT) and contractor staff	1	500	2	1,000	Annual
5. Beneficiary surveys					
5a. mid-project perception survey	1	10,000	1	10,000	Mid-project
5b. end-of-project perception survey	1	15,000	1	15,000	End -project
6. Grievance Mechanism					
6a. training of GM committees	3	1,000	2	6,000	Annual
6b. suggestion boxes in villages	60	5	1	300	One time
6c. GM communication materials	60	100	1	3,000	One time
7. Other expenses					
7a. Stationaries	3	500	1	1,500	Annual
TOTAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT BUDGET:				72,000	Annual

Note:

- Salary costs can be indicative.
- Beneficiary surveys are a one-time cost only
- GRM materials and boxes are a one-time cost only

10. 5.2. Management functions and responsibilities

The entities responsible for carrying out stakeholder engagement activities are the Project Director (PD), the Project Manager (PM), and the Environment and Social Unit (ESU), GDAH of MAFF.

The stakeholder engagement activities will be documented throughout the project life cycle.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The main objective of the GRM is to assist in resolving complaints and grievances in a timely, effective, and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved.

11. 6.1. Description of GRM

The project will implement GRM with specific steps such as 1) GRM implementation structure, 2) grievance uptake, 3) Sorting and processing, 4) acknowledgment and follow-up, 5) verification, investigation, and action, 6) monitoring and evaluation, 7) Provision of feedback, 8) GRM training, finally 9) If relevant, payment of reparations following complaint resolution.

Table 4: GRM of the project

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
GRM implementation structure	The GRM of the CILVCP will be established at the national, provincial, and local levels.	Project design and planning stage	Local grievance focal points, GRM committee, PIT, PD, PM, and ESU of the CILVCP
Grievance uptake	Grievances can be submitted via the following channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated Telephone/Short Message to reach the GRM • Dedicated Email to reach the GRM • Letter to grievance focal points at local facilities • Complaint form to be lodged via any of the above channels • Walk-ins may register a complaint in a grievance logbook at a facility or suggestion box 	Project implementation	Local grievance focal points
Sorting and processing	Any complaint received is forwarded to local grievance focal points, logged in a complaint log book, and categorized such as (i) request for information, (ii) feedback/suggestions, (iii) complaint/Grievance, etc.	Upon receipt of the complaint	Local grievance focal points

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
Acknowledgment and follow-up	Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant either in writing or orally (with documentation of the oral communication).	Within 2 days of receipt	Local grievance focal points
Verification, investigation, and action	Investigation of the complaint is led by persons or authorities designated under the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism. A proposed resolution is formulated either in writing or orally (with documentation of the oral communication).	Within 10 working days	The Complaint Committee is composed of local grievance focal points, PIT, PD, PM, and ESU
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on complaints are collected in GRM logbooks and reported to ESU every month.	Monthly	Local grievance focal points
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected in the case documentation.	Monthly	Local grievance focal points
GRM training	Training needs for local grievance focal points, complaint committees, staff consultants, contractors, and supervision consultants are provided twice a year.	Simi-annual	ESU of the CILVCP
If relevant, payment of reparations following complaint resolution	Describe how reparations will be handled, including amounts, recipients, etc. These will be documented in the case documentation.	Monthly	ESU of the CILVCP

The GRM will provide an appeal process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint. Once all possible means to resolve the complaint have been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied, then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse.

When relevant, the project will have other measures in place to handle sensitive and confidential complaints, including those related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH) in line with the World Bank ESF Good Practice Note on SEA/SH.

There will be a specific GRM for project workers. This considers culturally appropriate ways of handling the concerns of direct and contracted workers. The Labor GRM will be described in detail in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP).

The World Bank and the Recipient do not tolerate reprisals and retaliation against project stakeholders who share their views about Bank-financed projects.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

12. 7.1. Summary of how SEP implementation will be monitored and reported

Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be the responsibility of the CILVCP Project Director (PD), Project Manager (PM) and Environment and Social Unit (ESUs). They will guide the process of stakeholder engagement throughout the preparation and implementation of the CILVCP.

