

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**Nation Religion King**



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES**

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

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
(SAR)**

**December 5, 2024**

#### 4. Executive Summary

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 is expected to promote productivity enhancement measures (animal breeding, genetics, and animal nutrition) and market-driven commercialization approaches in selected livestock value chains such as poultry, pig, and cattle. It will also help strengthen the animal health management system to reduce the risks of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses. These interventions are expected to have positive impacts on household income from livestock products, increase the share of marketed livestock products through business contracts and partnerships, and reduce the prevalence of priority animal diseases, which overcome the challenges of institutional barriers and exclusion of farmers in livestock production.

Despite the potential benefits of the CILVCP for livestock farmers, some smallholder farmers, particularly vulnerable groups, might miss out due to various limitations. As they are crucial to Cambodia's livestock production, a detailed social assessment (SA) is needed to understand their needs and ensure they can access the project's benefits. The specific objectives of the SA were:

- 1) To assess the project's likely social risks and impacts on livestock farmers, especially vulnerable groups (VGs) in the three provinces.
- 2) To identify and prepare a comprehensive plan for the project that can better avoid, reduce, and mitigate risks and impacts on farmers and ensure that the project benefits reach VGs equitably.

The social assessment focused on poultry, piggery, and beef production, involving interviews with various stakeholders like government officials, development partners, and local farmers. Data collection included reviewing existing information, field trips, meetings, and consultations with relevant parties.

The assessment results suggest that issues with poultry, piggery, and beef production, especially in the farmer VGs contexts and areas emphasized by the project, are complex and involve far more than livestock development and animal health-related issue. The issues do not solely depend on developing livestock value chains, market facilities, and infrastructure but also involve livelihood improvement, economic development, recognition of social and cultural challenges, allocation of resources, and equitable sharing of project benefits in the target provinces. It is also important to develop a multisectoral and holistic livestock development policy and undertake more research on the costs and benefits of livestock production and livelihood improvement while supporting the integration of smallholder farmers into value chain development.

It was acknowledged that many smallholder farmers did not have suitable land size, making it difficult to invest in their livestock businesses and improve their productivity. Additionally, smallholder farmers were poor, limiting their ability to purchase inputs such as vet drugs and feeds, veterinary care, and transportation. This also made them more vulnerable to shocks such as droughts and floods, creating weather-borne diseases in their livestock.

Promoting smallholder integration in commercial livestock value chains may take into account the three key elements: ability, opportunity, and dignity. Ability refers to whether the smallholder farmers have the capacity to participate in the project. This can be included through information dissemination and meetings, but it is important to note that many smallholder farmers may not be literate, especially in remote districts. Given this, a proper stakeholder engagement strategy is crucial to effectively communicate the project's benefits to smallholder farmers.

Opportunity refers to whether all farmers, including smallholder farmers, have equal access to the project's benefits. This can be challenging in a context where women may have more household responsibilities, disabled farmers may have limited mobility, and elderly farmers may need to care for grandchildren. The project should consider how to make its services more accessible to all farmers.

Dignity refers to how farmers are treated when they participate in the project. Animal Health Service providers should pay attention to the needs of VGs and avoid discrimination.

Given these three key elements such as ability, opportunity, and dignity, the project may target smallholder farmers with high productive and commercialization potential, while also supporting a smaller segment of lower capacity farmers to through producer organizations/Groups (POs/PGs) and/or cooperatives and showing potential and interest to develop their livestock business.

The assessment also identified potential social risks for project implementation such as child labor and occupational safety. To prevent any potential for child labor and ensure worker safety throughout construction/renovation and operation, the project will implement robust mitigation measures, comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plans, and Labor Management Procedures (LMPs).

The project will address potential community safety and security risks during construction/renovation and operation by establishing a grievance redress mechanism and implementing awareness-raising programs for both workers and communities. This includes specifically mitigating risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). Additionally, the project will implement a waste management plan to minimize health and safety risks associated with waste and odors from labs and livestock facilities.

Finally, to better avoid, reduce, and mitigate risks and impacts on farmers and ensure equitable access to project benefits for VGs, three key documents will be developed to manage potential environmental and social impacts and ensure meaningful multi-stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle: (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), (ii) Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF with LMP).

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## 6. Abbreviations

AC	Agriculture Cooperatives
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CILVCP	Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project
DoE	Department of Environment
EA	Executive Agency
EIDs	Emerging Infectious Diseases
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
GDAHPC	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GIIP	Good International Industry Practices
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
IAs	Implementation Agencies
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Indigenous People
KII	Key informant interview
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEF	Ministers, Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
Moi	Ministry of Interior
MoLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development

MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NCDDS	Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAH	Project Affected Households
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
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAHWs	Village Animal Health Workers
VGs	Vulnerable Groups

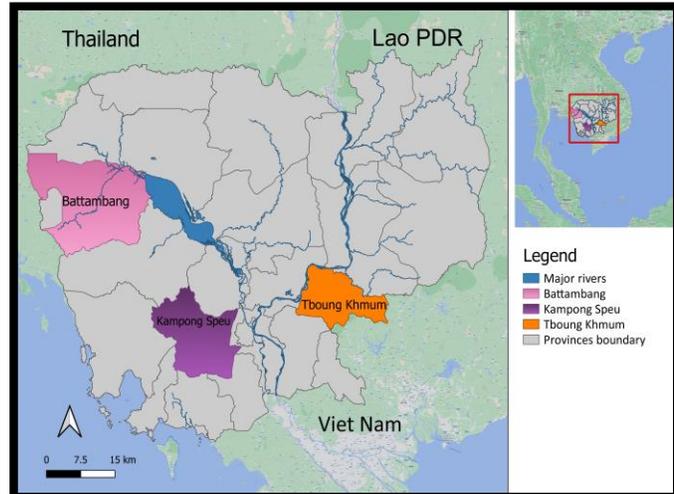
## 7. 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

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 29 November 2024 and the expected closing date is 31 December 2030.

The project covers three provinces in Cambodia: Battambang, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu. The provinces have been chosen, including two provinces with cross-border entry points (Battambang and Tbong Khmum) of incursions of transboundary animal diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and African Swine Fever (ASF) first occurred in these cross-border provinces which therefore provide early warning signs to the rest of the country against major disease outbreaks, and one province, Kampong Speu, an important center of livestock production, with its high livestock density and major animal trade, is also a high-risk area. Besides, these provinces are home to indigenous people (IP), such as the Kuy, Pnong, Charai, Tampun, and Suoy.

Figure 1: project target provinces



Source: author's preparation

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.

## **1.2. Rational and objective of the social assessment**

Despite the anticipated positive impacts of the CILVCP on livestock value chains, some smallholder farmers, especially vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, may not be able to access the project benefits due to factors such as lack of confidence, distance, literacy, health conditions, limited social capital, and lack of available data to identify their locations. As smallholder farmers produce approximately 90% of all livestock in Cambodia<sup>1</sup>, a detailed Social Assessment (SA) is therefore required during project preparation to understand the needs and priorities of these farmers and to put in place measures (as part of the project design) to address barriers to accessing project benefits for smallholder farmers, especially for those who are Vulnerable Groups (VGs), such as elderly people, ethnic minorities (IP group), women-headed households, and disabled people, who may have limited availability to attend to project services.

The specific objectives of the SA were:

- 1) To assess the project's likely social risks and impacts on livestock farmers, especially VGs in the three provinces.
- 2) To identify and prepare a comprehensive plan for the project that can better avoid, reduce, and mitigate risks and impacts on farmers and ensure that the project benefits reach VGs equitably.

The results from this SAR provided essential assessment information in order to inform the development of the project documents such as (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), (ii) Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). These plans will be designed to manage the potential environmental and social impacts associated with project activities and enable meaningful and inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations and engagement throughout the project's life cycle.

## **1.3. Project components**

### **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***

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<sup>1</sup> [Miranda, P., Savage, D., Stür, W., & Mom, S. \(2013\).](#)

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.

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.

#### **1.4. 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.

## 8. 2. Social Assessment Methodology

### 2.1. Social assessment approach

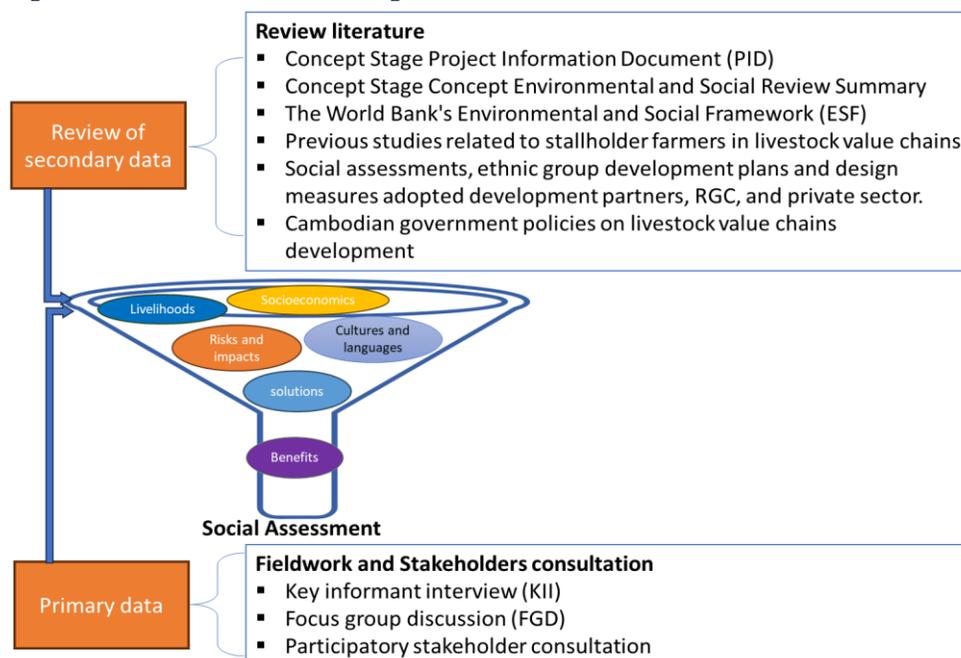
In this SA, the poultry, piggery, and beef value chains were narrowed down to chicken, pig, and cow respectively. This research scope allowed us to dive deeper into the current state of livestock production and its challenges to farmers and VGs.