The ESUs, under the guidance of the PD/PM and with the support of qualified Environmental and Social consultants, will be responsible for:

- Leading, or supervising, consultations, as per the SEP;
- Leading, or supervising, the disclosure of information, as per the SEP;
- Reporting on grievance resolution, as per the SEP;
- Review monthly monitoring reports provided by contractors and/or consultants;
- Regularly reporting to the Project Director.

Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated by the project in line with overall monitoring and other relevant project documents. The project will strive to include project stakeholders in monitoring activities.

13. 7.2. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation. Quarterly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, inquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventive actions, will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the project during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in various ways: ICTs, field visits, one-to-one interviews/meetings, group discussions and consultation workshops.

Annexes

These can include:

- Records of meetings or consultations (see table 1)
- Visual summaries such as stakeholder mapping or stakeholder diagrams
- Grievance submission form, etc.

1. Records of meetings or consultations

Table 1. Template to Capture Consultation Minutes

Stakeholder (Group or Individual)	Dates of Consultations	Summary of Feedback	Response of Project Implementation Team	Follow-up Action(s)/Next Steps	Timetable/ Date to Complete Follow-up Action(s)

2. Stakeholder consultations

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP CONCEPT NOTE

Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (P180535)

Location: Phnom Penh

Date: October 27 2023

I. BRIEF PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The World Bank is a long-standing development partner of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). With a grant of \$20 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the World Bank is supporting the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) /Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), to prepare a new project, the Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (CILVCP).
2. The Project Development Objective is to sustainably improve livestock-based livelihoods and strengthen animal health services in target project locations.
3. The project covers three provinces in Cambodia: Battambang, Tboung Khmum, and Kampong Speu. Tboung Khmum and Battambang provinces are located along the country's borders with Thailand and Vietnam, respectively, providing early warning signs to the rest of the country against significant disease outbreaks. Kampong Speu has a large livestock population and major animal trade activities,

making it a high-risk area for diseases. Besides, these provinces are home to indigenous people (IP) and ethnic groups, such as Cham and Suoy.

4. At the same time, the CILVCP would empower disadvantaged and rural poor communities, including indigenous peoples and women. Poverty and vulnerability will be considered as eligibility criteria for selecting project beneficiaries. Around 30,000 direct beneficiaries will include farmers, staff of GDAHP, POAHP, MoH, MoE, VAHWs, CAOs, traders, and agribusinesses, with 40 percent being female.
5. The CILVCP comprises three components: Promote Inclusive Livestock Value Chains; Enhance Animal Production and Health Services; and Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.
6. The CILVCP aligned with the priorities in the World Bank’s Cambodia Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY19-23 (Report No. 136500-KH, 2019).

II. Rationale and Objectives Stakeholder Consultation

7. The stakeholder consultation at the national level was conducted to consult with key stakeholders and validate the key issues and mitigation measures in project design. In recognition of vulnerable groups (VGs), the consultation will obtain informed participation and feedback. Information was provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders appropriately. Opportunities were provided for communicating stakeholder feedback and analyzing and addressing comments and concerns. These will help:
 - To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help GDAHP identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
 - To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders’ views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
 - To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
 - To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
 - To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Recipient to respond to and manage such grievances.

III. Agenda

8. The agenda is tabled below.

October 27 2023			
1	8:00 –8:30	Registration	GDAHP
2	8:30 – 9:00	Opening remark	GDAHP/WorldBank
3	9:00 – 9:30	Project design presentation	GDAHP/Consultants
9:30 – 9:45 Coffee Break			
4	9:45 – 10:00	Project environmental and social risk assessment and recommendation	GDAHP/Consultants

5	10:00 – 10:30	Environmental and Social risk management and instruments	GDAHP/Consultants
6	10:30 – 11:45	I. Key Project Components and Implementation II. Consultation with stakeholders on key issues and mitigation measures in project design - Group discussion (by themes) - Collecting feedback	GDAHP/Consultants
7	11:45-12:00	Closing remark	WorldBank

IV. Logistic Arrangements

9. The logistics for the stakeholder consultation workshop and arrangements were facilitated by GDAHP in coordination with the consultant team.

V. Consultation Method

10. The consultation was conducted physically, with the presentation of project design presentation, project environmental and social risk, and environmental and social risk management and instruments. The presentation was in **KHMER, with both delivery and PowerPoint materials**.
11. Environmental and social PowerPoint will be screened and advised for quality and appropriate content from the environmental and social specialist.
12. Consultation with stakeholders on key issues and mitigation measures in project design was divided by group due to project themes:
 - Unstable price of livestock and high input costs;
 - Animal diseases and lack of veterinary care and training;
 - Concerns about health and safety;
 - Waste management, logistics and transportation of animals, and community, health and safety;
 - Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials;
 - The inclusion of VGs (IP, smallholder farmers, disabled, and women's household heads) in livestock production;
 - Gender issues and child abuses; Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM); and
 - Information and Communications Technology (ICT) access.

VI. Participants

13. A total of **60 participants**, including affected, interested, and vulnerable or disadvantaged parties from Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Tbong Khmum, participated in the consultation workshop. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the participants.

N	Participants	Engagement	Institution	Province	Persons
1	GDAHP staff who are responsible for the CILVCP project	Affected parties	GDAHP of MAFF	Phnom Penh	10
2	Center for Disease Control (CDC) staff who are	Affected parties	CDC of MoH	Phnom Penh	5

	responsible for the CILVCP project				
3	Department of Environment (DoE) staff who are responsible for the CILVCP project	Affected parties	DoE of MoE	Phnom Penh	5
4	World Bank staff who are responsible for the CILVCP project	Affected parties	WB	Phnom Penh	5
5	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Interested parties	NGO	Phnom Penh	1
6	World Health Organization (WHO)	Interested parties	NGO	Phnom Penh	1
7	AVSF - Agronome et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Interested parties	NGO	Phnom Penh	1
8	CP Cambodia Co., Ltd.	Interested parties	Private sector/ Market actor	Phnom Penh	1
9	Livestock Association	Interested parties	Market actor	Phnom Penh	1
10	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Affected parties	PDAFF of MAFF	Battambang	1
11	Chief of Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions	Affected parties	POAHP of MAFF	Battambang	1
12	Chief of Forestry Administration Cantonment	Affected parties	FA of MAFF	Battambang	1
13	Vet drug and animal feed shop owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Battambang	1
14	Slaughterhouse owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Battambang	1
15	Village Animal Health Workers	Affected parties	Market actor	Battambang	2
16	Agriculture cooperatives AC/Producer Group/Livestock Farmer	Affected, vulnerable and disadvantaged parties	Target beneficiaries	Battambang	3
17	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Affected parties	PDAFF of MAFF	Kampong Spue	1
18	Chief of Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions	Affected parties	POAHP of MAFF	Kampong Spue	1
19	Chief of Forestry Administration Cantonment	Affected parties	FA of MAFF	Kampong Spue	1
20	Vet drug and feed shop owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Kampong Spue	1
21	Slaughterhouse owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Kampong Spue	1

22	Village Animal Health Workers	Affected parties	Market actor	Kampong Spue	2
23	Agriculture cooperatives AC/Producer Group/Livestock Farmer	Affected, vulnerable and disadvantaged parties	Target beneficiaries	Kampong Spue	3
24	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Affected parties	PDAFF of MAFF	Tbong Khmum	1
25	Chief of Provincial Office of Animal Health and Productions	Affected parties	POAHP of MAFF	Tbong Khmum	1
26	Chief of Forestry Administration Cantonment	Affected parties	FA of MAFF	Tbong Khmum	1
27	Vet drug and animal shop owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Tbong Khmum	1
28	Slaughterhouse owner	Affected parties	Market actor	Tbong Khmum	1
29	Village Animal Health Workers	Affected parties	Market actor	Tbong Khmum	2
30	Agriculture cooperatives AC/Producer Group/Livestock Farmer	Affected, vulnerable and disadvantaged parties	Target beneficiaries	Tbong Khmum	3