The assessment included comprehensive desk studies, direct discussions, and interviews with various stakeholders, such as officials responsible for livestock value chain and development partners at the national and sub-national levels and AC members and livestock farmers at community level.

The assessment was undertaken through the following approaches:

1. A preliminary consultation meeting with key project staff from GDAH and FA was conducted to understand the assignment and planning for data collection. The outcome of the meeting was a field trip concept note and plan.
2. A detailed review and synthesis of existing data sources concerning the key social and institutional issues affecting livestock farmers, smallholder farmers, vulnerable, and underserved individuals, households, and populations in the targeted provinces were conducted prior to and after the fieldwork. The findings from the desk studies provided a comprehensive Legal, Policy, and Institutional Framework and socioeconomic data in the target provinces.
3. The primary data collection throughout the meeting and interview was conducted according to the field trip plan facilitated by the GDAH and POAHP teams. The objectives and consent for discussion and interview were informed to participants before conducting each meeting.
4. Finally, a stakeholder consultation was conducted at the national level to collect feedback and address the comments and concerns of key stakeholders in the project.

Figure 2: Social Assessment Design



Source: author's preparation

## **2.2. Social assessment methods**

### **2.2.1. Preliminary activities and meetings**

The preparation and planning meeting took place on July 31, 2023, and included preliminary consultations of key project staff from GDAH and the FA to understand the assignment and planning for data collection. Sixteen participants attended the meeting (Appendix 1).

### **2.2.2. Desk review of reports and documents**

Project documents at the conceptual stage and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) were reviewed to frame the assessment. Cambodian laws and policies that support livestock value chain development were then systematically reviewed to frame the legal, policy, and institutional framework. Existing studies on smallholder farmer VGs were also used to discuss and guide the study. Livestock production and socioeconomic data from the GDAH, the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS), and the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) were used to analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of the livestock value chain in the target provinces.

### **2.2.3. Key informant interview (KII)**

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

### **2.2.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

To understand the current state of livestock production in the community, focus group discussions (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.

### **2.2.4. Stakeholder consultations**

The stakeholder consultation at the national level was conducted on October 27, 2023, 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. Information was provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders appropriately.

## **3. Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks**

The CILVCP has to respect and comply with related national legislations and international standards, frameworks, and guidelines in order to maximize benefit to the targeted beneficiaries while mitigating potential negative social and environmental impacts. The applicable "Reference Framework" comprises most of the relevant standards, frameworks, and guidelines applicable to the project.

Table 1: Reference Framework

Reference	Relevance
National laws, policies, legislations, and commitments	All relevant national policies, legislation, and commitments need to be respected. This includes national laws, ratified international treaties, development plans, and commitments.
World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)	The World Bank ESF will be applied and considered throughout the project implementation cycle.

Source: author's preparation

### 3.1. National Laws, Policies, Legislation, and Commitments

#### The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which was confirmed in 1993, requires the state to consider environmental issues during project development and implementation. Article 59 of the Constitution specifically states that the state shall protect the environment and balance the abundant natural resources. It shall also establish a precise plan for the management of land, water, air, wind, geology, ecological systems, mines, energy, petroleum and gas, rock and sand, gems, forests and forestry products, wildlife, fish, and aquatic resources.

#### The Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (NS/RKM/1296/36)

The law was issued in 1996 to govern environmental management in Cambodia. The law requires the RGC to prepare national and regional environmental plans, which are expected to cover various issues, including environmental assessment, pollution prevention and control, public participation, and project disclosure. As the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management required, a National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) was developed<sup>2</sup>. The NESAP identifies priority policy tools and financing options for sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection. It guides government ministries, private sectors, civil society, and development organizations to mainstream environmental considerations in policies, plans, and investments.

Following the issuance of the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, MoE passed regulations (also referred to as sub-decrees) to provide further protection for the environment, including:

- Sub-decree No.27 on water pollution control, issued on April 06, 1999;
- Sub-decree No.36 solid waste management, issued on April 27, 1999;
- Sub-decree No.42 on air pollution and noise disturbance, issued on July 10, 2000;
- Sub-decree No.72 on the environmental impact assessment process, issued on August 11, 1999
- Law on the management and exploitation of mines resources, adopted on July 13, 2001.

Furthermore, various national environmental policy documents exist within Cambodia, such as the National Environmental Action Plan (1998-2002) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2002.

<sup>2</sup> [Cambodia's National Environment Strategy and Action Plan, 2016–2023 \(NESAP\)](#)

## **Indigenous Community and Land Use**

In Article 23 of the land law, an indigenous community is defined as "a group of people that resides in Cambodia whose members have manifested ethnic, social, cultural and economic unity and who practice a traditional lifestyle, and who cultivate the lands in their possession according to the customary rules of collective use." The IP policy was formalized by the MoRD in 2009. The policy clearly states that all relevant ministries shall recognize that IPs have their own culture and traditions and have full rights and privileges related to their culture and traditions. The culture and tradition consist of the community's land occupation, actual land that they currently use, land for their funeral purposes, land for agriculture and farming, land for their belief systems, and land for their benefit. Therefore, IPs have full rights and privileges to protect their collective and privately and community-held lands. Any project involving involuntary resettlement impacts among IPs will need to collect detailed information on their land use, economic activities, and social organizations so that a culturally appropriate is formulated with full and meaningful consultation of affected indigenous peoples. All development projects must refer to this Law.

Article 265 states that where an infringement is committed against indigenous communities' land rights by an authority responsible for the management of the zone in which the immovable property is located, [the authority] shall be fined.

The Forestry Law (2002), Article 11 states that MAFF shall classify, register, and set boundaries for all forests within the permanent forest state by carrying out coordination with concerned local communities, concerned authorities, and MLUPC to assist in the registration of land property of the indigenous community and preparation of the national land used map.

Policy on registration and rights of use of the land of indigenous communities on April 24, 2009, and Sub-degree on registration and rights of use of land of indigenous communities on June 09, 2009, provide the indigenous communities with legal rights over land tenure to ensure collective land tenure security and to protect collective ownership by preserving the identity, culture, good custom, livelihood and traditions of each indigenous communities.

National Policy on the Indigenous People Development on April 24, 2009, stated that IPs practice different cultures, traditions, customs, beliefs, and languages according to their particular group. The main occupations to make their living are shifting cultivation based on their tradition by slashing and burning forests for rotation farming, collecting forest products, hunting, fishing, and livestock...etc. Their livelihoods depend entirely on the natural environment. They face hardship and shortages of roads and means of transportation. In terms of the health sector, the indigenous peoples are vulnerable people. While talking about the education sector, their educational level is very limited. Therefore, their living standards are also low. In regards to the Royal Government's long-standing vision "to realize Cambodia with social solidarity, advanced education, and vibrant culture, without poverty, illiteracy and poor health" and based on the Cambodian millennium development goals, particularly the first goal "to reduce extreme poverty and starvation" and the second goal "to realize overall fundamental education," this "National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples" has the following goals to achieve:

- Indigenous peoples shall have a living standard beyond starvation and extreme poverty.
- Indigenous peoples shall be provided with at least nine years of fundamental education and shall be provided with appropriate vocational skill training courses according to their needs and based on the geographical areas in which they live.

- Indigenous peoples have been provided with good healthcare services.
- The cultures of indigenous peoples have been carefully protected and safeguarded.

In order to achieve the goals mentioned above and ensure good development management, the Royal Government has general and sectoral policies for indigenous peoples, whereby the main sectors include culture, environment, land, agriculture/livestock, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism,...etc.

### **The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia on women<sup>3</sup>**

Article 34 of the Constitution states that "all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law." This means that women have the same rights and responsibilities as men, including the right to vote, to hold public office, and to own property. Article 46 states that the state and society shall provide opportunities to women, especially those living in rural areas without adequate social support so that they can get employment and medical care, send their children to school, and have decent living conditions.

### **National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Among Women (2014-18)**

The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) is the leading agency responsible for promoting gender equality and preventing violence against women<sup>4</sup>, but other departments may also play a role, such as the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW). The Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MoLVT) is the leading ministry in charge of labour and workforce-related matters, including the minimum age of workers, wages, and rights of labourers.

### **Royal Kram NS/RKM/0709/010 on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

This law helps to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities in the country and prevent, reduce, and eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities. The law also seeks to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully and equally in activities within society and provide equal employment opportunities. The law also prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in all areas of life, including education, employment, housing, healthcare, and transportation.

### **Labor Law (1997)**

The Labor law is the overarching legal instrument that regulates and protects workers in Cambodia. The Law governs relations between employers and workers. The law considers that the rules, obligations, and rights are the same for casual or permanent workers. The law prohibits discrimination by sex, religion, social origin, or ethnicity (Article 12). Employers are required to make available a copy of the law to workers at all business locations/ operations (Article 15), and forced compulsory or the hiring of workers to pay off debts is prohibited (Article 16). Article 106 reaffirms equal conditions and wages for all work regardless of origin, age, and sex for the same types of work. The law establishes the limit for working hours to 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week and rates for working overtime and on public holidays.

The allowable minimum age for wage employment is set at 15 years (Article 177). Children from 12-15 years of age can be hired to do light work (see Section 2.24) provided that (a) the work is not hazardous to their health or mental and physical development, and (b) the work will not affect their regular school attendance, their participation in guidance programmes or vocational training approved by a competent

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<sup>3</sup> Office of the Council of Ministers: <https://pressocm.gov.kh/en/archives/9539>

<sup>4</sup> See National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Among Women (2014-18).

authority. The Law recognizes statutory maternity leave on half wages (Article 183) and for the performance of light duties for a further two months. Employers are prohibited from laying off women during maternity leave (Article 182).