VII. Venue

14. The workshop venue will be provided by the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production.

VIII. Invitation letter for the workshop

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

សូមគោរពជូន
ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា និងសមាជិកសភា
អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ

កម្មវត្ថុ : សំណើសូមការអនុញ្ញាតរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពី ការរៀបចំគម្រោងប្រាក់កម្ចីផលិតកម្ម-សត្វប្រកបដោយបរិយាប័ន្ន និងសុខភាពតែមួយ (ILVCOH) និងស្នើសុំអញ្ជើញ **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** ជាអធិបតីក្នុងពិធីបើកសិក្ខាសាលា និងអញ្ជើញក្រុមការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធចូលរួម។

យោង : សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ១០៨ សសរ.កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ មីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។

ជូនភ្ជាប់: កម្មវិធី.....ចំនួន០១ច្បាប់។

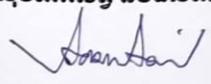
សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ យោង និងជូនភ្ជាប់ខាងលើ ខ្ញុំបាទសូមគោរពជម្រាបជូន **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** មេត្តាជ្រាបថា ដោយមានការជួយគាំទ្រពីធនាគារពិភពលោកប្រចាំកម្ពុជា (WB) ក្រុមការងាររបស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ បាននិងកំពុងដំណើរការរៀបចំផែនការគម្រោង (Project Implementation Manual) និងត្រូវបញ្ចប់ជាស្ថាពរដើម្បីដាក់ជូនគណៈកម្មការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងរបស់ GASFP សម្រេចជាចុងក្រោយក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣។ ដូចនេះ ខ្ញុំបាទស្នើសុំ **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** មេត្តាអនុញ្ញាតរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាមួយដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធអនុវត្តគម្រោងក្នុងខេត្តគោលដៅទាំងបី (ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង កំពង់ស្ពឺ និងខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ) ដើម្បីពិនិត្យមើលនូវធាតុចូលសំខាន់ដែលក្រុមការងារបានរៀបចំឡើង ដែលនឹងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៅថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ វេលាម៉ោង ៩:០០ព្រឹកនៅសាលប្រជុំរបស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ និងស្នើសុំអញ្ជើញ**ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** ជាអធិបតីក្នុងពិធីបើកសិក្ខាសាលា និងអញ្ជើញអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធចូលរួមមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១. ក្រុមការងាររៀបចំគម្រោង CILVCOH របស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានស.ជ.ស	ចំនួន ១០រូប
២. ខេត្តគោលដៅទាំងបី ចំនួន១០រូបក្នុង/១ខេត្ត រួមមាន៖	
-ប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	
-ប្រធានការិយាល័យផលិតកម្ម និងបសុព្យាបាលខេត្ត	
-នាយខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ	
-អាជីវករលក់បរិក្ខារសុសត្វ	ចំនួន ១រូប
-ម្ចាស់សត្តឃាតដ្ឋាន	ចំនួន១រូប
-ភ្នាក់ងារសុខភាពសត្វភូមិ	ចំនួន២រូប
-សហគមន៍/កសិករចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ	ចំនួន៣រូប
៣. នាយកដ្ឋានទប់ស្កាត់ជំងឺឆ្លងនៃក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ចំនួន៥រូប
៤. អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាននៃក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន	ចំនួន៥រូប
៥. ក្រុមការងារគម្រោងធនាគារពិភពលោកនៅកម្ពុជា (WB)	ចំនួន៥រូប
៦. អង្គការ FAO	ចំនួន១រូប
៧. អង្គការ WHO	ចំនួន១រូប
៨. អង្គការ AVSF	ចំនួន១រូប
៩. ក្រុមហ៊ុន CP កម្ពុជា	ចំនួន១រូប
១០. សមាគមន៍ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ	ចំនួន១រូប

អាស្រ័យដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេចដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។ សូម **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានពីខ្ញុំ។

ថ្ងៃចន្ទ ១០រោច ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំថោះ បញ្ចស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៧
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ តុលាឆ្នាំ២០២៣

អគ្គនាយក
អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ


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សសរ
(ស) ២២/១០/២៣

3. Stakeholder consultation material: project design

Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chain and One Health Project



Date: October 27, 2023

Project Development Objectives and Results



Project Beneficiaries

- 43,000 households (female-52% and men-48%).
- About 90 percent would be poor and small producers engaged in livestock value chains.
 - ID Poor,
 - Gender Inclusive (women and women-headed households),
 - Member of associations (producer groups or ACs),
 - Asset base (size land and/or livestock holding),
 - Geography (clusters) and
 - Exposure to climate challenge (drought, flood, forest fires, etc.).

Project Benefits.

- This project expects to generate significant benefits to the livestock and to the livestock producers in the target provinces.
- The direct beneficiaries are small household farmers, commercial farm producers and the private sector. The 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

CILVCOP's Target Provinces



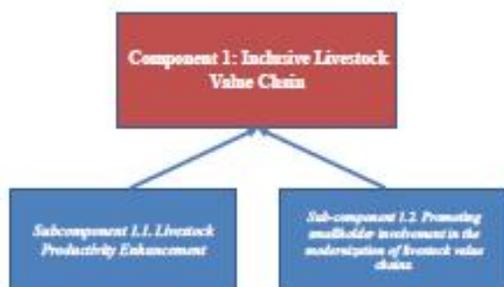
Project's Theory of Change



Three Integrated Project Components

The project aims to:

- (i) Promote productivity enhancement measures, and market-driven commercialization approaches in selected livestock value chains;
- (ii) Enhance capacities of animal health services and implement pilot OH approach in project's provinces through specific measures that reduce the likelihood of catastrophic transboundary disease outbreaks and zoonotic diseases along the value chains.



Sub-component 1.2. Promoting smallholder involvement in the modernization of livestock value chains.

This sub-component will support the following activities:

- 1.2.1. Support for the establishment of producer groups or agriculture cooperative (AC)
- 1.2.2. Grant co-funding of small-scale investment and service delivery to improve hygiene and quality of their products
- 1.2.3. Promotion of contract farming arrangements and productive partnerships between smallholders and SMFs
- 1.2.4. Support the development of market linkages at the local, regional, and global levels by facilitating consultation with private sector, civil society organizations, and associations
- 1.2.5. Pilot a modernization process of selected value chains through upgrading of key infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities.
- 1.2.6. Conduct Studies to review options for improving the regulatory framework (business enabling environment) and market-based incentives for the development.

Component 1: Inclusive Livestock Value Chain

- Priority value chains to be supported under this component would include **Chicken, Pig/swine and Cattle**
- Project activities to focus on up to two value chains per province (except STS to cover all 3).
- Animal producers, including female-headed livestock-rearing households, would be supported to develop their animal stocks as commercial farms.
- The expected increase in efficiency of livestock production will reduce the production of greenhouse gases per unit of output and increase farm outputs.