Finally, Prakas on the Prohibition of Hazardous Child Labour (MoSALVY No.106, April 28, 2004) prohibits the employment of anyone under 18 in any of the 38 scheduled hazardous works/ activities listed in the Prakas.

### **Law on Social Security Schemes**

The law on social security schemes was issued in 2002. This law seeks to set up a social security scheme. It includes references to i) a pension scheme, which provides old-age benefits, invalidity benefits, and survivors benefits, and ii) an occupational risk scheme, which is in charge of providing employment injury and occupational disease benefits.

### **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)**

MoLVT developed the first OHS Master Plan (2009-2013) with technical support from the International Labor Organization (ILO). It contains the following priority areas: strengthening national OHS systems, improving safety and health inspections and compliance, promoting OHS activities by employers and worker organizations, implementing special programs for hazardous occupations, extending OHS protection to small enterprises and informal and rural workplaces, and promoting collaborative actions with hazardous, child labor, and human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) projects and activities.

### **Law on Road Traffic, PREAH REACH KRAM NS/RKAM/0115/001, 2015**

The Law on Road Traffic (2015) is intended to ensure road traffic safety and order and protection of human and animal health and lives, properties, and environment. Its establishment is a requirement for all motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers moving on the road to obtain a technical inspection certificate. It also outlines road safety requirements.

### **Law on the Commune/Sangkat Administrative Management**

Article 9 (second paragraph) of the Law on the Commune/Sangkat Administrative Management states that "the Commune/Sangkat (C/S) is a body representing citizens in its Commune/Sangkat and has missions to serve the general interests of its Commune/Sangkat." The Inter-Ministerial Prakas Number 2423 BRK, dated July 03, 2007, on C/S Development Plan, Article 9 states:

- "Civil society organizations may participate in the Development Plan and shall be responsible for representing the interests of local communities and specific stakeholder groups like women, youth, the poor, ethnic minorities.
- C/S Council (local people) must ensure that IPs or representatives of them can take part in the decision-making process on the projects that affect them".

### **Multisectoral Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in Cambodia 2019–2023**

This plan envisions a country with a healthy population and strong governance systems without the threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) that will impede economic growth and cause unnecessary risks to health, security, and social protection<sup>5</sup>.

### **Other Sub-Decrees on Livestock and Value Chain Development**

**Sub-decree 16 ANKr.BK:** Sanitary inspection of animals and animal products: It aims to prevent the spread of animal diseases and protect animal health and public health by regulating the sanitary inspection of animals and animal products in Cambodia.

**Sub-decree 26 ANKr.BK:** Village Animal Health Workers establishment and management: It aims to establish and manage Village Animal Health Workers in Cambodia.

**Sub-decree 36 ANKr.BK:** Contract farming: It aims to promote contract farming in Cambodia by providing a legal framework for establishing and implementing contract farming agreements.

**Sub-decree 108 ANKr.BK:** Management of slaughterhouses and inspection of animals and animal products: It aims to regulate the management of slaughterhouses and the inspection of animals and animal products in Cambodia.

**Prokas 343 Pr. K/MAFF:** Protocol for inspection of animals and animal products in the country: It sets out the protocol for inspecting animals and animal products in Cambodia.

**Prokas 225 Pr. K/MAFF:** Location and technical norms for construction of slaughterhouses: It sets out the location and technical norms for constructing slaughterhouses in Cambodia.

**Prokas 549 Pr. K/MAFF:** Categorization of technical norms and procedures for issuing permits for animal husbandry and breeding: It sets out the categorization, technical norms, and procedures for issuing permits for animal husbandry and breeding in Cambodia.

**Prokas 116 Pr. K/MAFF:** Guideline and procedure for establishing and registering Agriculture Cooperative (AC): It sets out the guidelines and procedure for establishing and registering AC in Cambodia.

**Prokas 414 Pr.K/MAFF:** Procedure for issuing permit and technical norms for import export transit production mixture and repackaging storage distribution and supplies wholesale-retail and transportation of veterinary drugs, 02 Oct 2020

### **3.2. Applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)**

At the stage of project preparation, without site-specific as yet selected, the key Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are deemed relevant to the CILVCP are:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions;
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety;
- ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
- ESS8: Cultural Heritage

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<sup>5</sup> [rr-asia.woah.org](http://rr-asia.woah.org)

- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

ESS9 (Financial Intermediaries) and ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) are not relevant to the CILVCP, as there will be no financial intermediaries involved in the project and the land where construction/renovation /infrastructure will take place is owned by the MAFF and pertinent ministries and agencies.

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

#### *Project social risks and impacts*

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

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

The project is expected to engage consultants/technical experts as direct workers to support the project operations. The project will engage paraprofessionals and VAHWs, who might be deemed community workers, to support the delivery of veterinary services to its targeted beneficiaries. Civil servants who support the project implementation will also need to travel to targeted provinces to support project implementation and operations.

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

Animal waste can be better and sustainably managed with the introduction of simple, cost-effective biogas technology, and septic tanks. But if it is not well managed, the runoff from animal waste can flow into water bodies, causing severe ecological harm, and decomposing waste can cause harm to the environment and threaten human health.

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

There will be concerns and potential risks due to the modernization of value chain infrastructure and wet market facilities. Public health risks are associated with zoonoses, Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) and AMR that originate in slaughterhouses, distribution and logistics and wet markets, and water pollution due to poor sanitation utilities in slaughterhouses.

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

The project activities are associated with sustainable livestock management, including animal husbandry, transport, and slaughter. It will support technical assistance activities that promote productivity enhancement measures and techniques for animal nutrition. The project interventions will be consistent with Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) and Good Manufacture Practices (GMP) for animal welfare, including International Finance Corporation (IFC) Good Practice Note: Improving Animal Welfare

in Livestock Operations, and GIIP in animal husbandry techniques with due consideration for religious and cultural principles.

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

The project will be implemented in three provinces, two of which (i.e., Battambang and Kampong Speu) are geographically considered as having the presence of IPs. IP communities in the project areas are also project beneficiaries. The project needs to ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted in a culturally appropriate manner, including using the languages appropriate to them.

### **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

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

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

The project recognizes the need for effective and inclusive engagement with all the relevant stakeholders. It aims to involve a wide range of agencies (including the private sector SMEs) and government organizations working in animal health, veterinary services, livestock development, meat production processes, and livestock farmers).

## **4. Baseline data analysis**

### **4.1. Socioeconomics**

The target project areas of Battambang, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu covered 3.2 million people, with 701,133 families. According to NCCDS 2022, 865,011 people in the target areas had farming as their primary occupation. Additionally, there were 435,044 VGs, including 98,578 women-headed households, 325,745 people older than 65 years old, 9,286 people with disabilities from nature, and 1,435 IPs, which is equal to 14% of the total population in the three provinces. Noticeably, indigenous Charai and Suoy were located more in Battambang and Kampong Speu provinces (see details in Table 2).

According to the ID Poor RGC 2023<sup>6</sup>, Battambang had the highest number of poor families among the three provinces, with 91,599 families holding ID Poor I and II, representing 31% of the total families. Tbong Khmum province was next, with 40,580 poor families, including ID Poor I and II, equal to 21%. Finally, Kampong Speu had 24,584 families or 13%.

### **4.2. Livestock production**

According to the NCCDS, in 2023, there were 165,447 families raising cows in Kampong Speu, Battambang, and Tbong Khmum provinces. Kampong Speu had the highest number of cow-raising families, followed by Battambang and Tbong Khmum. Only 17,322 families raised pigs in the target provinces, with a negligible difference in the number of pig-raising families across the provinces. Finally, there were 383,044 families raising chickens, with Battambang and Kampong Speu being the leading chicken-producing provinces.

Despite the high number of families raising these animals, there were only two pig breeding stations located in Battambang province. Additionally, only 89 certified vet drug and animal feed shops were present in the target provinces. These statistics indicate a high demand for pig breeding stations and vet

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<sup>6</sup> <https://app.idpoor.gov.kh/public-data-query#publichouseholddata>

drug and animal feed shops from livestock farmers, as the number of animals being raised is much higher than the number of available facilities.

### 4.3. Village Animal Health Workers

There were 1,081 VAHWs providing veterinary services to cattle, pigs, and poultry in the target provinces of Battambang, Kampong Spue, and Tbong Khmum. Of these, 513 were from Battambang, 483 were from Kampong Spue, and only 85 were from Tbong Khmum. This represents a significant disparity in the distribution of VAHWs, especially considering that 138,360 families in Tbong Khmum are raising livestock.

The gender distribution of VAHWs is disproportionate, with only 4% being female. This shows that there are barriers to women accessing employment opportunities in the veterinary sector. These disparities raise questions about the availability of free and fair employment opportunities for women, as well as the incentives for women to pursue careers in veterinary care. From a service provision perspective, this may lead to a lack of understanding of the needs and priorities of women livestock farmers. It is important to address these issues to ensure that all women have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the development of the livestock sector.

### 4.4. Slaughterhouse

There were 37 slaughterhouses in the target provinces of Battambang, Kampong Spue, and Tbong Khmum. Of these, 14 were located in Battambang, 15 in Kampong Spue, and 8 in Tbong Khmum. The slaughterhouses were mainly used for cows and pigs, and only 1 was specifically for chickens, located in Kampong Spue province. This is a concern, as 383,044 families were raising chickens in the three provinces. The limited number of slaughterhouses for chickens raises questions about the demand for slaughterhouse services, as well as the hygiene and safety of chicken consumption in the target provinces. Additionally, remote farmers face higher transportation costs to access these slaughterhouses, which may disincentivize people from buying livestock from them.