Subcomponent 1.1. Livestock Productivity Enhancement

Activities under this sub-component would focus on improving livestock productivity and quality, with the view to increase returns to producers

- 1.1.1. Support the production of high-quality fodder and feed
- 1.1.2. Breeding program to improve the quality of animal stock
- 1.1.3. Promote waste management through biogas technology
- 1.1.4. Support to implement **traceability animal identification system**
- 1.1.5. Improved farm husbandry systems supported by introduction of a GAHP
- 1.1.6. Improve provision of extension services through an IEC-based extension delivery, and program of key farmers

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE SELECTION CRITERIA

Eligible agriculture cooperative (AC) to join with OLWON should meet the following required criteria:

- Existing registered ACs with at least 100 members and with at least 30% members are livestock producers.
- AC with operational governance structure with 1/3 women in leadership position.
- AC with At least 35-60% female members benefitting from AC business operations.
- AC with financial system in place with proper book keeping record and report.
- AC has physical office with specific name, logo and branding
- AC has investment and business plan for livestock component development plan approved by Office of Animal Health and Production of PDART, including saving/credit scheme with full participation of their members.
- Available local resources to participate in the project implementation (material and personal)
- AC has at least one contract with private firm and market linkage with a buyer, formal or informal.
- AC has competent human and collective capital resources for expansion of livestock business.
- Clear collective ownership structure with proven production and business track record.

Component 3: Building One Health (OH) system

Intervention activities will include:

- 3.1. Support the Z-TWG through implementation of consultations/workshops, and studies to develop cross-sectoral plans against zoonoses such as rabies, anthrax, and brucellosis.
- 3.2. Trainings will be provided to increase staff capabilities in the formulation of relevant policies
- 3.3. Setting up of Inter-agency data sharing arrangements
- 3.4. 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

National level

Executive Agency (EA) and Implementing Agencies (IAs)

- The institutional arrangements for project implementation will follow Government's institutional setup where GDAHP of the MAFF is the EA tasked to manage and coordinate the implementation of the project.
- The EA will appoint a project director who will provide overall direction to IAs.
- The EA will establish a project coordination office comprising a project manager, an administrative/accounting officer, a financial officer, a procurement officer, and a MIS officer.
- IAs are composed of the Center of Disease Control (CDC) under the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment (MoE). They will be involved in the implementation of OH related activities.
- The EA and the IAs will set up their respective project teams (PT) to carry out their roles and responsibilities for technical support to the project implementation teams at the field level.
- Each agency will be responsible for contracting consultants, technical supervision, and execution of their respective activities.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The project supports:

- (a) the establishment of a management information system that enables timely tracking of, and reporting on results; and,
- (b) implementation of studies and surveys to ensure systematic assessments of implementation experience and lessons learned.
- This component will also finance mid-term review (MTR) and final evaluation reports..

Steering Committee.

A steering committee composed of senior officials from MAFF, MoH, MOE, and MEF will be established to provide guidance on policy, regulations, guidelines and strategic development framework for vision and problem solution. The steering committee is chaired by a senior official from MAFF.

Thank you



ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ ឬហានិភ័យ

ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ប្រកាសិក៍យ ឬប្លង់ បង្ក បង្កាប និងថយ។

ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ប្រកាសិក៍យសម្រាប់ការប្រតិបត្តិការ៖

- ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ សារវិភិក៍យវិទ្យុសកម្ម : បង្ក
- ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ សារវិភិក៍យវិទ្យុសកម្ម : បង្ក



ឯកសារគោលការណ៍បរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោង

• ក្របខ័ណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

• ផែនការចូលរួមពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

• ផែនការអនុវត្តផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

ក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមធានាថា៖

- អនុក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ចាប់ផ្តើមការអនុវត្តការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- អនុក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ និងសង្គមដែលបង្កឱ្យមានការប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- អនុក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- អនុក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការអនុវត្តការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម

ក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោង៖

- វិធានការប្រតិបត្តិការ
- ការរៀបចំក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ហេតុប៉ះពាល់ និងហានិភ័យបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMP) និងផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMP) ដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម

ក្របខណ្ឌគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោង៖

- ការរៀបចំប្រតិបត្តិការ និងការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់ប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- កិច្ចការប្រតិបត្តិការ និងការអនុវត្តការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការអនុវត្តការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម
- ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការអនុវត្តការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម

មធ្យោបាយ៖ ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់ និងហានិភ័យបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម

- ការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់ និងហានិភ័យបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមដែលផ្តល់នូវការគាំទ្រដល់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងសង្គម

មន្ត្រីទី០៥ ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន និងការចូលរួមពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ

- កម្រោងនិងវិធានការផ្តល់នូវព័ត៌មានដល់ក្រុមការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធ នៅតំណាក់កាលរៀបចំ កម្រោង អនុវត្តកម្រោង និងប្រតិបត្តិកម្រោង ប្រសិនបើវិធានការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងការ ប្រជុំវិញការងារយោង។
- អនុវត្តតាមផែនការចូលរួមពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ (SCP)

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងអតិថិជន

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយការឆ្គងចរន្ត កង្វល់មកដល់ដៃជើង តាមយន្តការយោគយល់គ្នាផ្អែកតាមកាលសម្រប និងនិរន្តរ៍អស់កម្រៃ។

ផែនការអនុវត្តសុវត្ថិភាពបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESCP)

អង្គការប្រតិបត្តិ និងអង្គការអនុវត្តកម្រោងនឹងអនុវត្តវិធានការ និង មធ្យោបាយនានា ដើម្បីធានាថាការអនុវត្តកម្រោងស្របតាមស្តង់ដារ សុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន។ ផែនការអនុវត្តសម្រាប់សុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាននេះបានចង្អុលបង្ហាញដោយសារឡើងដំបូងវិធានការ និង មធ្យោបាយនានា ឯកសារ ឬវិធានការដាក់លក់ក្រុមទាំងឡាយដែលរំលោភ វិធានការ និងសកម្មភាពនីមួយៗ។

ផែនការអនុវត្តសុវត្ថិភាពបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESCP)

- យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង
- ក្រុមការងារ និងបណ្តាញ
- អង្គការចុះទៅដល់បរិស្ថាន និងវិធានការផ្សេងៗ
- ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ

ល.រ	បញ្ហា	វិធានការ	ស្ថានភាព
1	ការបំពានបច្ចេកទេសសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន	ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការដាក់កម្រិត	កំណត់
2	ការបំពានបច្ចេកទេសសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន	ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការដាក់កម្រិត	កំណត់
3	ការបំពានបច្ចេកទេសសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន	ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការដាក់កម្រិត	កំណត់

សំនួរ និងចម្លើយ
និងការពិភាក្សា

7. Summary Report Consultation workshop on CILVCP

Date: October 27, 2023

The consultation workshop conducted at GDAHP meeting hall and chaired by Dr. Sorn-San, Deputy Director General of GDAHP and participated by 59 participants including 8 females from GDAHP, 3 consultants from World Bank, CDC of MoH, DGSE of MoE, the development partners and the stakeholders from the 3 target provinces (Battambang, Kampong Spue and Thbong Khmum provinces). The objective of the workshop is to seek more possible inputs from the stakeholders and related development partners for developing a good project implementation manual.

During the workshop, the project preparation, the guideline and the field assessment on the environment and social safeguard were presented by the project team of GDAHP and the consultants from the World Bank. The participants were divided into four groups regarding their target areas (group1: the participants from Battambang, Group2: Kampong Spue, Group3: Thbong Khmum and Group4: the participants from the multisectoral ministries) to discuss on livestock value chains, its local potential market and critical infective diseases in their location. The group4 encouraged to discuss on the communication issues and possibilities for intervention. The online panel was applied, so that the other relevant partners and stakeholders could join the meeting and provide their comments as well as possible. The following are the findings from the workshop:

During opening remake, Dr. Sorn San stated that the project proposal submitted to WB in 2022 and the proposal was selected as 4th champion with USD25 million, but finally the GAFSP project management team decided the Concept Note for USD 20 million as grant fund. We planned to submit Project Implementation Manual to WB in November, 2023 and hoped the project implementation can be approved and commenced in 2024.