### 4.5. Number of AC/Producer Group

In the three provinces, there were 45 AC/producer groups raising chickens. These groups have shared technical knowledge, sold veterinary drugs and animal feed, and collected chickens from their members. This has been shown to help build the capacity of the members, reduce input costs (by buying products in bulk), and sell chickens at a better price due to their stable supply (collect 200-300 chickens per day and sell). However, these practices have only been implemented in the chicken value chain, and the cow and pig value chains have not yet adopted them.

*Table 2: Socioeconomic characteristics in the targeted provinces*

Characteristics	Battambang	Kampong Spue	Tbong Khmum
<b>Socioeconomics</b>			
Total population	1,367,402.00	914,864.00	880,553.00
Total families	294,294.00	206,556.00	196,174.00
Women headed households	40,184.00	31,102.00	27,292.00
Number of people older than 65 years old	137,046.00	85,527.00	103,172.00
Number of disabled people (nature)	3,078.00	3,351.00	2,857.00
Number of farmers (primary occupation)	342,145.00	253,992.00	268,874.00
<b>Indigenous people</b>			

Number of Indigenous Pnong	7.00	8.00	12.00
Number of Indigenous Kuy	5.00	15.00	17.00
Number of Indigenous Charai	306.00	201.00	103.00
Number of Indigenous Tampun	14.00	10.00	26.00
Number of Indigenous Suoy	13.00	697.00	1.00
<b>Livestock</b>			
Number of families raising cows	52,346.00	85,919.00	27,182.00
Number of families raising pigs	5,975.00	7,067.00	4,280.00
Number of families raising chickens	138,725.00	137,421.00	106,898.00
Animal breeding stations	2.00	-	-
Vet drug and animal feed shops	21.00	53.00	15.00
<b>Village Animal Health Workers</b>			
Male	481.00	472.00	83.00
Female	32.00	11.00	2.00
<b>Slaughterhouse</b>			
Cow	7.00	-	1.00
Pig	7.00	14.00	7.00
Chicken	-	1.00	-
<b>Number of AC/Producer Group</b>			
Cattle	-	-	-
Pig	-	-	-
Chicken	9.00	19.00	17.00

Source: (NIS ethnic census, 2019; NCDDS, 2022; GDAH, 2023; ID Poor RGC, 2023)

## 5. Social Risks and Assessment Results

The data collected from fieldwork in Battambang, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu and secondary data sources were analyzed and categorized according to the key themes identified during the development of interview questions. Key emerging themes from research participants were also incorporated. The section below provides the key themes that are central to the study.

### 55.1. Challenge in the unstable price of livestock

In the three provinces, chicken, pig, and cow livestock production farmers have experienced price drops<sup>7</sup> in the last eight months (from January to August 2023).

Chicken farmers reported on 22 August 2023 that the price of local chickens dropped by around 3,000 riels, from 18,000-16,000 riels to 13,000 riels (1.2 kg). They attributed this to the high number of company-raised chickens (CP Cambodia) and imported chickens from Thailand in the market. Similarly, the price of chicken eggs also dropped, from 450 riels to only 400-380 riels. This represents a decrease of about 70 riels per egg.

Household pig farmers also faced pricing issues, with the price dropping by 4,200 riels, from 12,000 riels to only 7,800 riels (live pigs), reported on 28 August 2023. This price was lower than the price of company-

<sup>7</sup> Noticed that these prices were reported in the farm gate price in this study.

raised pigs, which are sold for insurance \* CP Cambodia pig: 2.2 USD/kg; \* Betagro Cambodia pig: 1.95 USD/kg; \* Green Feed pig: 2 USD/kg; \* M's Pig APMC: 1.95 USD/kg. Farmers attributed the price drop to the high number of company-raised pigs in the market.

Similarly, household cow farmers reported prices that were 5,000 riels lower, from 14,500 riels to only 9,500 riels. The price drop was due to several factors, including imported frozen beef, imported cows from Thailand, and lower local demand caused by economic uncertainty.

## **5.2. Challenge in production costs**

Production costs varied significantly between household and commercial scales. For chicken, the average cost of raising a chicken over a period of 3.5 months was approximately 3.58 USD at the household level, compared to 3.40 USD on a commercial scale.

In terms of pig farming, the estimated cost for a 5-month feeding period was 250 USD for household-scale production and 230 USD for commercial-scale production.

Lastly, the cost of cattle farming was considerably higher, with an estimated expenditure of around 877 USD for the household scale and 787 USD for the commercial scale over an 18-month production period.

These were some of the concerns that arose from the variation in production costs between household and commercial scales.

- a) High production costs at the household level: This could make it difficult for small-scale farmers to make a profit, especially if prices are low.
- b) Inefficiency of household production: Household production is often less efficient than commercial production due to factors such as smaller scale, less specialization, and lower access to resources.
- c) Competition from commercial producers: Commercial producers have economies of scale and other advantages that give them a competitive edge over household producers.
- d) Limited access to markets: Small-scale farmers often have limited access to markets, which can make it difficult to sell their products at a fair price.

## **5.3. Diseases in chicken, pig, and cow production**

Chicken farmers had reported several diseases affecting their poultry, including Avian Influenza (ជំងឺគ្រុនផ្តាសាយបក្សី), Newcastle Disease (ជំងឺញូវកាសមាត់), and Infectious Bronchitis (ជំងឺរលាកទងសួតបក្សី). These diseases were reported due to inadequate biosecurity measures and high livestock density, particularly in the Kampong Spue province.

Pig farming also faced challenges with diseases such as African Swine Fever (ជំងឺប៉េស្ត ជ្រូកអាហ្វ្រិក), Classical Swine Fever (ជំងឺប៉េស្តជ្រូក), and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (ជំងឺគ្រុឡើងខ្មៅ). These diseases were believed to be transmitted due to a lack of biosecurity measures.

Lastly, cattle farmers had informed diseases including Lumpy Skin Disease (ជំងឺដុំពាក់ស្បែក), Foot-and-Mouth Disease (ជំងឺអុតក្តាម), and Bovine Tuberculosis (ជំងឺរបេងគោក្របី). These diseases were also transmitted due to a lack of biosecurity measures and high livestock density.

## **5.4. Lack of access to proper veterinary service**

Despite the presence of Village Animal Health Workers in their communities, farmers often lack access to veterinary care. This is due to several reasons, including the low cost of letting a few chickens die, the high cost of vaccines and medicines relative to the price of a chicken, and the low profit for Animal Health

Workers to treat chickens compared to their transportation and opportunity costs. In terms of vaccines, the farmers had reported using vaccines such as Fowl Cholera, Fowl Pox, ND, and Gumboro to protect their poultry.

In contrast, pig farmers generally had access to veterinary services through agricultural input suppliers or depo stores in their communities. Vaccines such as PRRS, FMD, CSF, and Pasteurellosis were available. However, farmers often rely on peer learning or information from YouTube/Facebook videos rather than official sources. In the case of new diseases, such as African Swine Fever, farmers were unable to find a cure for their pigs. Village Animal Health Workers do provide vaccinations for pigs, but coverage is low, and not all pigs in the community are vaccinated.

Similarly, cattle farmers also had access to veterinary services through agricultural input suppliers or depo stores in their communities. Farmers can purchase vaccines such as FMD, Pasteurellosis, Blackleg, and LSD and apply them to their cows. In some cases, input suppliers or depo stores also provide veterinary services such as surgical sterilization and vaccination.

Peer learning and self-learning from YouTube/Facebook videos were popular among farmers but can be unreliable as they are not verified by officials. This can lead to increased transmission and damage to farmers' livestock, especially in the absence of adequate biosafety and biosecurity measure practices.

#### **5.5. Challenges in health and safety**

Farmers reported concerns about the transmission of chicken diseases from animals to humans, as well as from humans to animals. They were aware of basic biosafety practices such as not eating sick chickens, washing their hands, changing clothes and boots, and wearing face masks. However, they believed that these methods were not enough to protect against disease transmission.

Similar concerns were raised by pig and cow farmers, who were worried about diseases that could be transmitted to their animals and their families. Most of them knew basic biosafety measures to protect their animals and themselves, but they still had concerns, especially in the case of new diseases such as African Swine Fever.

#### **5.6. Challenges in waste management and community, health and safety**

The smell of chicken waste was a concern for neighboring households due to the high density of living, especially in Kampong Spue and Battambang. Even though some farmers regularly collected and cleaned their chicken farms, the smell still disrupted the lives of other households nearby. Complaints about the smell were filed with village/commune chiefs. The solutions varied, from negotiation to moving the farm to another location.

Waste storage and biodigester technologies were used to collect pig waste. These methods helped farmers to reduce the smell in their neighboring households and generate fertilizer for their crops. However, the smell was still a problem due to the high density of living. Biodigester technologies were also reported to be expensive, and small-scale farmers rarely used them.

Similar to pig farmers, cow farmers used waste storage and biodigester technologies to collect and control cow waste. These methods were effective for farmers in rural areas (far from the village), but they still had problems in communities with a high density of people.

### **5.7. Challenges in logistics and transportation of animals**

Chickens were transported to market by motorbike, using plastic cages. Pigs and cows were transported by hand tractors or trucks. These transportation methods raised concerns about biosafety, as they could potentially transmit diseases, especially through waste during transportation. Additionally, these transportation methods could also contribute to the spread of disease through the air.

### **5.8. Challenges in information, education, and communication (IEC) materials**

Input supplier companies had produced Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials that were distributed at the community level by depo stores. These IEC materials included leaflets, feed bags, vaccine/medicine boxes, and billboards, all translated into the Khmer language and verified by GDAHP.

While most of these IEC materials were translated into Khmer, technical terms such as 'vitamin A', 'vitamin D', 'vitamin E', 'vitamin B12', 'PRRS', 'FMD', and 'CSF' could be challenging to understand. Furthermore, these materials were primarily suitable for literate individuals. Illiterate farmers often rely on depo stores, VAHWs, and their neighbors to explain the materials before using them. This reliance could pose a risk if they forget or misunderstand how to use the input products for their livestock.

### **5.9. Meeting and training and communication channels**

Meetings and training were conducted in village public spaces such as pagodas, markets, village chief's houses, and commune halls. In some cases, input supplier companies also conducted meetings and training at community depo stores. Meetings and training were also supported by local authorities and Animal Health Workers. The most popular method of communication among farmers was phone calls, especially for meetings and training. Other channels of communication included Facebook/Messenger, Telegram, and face-to-face meetings.

However, it presented a concern of lack of follow-up and support after meetings and training. Even if farmers attended meetings and training, they could not put what they learned into practice without follow-up and support. This was a challenge for both existing organizations trying to improve livestock production and farmers themselves.

### **5.10. Indigenous people (IP)**

Languages, land resources, culture, and communication were not significant challenges for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to be involved in livestock production (according to the Indigenous Suoy leader in Kampong Speu Province). Indigenous Suoy community members can easily communicate with village animal health workers who provide on-site animal care services in Khmer. Moreover, raising animals (Free-range animal raising) is a part of their culture. However, motivation was found to be a critical problem. IP leader Souy informed that most IP members used to be involved in a few NGO projects, but they tended to drop their production after the NGOs moved out. Additionally, most IPs are interested in working in garment factories over livestock production, which takes more effort, time, and investment to get profits. IP leader Souy recommended working with middle or high-income households for the project's success and influencing low-income households to be interested in livestock production.

### **5.11. Inclusion of smallholder farmers, disabled, and women's household heads in livestock production**

Many smallholder farmers did not have suitable land size, making it difficult to invest in their livestock businesses and improve their productivity. Additionally, smallholder farmers were poor, limiting their ability to purchase inputs such as vet drugs and feeds, veterinary care, and transportation. This also made

them more vulnerable to shocks such as droughts and floods, creating weather-borne diseases in their livestock.

The study also found that smallholder farmers, disabled, and women household heads were more involved with household chicken production than pig and cow production. This was due to the following factors:

- Chicken production requires a small investment amount, especially for household production.
- Chicken production is short-term, only 3.5 months, compared to pigs for 5 months and cows for 18 months.
- Finally, the risks of production loss due to unstable prices and diseases are low compared to pigs and cows.

These factors made chicken production a more attractive option for smallholder farmers with limited resources and looking for a way to reduce their risks. However, introducing the household chicken production to smallholder farmers may also take into account the three key elements: ability, opportunity, and dignity.

Ability refers to whether the smallholder farmers have the capacity to participate in the project. This can be included through information dissemination and meetings, but it is important to note that many smallholder farmers may not be literate, especially in remote districts.

Opportunity refers to whether all farmers, including smallholder farmers, have equal access to the project's benefits. This can be challenging in a context where women may have more household responsibilities, disabled farmers may have limited mobility, and elderly farmers may need to care for grandchildren. The project should consider how to make its services more accessible to all farmers.

Dignity refers to how farmers are treated when they participate in the project. Animal Health Service providers should pay attention to the needs of VGs and avoid discrimination.

Given these three key elements, the project may target smallholder farmers with high productive and commercialization potential, while also supporting a smaller segment of lower capacity farmers to through producer organizations/Groups (POs/PGs) and/or cooperatives and showing potential and interest to develop their livestock business.

#### **5.12. Institutional barrier and exclusion**

Institutional barriers and exclusions prevent certain groups of livestock farmers, especially VGs, from accessing livestock production resources and opportunities. These barriers can be formal or informal, and they can be caused by a variety of factors, such as lack of access to proper veterinary services, lack of access to markets and high production costs, challenges in logistics and transportation of animals, and challenges in IECs, meeting and training.

These barriers can have a significant impact on the livelihoods of livestock farmers in the target provinces. They can make it difficult for livestock farmers to produce and sell their products at a competitive market price, which can slow down the achievement of the project's objectives.

#### **5.13. Existing GRMs**

There were two types of existing grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) for farmers. For concerns about diseases and technical veterinary services, farmers can contact VAHWs, depo stores, and input suppliers. They can raise their concerns and seek advice on their livestock production, such as disease prevention

and treatment for chickens, pigs, and cattle, as well as animal production techniques, epidemiology, and disease surveillance through this mechanism.

For concerns and conflicts caused by livestock waste and production, farmers can log their complaints to village/commune chiefs for solutions. Issues related to their safety or health can be reported to the police or health professionals at the community health centers.

#### **5.14. Associated social challenges**

##### **a. Gender-related issues**

Women played a significant role in livestock production in the three provinces. However, they may have faced discrimination and had less access to resources such as credit, training, and veterinary care compared to men. Additionally, women may have been responsible for unpaid care work, which could have limited the time they had to devote to livestock production. This raised concerns about gender inequalities in livestock production. It was important to address these issues to ensure that women had equal opportunities and could fully participate in and benefit from livestock production.

Additionally, there were concerns about gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) against women. A 2018 report by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights found that transgender women in public spaces experience high rates of abuse, with 43% of respondents reporting physical violence, 31% reporting sexual assault, and 25% reporting rape<sup>8</sup>.

##### **b. Children labor**

Children may be used to feed and water animals, collect manure, and transport animals. They may also be exposed to hazardous substances and work long hours in dangerous conditions, especially in cow and pig production.

##### **c. Potential external impacts which could be a project risk**

The traditional ethnic groups (focal points) appointed to oversee the official administration and decision-making related to the social hierarchy of ethnic groups may lose their importance as the knowledge and cultural systems of self-determined ethnic groups decline. This can also disempower traditional leadership. This, in turn, can have serious social impacts in villages with fewer effective social controls and could lead to the breakdown of the traditional cultures of different ethnic groups.

## **6. Key mitigation measures and recommendations**

The project is expected to promote productivity enhancement measures (animal breeding, genetics, and animal nutrition) and market-driven commercialization approaches in selected livestock value chains. It will also help strengthen the animal health system to reduce the risks of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses. These interventions are expected to have positive impacts on household income from livestock products, increase the share of marketed livestock products through business contracts and partnerships, and reduce the prevalence of priority animal diseases, which overcome the challenges of institutional barriers and exclusion of farmers in livestock production.

The assessment results suggest that issues with chicken, pig, and cow production, especially in the farmer VGs contexts and areas emphasized by the project, are complex and involve far more than livestock

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<sup>8</sup> [https://www.cchrcambodia.org/admin/media/factsheet/factsheet/english/CCHR%20Factsheet\\_Violence%20Against%20Women\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.cchrcambodia.org/admin/media/factsheet/factsheet/english/CCHR%20Factsheet_Violence%20Against%20Women_ENG.pdf)

development and animal health-related issue. The issues do not solely depend on developing livestock value chains, market facilities, and infrastructure but also involve livelihood improvement, economic development, recognition of social and cultural challenges, allocation of resources, and equitable sharing of project benefits in the target provinces. It is also important to develop a multisectoral and holistic livestock development policy and undertake more research on the costs and benefits of livestock production and livelihood improvement while supporting the integration of smallholder farmers into value chain development. The table discusses recommendations for key social issues in the project.

*Table 3: Mitigation measures and recommendations*

Key social issues in livestock production	Recommendations
Unstable price of livestock and high input costs	<p>The following project design and implementation measures can help overcome the challenges:</p> <p>Develop inclusive value chains by promoting contract farming arrangements and productive partnerships between agriculture cooperatives (ACs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This can be done in accordance with Sub-decree 36 ANKr.BK: Contract farming.</p> <p>Support institutional strengthening of existing producer groups or ACs, or the establishment of new ones. This can be done in accordance with Prokas 116 Pr. K/MAFF: Guideline and procedure for establishing and registering Agriculture Cooperative.</p> <p>Provide in-kind support for implementing a breeding program to improve the quality of the animal stock.</p> <p>Improve livestock productivity through enhanced extension services on animal-raising and support the production of high-quality fodder and other animal feeds.</p> <p>Upgrade key infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities for livestock farmers.</p>
Animal diseases and lack of veterinary care and training	<p>To strengthen animal health services, the project should:</p> <p>Provide capacity building for veterinary services, risk assessment, and communication for GDAPH and POAHPs. This can be done through training programs, workshops, and other capacity-building activities.</p> <p>Provide capacity building for veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals, other technical staff such as scientists and laboratory technicians, Commune Agriculture Officer (CAOs), and VAHWs from the public and private sectors. This can be done through a variety of methods, such as on-the-job training, distance learning, and short courses.</p>