After that, Mr. Ho Bunyeth, a Project Manager (nominated for the project preparation phase) presented Project Implementation design that will be submitted to the project steering committees for the final approval. There was no question after presentation.

Then Mr. Sam Mai, Deputy Director of Legislation and Extension Department presented the findings on Social and Environmental Safeguard feasibility study during field visit in the target provinces in August, 2023. Based the presentation, Mr. Pen Sitha, Provincial Office Animal Health and Production in Battambang suggested to add three more diseases including FMD, Brucellosis and Pasteurellosis which had been impacting to community economic too. Project should build and select more VAHWs because previous VAHWs became old and some passed away. So we need more active VAHWs to support the community especially during diseases outbreak or vaccination campaigns. Mr. Heng Piseth, PDAFF director also suggested to select more VAHWs who will provide field monitoring support on Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAHP) and build capacity on meat processing technique to community. As Royal Government of Cambodia will establish commune agriculture extension agents so VAHW should be engaged because they can help animal producers when they are facing disease challenges. Project should support the smallholder farmers by creating job opportunity to involve in the livestock value chains.

During plenary discussion, the key issues and comments were raised for the project team's consideration such as the animal welfare and Environmental Code and feasibilities study should be included in the project implementation manual. Some key words such Agriculture cooperative need to be properly translated in the local language.

Finally, the participants were divided into three groups by province to discuss on the 3 key issues such as 1/. current animal live weight price and animal product in market, 2/. endemic animal diseases and zoonosis, 3/. Health and safety, 4/. Waste management , and 5/. Communication in each target province. The participants at National level were facilitated to discuss on the constraints and possibilities of the communication and cooperation among the stakeholders relating to the disease management.

Key issues	Recommendations
Price of livestock and high input costs	<p>The following project design, the project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop inclusive value chains by promoting contract farming arrangements and partnerships between agricultural cooperatives (ACs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). 2. Support the institutional strengthening of existing producer groups or ACs. 3. Facilitate the establishment of new ACs. 4. Provide in-kind support for the implementation of a breeding program to improve the quality of the animal stock. 5. Improve livestock productivity through enhanced extension services on animal raising and by supporting the production of high-quality fodder and other animal feeds. 6. Upgrade key infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities for the benefit of livestock farmers.
Animal diseases	<p>To strengthen animal health services, the project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building: Equip veterinary services, particularly GDAPH and POAHPs, with enhanced skills in risk assessment and communication. 2. Comprehensive training: Provide capacity building opportunities for various stakeholders across the public and private sectors, including veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals, scientists, laboratory technicians, and VAHWs. 3. Expanding the workforce: Prioritize the recruitment of additional VAHWs, with a specific emphasis on increasing female representation in this vital role.,
Health and safety	<p>The project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the ongoing risk assessment of animal diseases. 2. Facilitate consultations, workshops, and studies to develop comprehensive cross-sectoral plans for mitigating zoonoses. 3. Provide training programs to enhance the capabilities of relevant personnel in zoonotic disease prevention and control.

Waste management	<p>The project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce of simple, cost-effective biogas technologies for animal 2. Provide capacity building for farmers on managing animal wastes and wastewater from animal production <p>This training should cover topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different types of animal waste and their environmental impacts • How to properly store and manage animal waste • How to use biogas technologies • The benefits of using biogas
Information, education, and communication (IEC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IEC materials should be translated into Khmer, including leaflets, feed bags, vaccine/medicine boxes, and billboards. 2. The GDAH technical team should verify all technical content and language used in the IEC materials. 3. Develop other formats, such as videos, audiobooks, and pictures, for individuals who cannot read. These formats can effectively communicate crucial information about animal health and production to this population group.

All the inputs from the working group were collected by GDAH team and shared to the Consultant team to coordinate in the project implementation manual.

Phnom Penh, 02 November, 2023

Prepared by: Ho Bunyeth

Project Manager

General Directorate of Animal Health and Production