	<p>Recruit more VAHWs, especially female VAHWs, for Tbong Khmum province. This can be done by raising awareness of the VAHW program and its benefits, and by providing financial and other incentives to encourage people to become VAHWs.</p> <p>These measures will help to improve veterinary care and training at the community level, which will ultimately lead to better animal health and productivity.</p>
<p>Concerns about health and safety</p>	<p>The following measures should be taken to implement collaborative approaches to protect human health, animal health, and the environment:</p> <p>Support risk assessment of diseases using improved surveillance data and risk mapping. This will help to identify the risks and how best to mitigate them.</p> <p>Conduct consultations/workshops and studies to develop cross-sectoral plans against zoonoses. This will bring together experts from different disciplines to work together to prevent and control zoonoses.</p> <p>Provide training to increase staff capabilities in formulating relevant policies. This will help to ensure that policies are developed that are effective in protecting human health, animal health, and the environment.</p> <p>Collaborate between GDAHP and the wildlife authorities for a pilot mapping of the risks. This will help to identify the specific risks posed by wildlife to human health and animal health.</p>
<p>Waste management, logistics and transportation of animals, and community, health and safety</p>	<p>Introduction of simple, cost-effective biogas technologies for animal wastes and capacity building for farmers on managing animal wastes and wastewater from animal production</p> <p>Animal waste is a major source of pollution, both water and air. It can also be a source of disease. Biogas is a renewable energy source that can be produced from animal waste. It is a clean and efficient way to dispose of animal waste, and it can also be used to generate electricity and heat.</p> <p>In addition to introducing biogas technologies, it is also important to provide capacity building for farmers in managing animal wastes and wastewater. This training should cover topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The different types of animal waste and their environmental impacts</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to properly store and manage animal waste</li> <li>• How to use biogas technologies</li> <li>• The benefits of using biogas</li> </ul> <p>Waste management policies should also be introduced to help regulate the disposal of animal waste. These policies should be based on Sub-decree No.27 on water pollution control, issued on April 06, 1999, and Sub-decree No.36 solid waste management, issued on April 27, 1999.</p>
<p>Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials</p>	<p>IEC materials should be translated into the Khmer language, including leaflets, feed bags, vaccine/medicine boxes, and billboards.</p> <p>The GDAH technical team should verify all technical content and words used in the IEC materials to ensure that they are accurate and appropriate for the target audience.</p> <p>In addition to written IEC materials, other formats should be produced for illiterates, such as video, audiobooks, and pictures. These formats can be used to communicate important messages about animal health and production to people who cannot read.</p>
<p>The inclusion of VGs (IP, smallholder farmers, disabled, and women's household heads) in livestock production</p>	<p>The project should ensure that all people, regardless of their social group, are included in the project's activities. This will be done by:</p> <p>Recruiting a social development specialist who will work throughout the life cycle of the project.</p> <p>Ensuring meaningful consultation and quality of engagement with vulnerable and marginalized groups at all levels during project preparation and other project activities.</p> <p>Improving physical barriers for VGs by designing market construction/renovation facilities with inclusive accessibility.</p> <p>Conducting proper and regular screening to refer VGs to project services based on the screening results. If they are VG farmers, the project should integrate them with the livestock value chain through criteria-based in-kind support.</p> <p>Providing information and training on animal production in a format that is accessible to farmers who cannot read or write. In addition, offering flexible scheduling and transportation options to accommodate the needs of women, disabled farmers, and elderly farmers.</p> <p>Working with community leaders to promote gender equality and inclusion in the project. Moreover, train the existing or new VAHWs on how to interact with farmers in a respectful and dignified manner.</p>

	<p>The project can also collect data on the needs or feedback of vulnerable farmers to ensure that its services are meeting those needs. This data can be collected through surveys, focus groups, and interviews, as well as the designated GRMs.</p>
Gender issues and child abuses	<p>Raise awareness among VMs, farmers, VAHWs, village/commune chiefs, and communities about gender-based issues and child abuse.</p> <p>Display the numbers of local authorities and police in accessible locations to report any gender issues and child abuse cases.</p> <p>Ensure that Project work, staff, and beneficiaries are trained and sign Codes of Conduct (CoCs) regarding Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Violence Against Children (VAC).</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	<p>Enhance awareness of the GRM among project teams and beneficiaries, including VGs, farmers, VAHWs, and private sectors. This includes informing them about how to access the GRM and displaying the contact information and procedure of the GRM in accessible locations.</p> <p>The project will provide adequate information to those who could be affected by project activities, such as the improvement of market facilities, slaughterhouses, and other related facilities, and the selection of community VGs, farmers, and ACs. The project may also seek their support and respond to any contributions made. This should include taking into consideration existing traditional knowledge offered by the different ethnic groups and villagers, and ensuring the active, free, flexible, effective, meaningful, and informed participation of individuals and groups in Project CILVCP.</p>
Information and Communications Technology (ICT) access	<p>Build the capacity of farmers and VAHWs on ICT technology, including online communication and learning. This includes providing them with training on how to use ICT tools and resources, such as smartphones and the internet.</p> <p>Verified information, education, and communication (IEC) materials in written formats and video, audiobooks, and pictures should be made available to livestock farmers in both physical and online formats. This will ensure that farmers have access to the latest information on livestock production and health, regardless of their location or level of literacy.</p>

Source: author's preparation

## 7. Actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

The table below discusses the action that should be taken in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Table 4: Action for the ESCP

Environmental and Social Commitment Plan action items		Relevant ESS
1	Recruit a social development expert.	ESS1
2	Develop a project-level communication strategy that is sensitive to gender, culture, and ethnic group differences. The strategy should address strengthening relationships among project staff, VAHWs, farmers, the private sector, NGOs, and other development partners who are working on livestock development.	ESS1,7 & 10
3	Explore the potential and possibility of producing written IEC materials and other formats for illiterates, such as video, audiobooks, and pictures available online.	ESS1,7 & 10
4	Recruit more VAHWs, especially females.	ESS2&4
5	Establish and renovate market facilities and slaughterhouses	ESS1, 4,7 & 10
6	<p>Develop and deliver training and CoC/codes of practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Codes of Conducts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• Health and safety</li> <li>• Environmental safety</li> <li>• GBV/SEA/ VAC</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Training materials/manuals/tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• GBV/SEA/ VAC</li> <li>• Gender, culture, ethnic sensitivity</li> <li>• GRM</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Record of beneficiaries (including the number of participants and training provided) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project staff and stakeholders</li> <li>• VAHWs and Commune Agriculture Officer (CAOs)</li> <li>• Livestock farmers</li> <li>• AC members</li> <li>• Provinces/District</li> <li>• Community/village/ Community Groups/ NGOs/ and other development partners who are working on livestock development.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	ESS1, 2, 4,7 & 10
7	Develop a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with implementation, including training on how to use the GRM and reporting, to be done at the subproject level.	ESS10

Source: author's preparation

8. Appendix

1. Preliminary activities and meetings

Figure 3: Participant list in the preliminary meeting

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ  
អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ  
មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល

ប្រជុំថ្ងៃទី ..... ខែ ..... ឆ្នាំ ..... ម៉ោង ..... ២០២៣

ក្រុមអធិបតីភាព: .....  
ឌីណាមិក: វិ.ក.ក.ក. វិ.ក.ក.ក. វិ.ក.ក.ក. / Work Plan - GAPSP / WB.

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	មុខងារ និងថ្នាក់	អង្គការ	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
	Soan. San	M	D99	GDAHP	[Signature]	012939629
	Ho Bomyeth	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	016479882
	[Signature]	V	[Signature]	M.N.X.S	[Signature]	012905525
	[Signature]	V	SSR/MSU	GDAHP	[Signature]	012616135
	[Signature]	V	consultant	WB	[Signature]	012818011
	[Signature]	V	Consultant	World Bank	[Signature]	087491777
	[Signature]	V	[Signature]	M.N.X.S	[Signature]	01854904
	[Signature]	V	M.N.X.S	M.N.X.S	[Signature]	012652450
	[Signature]	V	M.N.X.S	M.N.X.S	[Signature]	069356243
	[Signature]	V	[Signature]	WB	[Signature]	017913129
	[Signature]	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	012886968
	[Signature]	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	077891000
	[Signature]	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	070458777
	Ing Rumbas	M	Consultant	World Bank	[Signature]	095415464
	[Signature]	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	085826656
	[Signature]	M	[Signature]	GDAHP	[Signature]	010220333

Galaxy S21 Ultra 5G

Figure 4: Preliminary activities and meetings



## 2. Fieldwork in Battambang



### 3. Fieldwork in Kampong Spue



អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ  
 អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ

កម្មវិធីស្រាវជ្រាវ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ ភេទ	អាសយដ្ឋាន	កូដ	លេខ	លេខ	លេខ	លេខ	លេខ	លេខ
1	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
2	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
3	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
4	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
5	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
6	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
7	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
8	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
9	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
10	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
11	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361
12	ស៊ីវិល ប្រុស	ភូមិ អូរ ឃុំ អូរ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361	015623361

#### 4. Fieldwork in Tbong Khmum



## 5. Field Mission Concept Note

### Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (P180535)

**Location:** Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Tbong Khmum

**Date:** 21-22 and 28-29 August 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/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, Tbong Khmum, and Kampong Speu. Tbong 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 GDAH, 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 Field Mission

7. The rationale for this proposed field mission is two fold: (1) to engage with inclusive livestock value chain actors (private and public) to seek their inputs, including the last mile and market actors, into the project preparation and PIM and (2) to assess social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the CILVCP. It is anticipated that the field team will travel to three target provinces to meet with livestock stakeholders at provincial, district and commune levels.
8. The overall objectives and main activities of the field mission are:
  - To consult with and collect inputs from relevant livestock stakeholders/value chain actors from private and public sector, especially on cattle, poultry and swine/pigs in the provinces, district, and communes, to incorporate into the preparation of the CILVCP project;
  - Given the project's focus on promoting both the modernization of private sector-driven value chains, and the integration of organized smallholders through partnerships with private actors, the field mission will review extensively with relevant stakeholders (private sector and members of PO/ACs) issues and priorities for the inclusive development of value chains.

- To identify and validate livestock challenges and economic/market potentials; and
- To assess Social and Environmental risks and impacts associated with the said project, especially with livestock smallholder farmers, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples who are in livestock and value chain (cattle, pig and chicken).

### III. Field Mission Schedule and Agenda

9. The draft field agenda is tabled below. These meeting arrangements are indicative only and subject to change based on actual availability of all parties.

<b>Day1: August 21 2023</b>		
<b>8:00 – 1:00</b>	Travel from Phnom Penh to Battambang	Phnom Penh - Battambang
<b>2:30 – 4:00</b>	Meeting officials responsible for livestock and value chain (cattle, swine/pig, and chicken), PDAFF	Battambang
<b>4:00 – 5:00</b>	Meet with livestock market actors, input suppliers and traders/commercial producers	Battambang
<b>Day2: 22 August 2023</b>		
<b>8:00 – 10:00</b>	Meeting with livestock smallholder farmers, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples (6 farmers) who are in livestock and value chain (cattle, pig and chicken), in Banan district, Battambang	Battambang
<b>10:00 – 12:00</b>	Meeting with agricultural cooperative (AC) leaders and livestock producers	Battambang
<b>1:30 – 6:00pm</b>	Travel from Battambang to Phnom Penh	Battambang - Phnom Penh
<b>Day3: August 28 2023</b>		
<b>7:00 – 9:00</b>	Travel from Phnom Penh to Kampong Speu	Phnom Penh – Kampong Speu
<b>9:00 – 10:00</b>	Meeting officials responsible for livestock and value chain (cattle, swine/pig, and chicken), PDAFF	Kampong Speu
<b>10:00 – 12:00</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with livestock smallholder farmers, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples (6 farmers) who are in livestock and value chain (cattle, pig and chicken), Oral district, Kampong Speu</li> <li>• Meet with livestock market actors, input suppliers and traders/commercial producers</li> </ul>	Kampong Speu
<b>1:00 - 3:00</b>	Meeting with agricultural cooperative (AC) leaders and livestock producers	Kampong Speu

	<b>3:00 – 6:00</b>	Travel from Kampong Speu to Phnom Penh	Kampong Speu - Phnom Penh
<b>Day4: 29 August 2023</b>			
	<b>6:30 – 9:30</b>	Travel from Phnom Penh to Tbong Khmum	Phnom Penh - Tbong Khmum
	<b>9:30 – 10:30</b>	Meeting officials responsible for livestock and value chain (cattle, swine/pig, and chicken), PDAFF	Tbong Khmum
	<b>10:30 – 12:00</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with livestock smallholder farmers, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples (6 farmers) who are in livestock and value chain (cattle, pig and chicken), Ponhea Kraek District, Tbong Khmum (proposed)</li> <li>Meet with livestock market actors, input suppliers and traders/commercial producers</li> </ul>	Tbong Khmum
	<b>1:00 - 3:00</b>	Meeting with agricultural cooperative (AC) leaders and livestock producers, Ponhea Kraek District, Tbong Khmum	Tbong Khmum
	<b>3:00 – 6:00</b>	Travel from Tbong Khmum – Phnom Penh	Tbong Khmum – Phnom Penh

#### IV. Field Mission Logistic Arrangements

10. The logistics for the all the field meetings and arrangements will be facilitated by GDAHP in coordination with the consultant team.

#### V. Field Mission Participants

11. Participants for the field mission are:

No	Name	Position at GDAHP	Assigned task at CILVCP
<b>CILVCP Team</b>			
1	Dr. Mam Somony	Deputy Director of Animal Production Department	Livestock production Officer (Component1)
2	Mr. Sam May	Deputy Director of Technical Extension and Legislation	Social Risk Management Officer, GDAHP
3	Mr. Klaing Sobunna	Chief of Wash management office of Animal Production Department	Environment Risk Management Officer, GDAHP
4	Mr. Thol Virak	Vice Chief of Monitoring and Evaluation Office	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
<b>World Bank Team</b>			
5	Mr. Ing Kvanthai	Social Consultant	STC/WB

6	Mr. Penh Socheat	Environmental Consultant	STC/WB
7	Mr. Sun Boreth	PIM Consultant	STC/WB
8	Ms. Lyden Kong		STC/WB
9	Ms. Mudita Chamroeun		WB

## 6. Stakeholder consultations

### STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP CONCEPT NOTE Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (P180535)

**Location:** Phnom Penh  
**Date:** October 27 2023

#### VI. BRIEF PROJECT BACKGROUND

12. 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).
13. The Project Development Objective is to sustainably improve livestock-based livelihoods and strengthen animal health services in target project locations.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. The CILVCP comprises three components: Promote Inclusive Livestock Value Chains; Enhance Animal Production and Health Services; and Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.
17. The CILVCP aligned with the priorities in the World Bank's Cambodia Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY19-23 (Report No. 136500-KH, 2019).

#### VII. Rationale and Objectives Stakeholder Consultation

18. 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 Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

### VIII. Agenda

19. 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

### IX. Logistic Arrangements

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

### X. Consultation Method

21. 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**.
22. Environmental and social PowerPoint will be screened and advised for quality and appropriate content from the environmental and social specialist.
23. 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.

## XI. Participants

24. 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 responsible for the CILVCP project	Affected parties	CDC of MoH	Phnom Penh	5
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

XII. Venue

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

XIII. Invitation letter for the workshop

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**សូមគោរពជូន**  
**ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាទទួលបន្ទុកជា**  
**អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ**

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

**យោង :** សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ១០៨ ស.រ.កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ មីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។

**ជូនភ្ជាប់:** កម្មវិធី.....ចំនួន០១ច្បាប់។

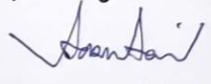
សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ យោង និងជូនភ្ជាប់ខាងលើ ខ្ញុំបាទសូមគោរពជម្រាបជូន **ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ** មេត្តាជ្រាបថា ដោយមានការជួយគាំទ្រពីធនាគារពិភពលោកប្រចាំកម្ពុជា (WB) ក្រុមការងាររបស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ បាននិងកំពុងដំណើរការរៀបចំផែនការគម្រោង (Project Implementation Manual) និងត្រូវបញ្ចប់ជាស្ថាពរដើម្បីដាក់ជូនគណៈកម្មការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងរបស់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

១. ក្រុមការងាររៀបចំគម្រោង CILVCOH របស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានស.ជ.ស	ចំនួន ១០រូប
២. ខេត្តគោលដៅទាំងបី ចំនួន១០រូបក្នុង/១ខេត្ត រួមមាន៖	
-ប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	
-ប្រធានការិយាល័យផលិតកម្ម និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលខេត្ត	
-នាយខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ	
-អាជីវករលក់បរិក្ខារសុខភាពសត្វ	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. សំមាគមនីចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ	ចំនួន១រូប

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

ថ្ងៃចន្ទ ១០រោច ខែកម្រាម ឆ្នាំចោះ បញ្ចស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៧  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ តុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣

**អគ្គនាយក**  
**អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងផលិតកម្មសត្វ**

  
ស.ជ.ស - ៧/៧

ស.ជ.ស  
(ស) 2/10/23

## 7. 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



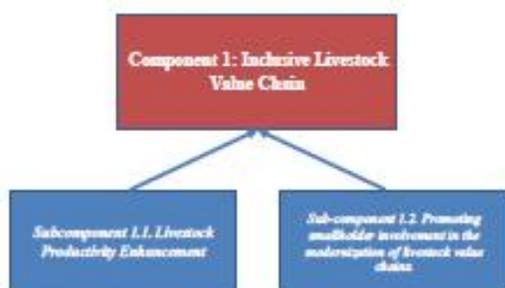
### Project's Theory of Change



## 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 (ACs)
- 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 SMAs
- 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 slaughterhouse 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 BTB to cover all 3).
- Animal producers, including female-headed livestock-raising 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.



### Sub-component 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 OAHF
- 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 OIWOHI 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 25-40% female members benefiting 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.

## PRODUCER GROUP SELECTION CRITERIA

For livestock business enterprise (LBE) or livestock producer group should meet the following criteria:

- Group is organically formed with shared interests, goal and vision, and is recognized by Animal Health and Production Office.
- Livestock group is led by competent business leader with relevant experience in livestock business.
- Clear and operational group structure.
- Official recognition from PDAPP.
- At least 2 to 3 years of operation small livestock business experience and willing to expand business.
- LBE has financial book keeping record and clear business plan.
- At least 20 members are operating livestock business with 35-40% female.
- LBE has existing business relationship with private sectors or local traders.



### Subcomponent 2.2. Animal Disease/Zoonotic Disease Surveillance, and Disease Control.

The project will support the implementation of surveillance and control programs for transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses. Related activities will be developed nationally with initial implementation in the project's target provinces.

- 2.2.1. The implementation of surveillance and control programs for transboundary animal diseases early warning and zoonoses.
- 2.2.2. Capacities of veterinary laboratories will be strengthened by the establishment of one new laboratory in Batangas province.
- 2.2.3. "High health" production compartments, in line with WOAHP guidelines, will be piloted in the project provinces to identify best practices for mitigating disease risks.
- 2.2.4. An integral animal health and production information system (AHPIS) will be set up to capture and integrate data from a range of sources.

## Component 2: Strengthening Animal Health Services

This component aims to improve the quality of, and access to strengthened national veterinary services in line with international standards. "High health animal production zones" with minimal risk of transboundary animal diseases would be established in targeted areas, leading to improved quality and safety of animal products entering the value chain.



### Subcomponent 2.1. Capacity Building of Veterinary Services, and Strengthening of Risk Assessment and Communication

This sub-component aims to strengthen the institutional capabilities of GDAPP and POAHPs, focuses on the following activities:

- 2.1.1. Support GDAPP in developing and executing comprehensive human resource development plans and capacity building programs for veterinary personnel, paraprofessionals, a cadre of Village Animal Health Workers (VAHW) from both the public and private sectors.
- 2.1.2. Support GDAPP to develop appropriate legislation governing animal health, animal production, and veterinary services.
- 2.1.3. Design Vulnerability and risk assessment tools to identify animal health risks and prioritize veterinary services delivery in local areas.
- 2.1.4. An IEC-based communications strategy, including a system of key messaging and alerts to stakeholders will be developed, using websites and social media.

## Component 3: Building One Health (OH) system

A OH Situation Analysis was conducted in 2020:

- Many zoonotic diseases were prevalent in the country and the impacts on human health were significant.
- Limited interagency cooperation and inadequate core funding.
- The National Medium-Term Priority Plan for Animal Health identified the need to "implement collaborative OH approaches to protect human health, animal health and the environment".



### 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 GDAH 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 GDAH 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 M&E 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



## 8. Stakeholder consultation material: social assessment



**ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ**  
**អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុខភាពសត្វ និងជំងឺកសិកម្មសត្វ**

របាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃសង្គម

សង្គម

បរិយាកាសវិនិយោគក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវ និងសុខភាពសត្វ ONE HEALTH ខេត្តកម្ពុជា  
 CAMBODIA INCLUSIVE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS AND ONE HEALTH PROJECT

ខែ តុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤

### មាតិកា

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2. គោលបំណងនៃការវាយតម្លៃសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោង
3. វិធីសាស្ត្រវាយតម្លៃសង្គម
4. ក្របខ័ណ្ឌច្បាប់ គោលនយោបាយ
5. កាលិកាទិដ្ឋភាពសង្គម
6. បទដ្ឋានសង្គម និងបេតិកភណ្ឌវប្បធម៌
7. វិធានការកាត់បន្ថយ និងអនុសាសន៍សំខាន់ៗ

### 1. សារវិភាគប្រូហ្វេ

គម្រោងនឹងបង្កើនចំណូលរបស់ប្រជាជនកសិករ និងបង្កើនសុខភាពសត្វ (AMR) ឧបត្ថម្ភការងារសុខភាពសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល (MOH) និងក្រសួងកសិកម្ម និងនេសាទ (MAFF) ដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវ និងសុខភាពសត្វ និងសុខភាពសត្វ ខេត្តកម្ពុជា ខេត្តកម្ពុជា (CAVCOV)។

- គម្រោង CAVCOV មានគោលបំណងដូចខាងក្រោម៖
- (i) លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាព និងជីវភាពស្រូវកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា
  - (ii) ជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា

គម្រោងនេះប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។



### 2. គោលបំណងនៃការវាយតម្លៃសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោង

គោលបំណងនៃការវាយតម្លៃសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោងនេះ គឺដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃឥទ្ធិពលសង្គម និងសង្គមស្រុក ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះ ដោយយោងទៅលើគោលការណ៍ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។



- គោលបំណងនៃការវាយតម្លៃសង្គមសម្រាប់គម្រោងនេះ គឺដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃឥទ្ធិពលសង្គម និងសង្គមស្រុក ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះ ដោយយោងទៅលើគោលការណ៍ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។
1. វាយតម្លៃឥទ្ធិពលសង្គម និងសង្គមស្រុក ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះ ដោយយោងទៅលើគោលការណ៍ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។
  2. វាយតម្លៃឥទ្ធិពលសង្គម និងសង្គមស្រុក ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះ ដោយយោងទៅលើគោលការណ៍ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។

### 3. វិធីសាស្ត្រវាយតម្លៃសង្គម

**វិធីសាស្ត្រវាយតម្លៃសង្គម**

- ការវាយតម្លៃសង្គម និងសង្គមស្រុក
- ការវាយតម្លៃសង្គម (SIA)
- ការវាយតម្លៃសង្គម (SIA)

គម្រោងនេះប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។

**Stakeholders**

- Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Health)
- Local Communities (Village Committees, Cooperatives)
- Private Sector (Livestock Producers, Traders)
- Academic Institutions (Research Centers, Universities)
- International Organizations (World Bank, FAO, etc.)

### 4. ក្របខ័ណ្ឌច្បាប់ គោលនយោបាយ

គម្រោង CAVCOV ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។

ច្បាប់ ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គោលនយោបាយ
ច្បាប់ ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គោលនយោបាយ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។
ក្របខ័ណ្ឌច្បាប់ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	ក្របខ័ណ្ឌច្បាប់ និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងដើម្បីជំរុញការវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជនកសិករក្នុងតម្លៃសត្វស្រូវកសិករ (VMS) ខេត្តកម្ពុជា និងខេត្តកម្ពុជា។









9. Stakeholder consultation material: environmental and social risk management







**បទដ្ឋាន ១៥ ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន និងការចូលរួមពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ**

- គម្រោង និងមិនបានផ្តល់នូវព័ត៌មានដល់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ ដោយសារការរៀបចំគម្រោង អនុវត្តគម្រោង និងប្រតិបត្តិគម្រោង ប្រសិនបើមិនមានការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជាប្រចាំ។
- អនុវត្តតាមផែនការចូលរួមពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ (SCP)

**យន្តការដោះស្រាយមន្ត្រីខ្ពស់**

យន្តការដោះស្រាយមន្ត្រីខ្ពស់ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយការឆ្គងចរន្តក្នុងអង្គការយោធន៍ពលកម្ម តាមយន្តការយោគយល់គ្នាផ្អែកតាមកាលសម្រប និងមិនអស់កម្រៃ។

**ផែនការអនុវត្តសុវត្ថិភាពបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESCP)**

អង្គការប្រតិបត្តិ និងអង្គការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនឹងអនុវត្តវិធានការ និងមធ្យោបាយនានា ដើម្បីធានាថាការអនុវត្តគម្រោងស្របតាមស្តង់ដារសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន។ ផែនការអនុវត្តសម្រាប់សុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាននេះបានចង្អុលបង្ហាញដោយសង្ខេបអំពីវិធានការ និងមធ្យោបាយនានា ឯកសារ ឬផែនការជាក់លាក់ព្រមទាំងពេលវេលានៃវិធានការ និងសកម្មភាពនីមួយៗ។

**ផែនការអនុវត្តសុវត្ថិភាពបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESCP)**

- ធានាការជំរុញវិនិយុ
- គ្មានការ ធានាសុវត្ថិភាព
- អនុវត្តតាមផែនការបរិស្ថាន និងវិធានការសង្គម
- ការអនុវត្តតាម

សំនួរ និងចម្លើយ  
និងការពិភាក្សា



## **11. Summary Report Consultation workshop on CILVCP**

**Date: October 27, 2023**

The consultation workshop was conducted at the GDAHP meeting hall and chaired by Dr. Sorn-San, Deputy Director General of GDAHP, and participated by 59 participants including 8 males 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 guidelines, and the field assessment on the environment and social safeguards 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 group 1: the participants from Battambang, Group 2: Kampong Spue, Group 3: Thbong Khmum, and Group 4: the participants from the multisectoral ministries to discuss livestock value chains, their local potential market, and critical infective diseases in their location. The group discussions were encouraged to discuss 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 the opening remake, Dr. Sorn San stated that the project proposal was submitted to WB in 2022 and the proposal was selected as 4<sup>th</sup> champion with USD25 million, finally, the GAFSP project management team decided on the Concept Note for USD 20 million as a grant fund. We planned to submit the Project Implementation Manual to WB in November 2023 and hoped the project implementation could be approved and commenced in 2024.

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

Then Mr. Sam Mai, Deputy Director of the Legislation and Extension Department presented the findings on the Social and Environmental Safeguard feasibility study during field visits in the target provinces in August 2023. Based on the presentation, Mr. Pen Sitha, Provincial Office Animal Health and Production in Battambang suggested adding three more diseases including FMD, Brucellosis, and Pasteurellosis which had been impacting to community's economy.

Some recommendations were the project should build and select more VAHWs because previous VAHWs became old and some passed away. The project needs more active VAHWs to support the community, especially during disease outbreaks or vaccination campaigns. Mr. Heng Piseth, PDAFF director also suggested selecting more VAHWs who will provide field monitoring support on Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAHP) and build capacity on meat processing techniques to the community.

As the Royal Government of Cambodia will establish commune agriculture extension agents, VAHW should be engaged because they can help animal producers when they are facing disease challenges. The project should support the smallholder farmers by creating job opportunities to be involved in the livestock value chains.

During the plenary discussion, the key issues and comments were raised for the project team's consideration such as the animal welfare and Environmental Code and feasibility study should be included

in the project implementation manual. Some keywords such as Agriculture cooperative need to be properly translated in the local language.

Finally, the participants were divided into three groups by province to discuss the 5 key issues such as 1/. current animal live weight price and animal product in the market, 2/. endemic animal diseases and zoonosis, 3/. Health and safety, 4/. Waste management, and 5/. Communication in each target province. The participants at the National level were facilitated to discuss 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"> <li>1. Develop inclusive value chains by promoting contract farming arrangements and partnerships between agricultural cooperatives (ACs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).</li> <li>2. Support the institutional strengthening of existing producer groups or ACs.</li> <li>3. Facilitate the establishment of new ACs.</li> <li>4. Provide in-kind support for the implementation of a breeding program to improve the quality of the animal stock.</li> <li>5. Improve livestock productivity through enhanced extension services on animal raising and by supporting the production of high-quality fodder and other animal feeds.</li> <li>6. Upgrade/renovate key infrastructure such as slaughterhouses and market facilities for the benefit of livestock farmers.</li> </ol>
Animal diseases	<p>To strengthen animal health services, the project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building: Equip veterinary services, particularly GDAPH and POAHPs, with enhanced skills in risk assessment and communication.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Expanding the workforce: Prioritize the recruitment of additional VAHWs, with a specific emphasis on increasing female representation in this vital role.,</li> </ol>

Health and safety	<p>The project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the ongoing risk assessment of animal diseases.</li> <li>2. Facilitate consultations, workshops, and studies to develop comprehensive cross-sectoral plans for mitigating zoonoses.</li> <li>3. Provide training programs to enhance the capabilities of relevant personnel in zoonotic disease prevention and control.</li> </ol>
Waste management	<p>The project should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce simple, cost-effective biogas technologies for animal</li> <li>2. Provide capacity building for farmers in managing animal wastes and wastewater from animal production</li> </ol> <p>This training should cover topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The different types of animal waste and their environmental impacts</li> <li>• How to properly store and manage animal waste</li> <li>• How to use biogas technologies</li> <li>• The benefits of using biogas</li> </ul>
Information, education, and communication (IEC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IEC materials should be translated into Khmer, including leaflets, feed bags, vaccine/medicine boxes, and billboards.</li> <li>2. The GDAHP technical team should verify all technical content and language used in the IEC materials.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

All the inputs from the working group were collected by the GDAHP team and shared with 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

