

**LIVESTOCK COMMERCIALIZATION PROJECT**  
**Contingent Emergency Response Component**

**2020-2021 DZUD EMERGENCY RESPONSE:**  
**ESMF ADDENDUM**

January 2021 (Revised May 2021)

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
E&S	Environmental and Social
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
LCP	Livestock Commercialization Project
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
WHO	World Health Organization

## ADDENDUM TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC) OF THE LIVESTOCK COMMERCIALIZATION PROJECT

### 1. Background

Recent Dzud Risk Assessments undertaken by the State Emergency Commission of Mongolia determined the level of dzud impact as “high” and “very high” in Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai, and Dundgovi aimags in their entirety, as well as in several soums of Govi-Altai and Umnugovi aimags (Figure 1).

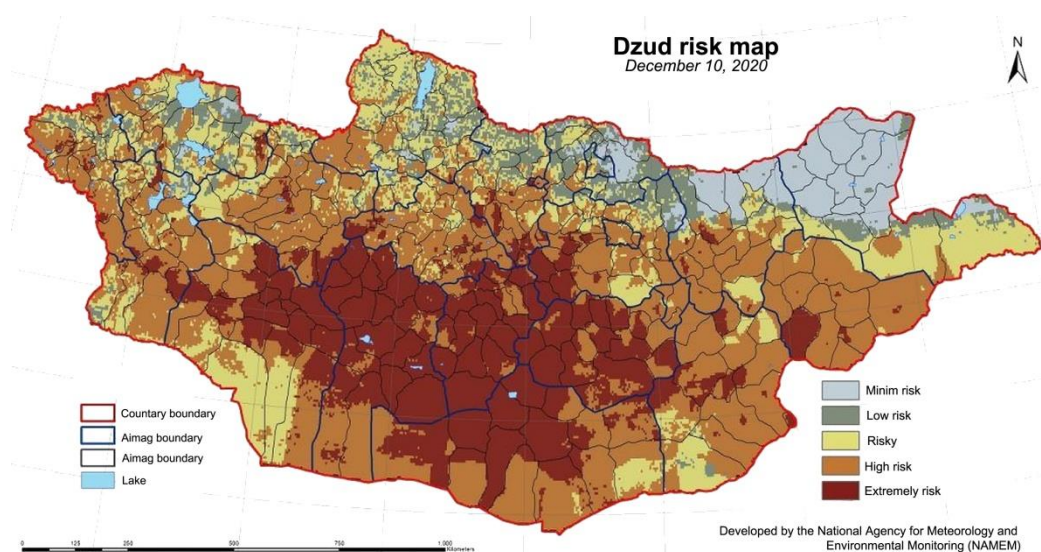


Figure 1 Dzud risk assessment map

Therefore, Government of Mongolia through the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) had determined that an Eligible Emergency has occurred and decided to trigger component 4 of the Livestock Commercialization Project (LCP). Approximately US \$ 13 million from the LCP financing will be allocated to this component. As is seen on Table 1, CERC response activities shall benefit approximately 45 750 herder households residing in these 5 provinces as well as those in other region of the Sukhbaatar and Dornogobi provinces. Through CERC response activities, emergency supply of high-energy concentrated feed will be delivered to those herder households. Furthermore, rapid social assessment will be carried out by external contractor to identify additional food and agriculture needs of poor and vulnerable households in those areas and suitable interventions will be developed.

Update as of May 2021: As the conditions have been evolving in course of the 2020-2021 winter and spring, in addition to the dzud new external shocks have been seriously undermining livelihoods of the herders. These factors include (i) rapid spread of Covid-19 pandemic throughout the country resulting in 19 aimags (out of total 21) with recorded outbreaks and (ii) devastating dust and snow storm affecting entire territory of Mongolia on March 13-14. Overlapping effect of the ongoing dzud, Covid-19, and heavy dust and snow storms largely increased vulnerability of the herder population. They face serious cash shortage to meet their basic needs due to loss of livestock as the major source of subsistence exacerbated by the off season of their cash income, worsening access to and inflated prices of supplies associated with pandemic restrictions. Also, the need to better equip regions to

withstand ever occurring dzud through building resilience capacity has become evident and widely recognized. Regional feed production hubs located in strategic areas are highly sought and has come to the focus of potential interventions sourced from the CERC.

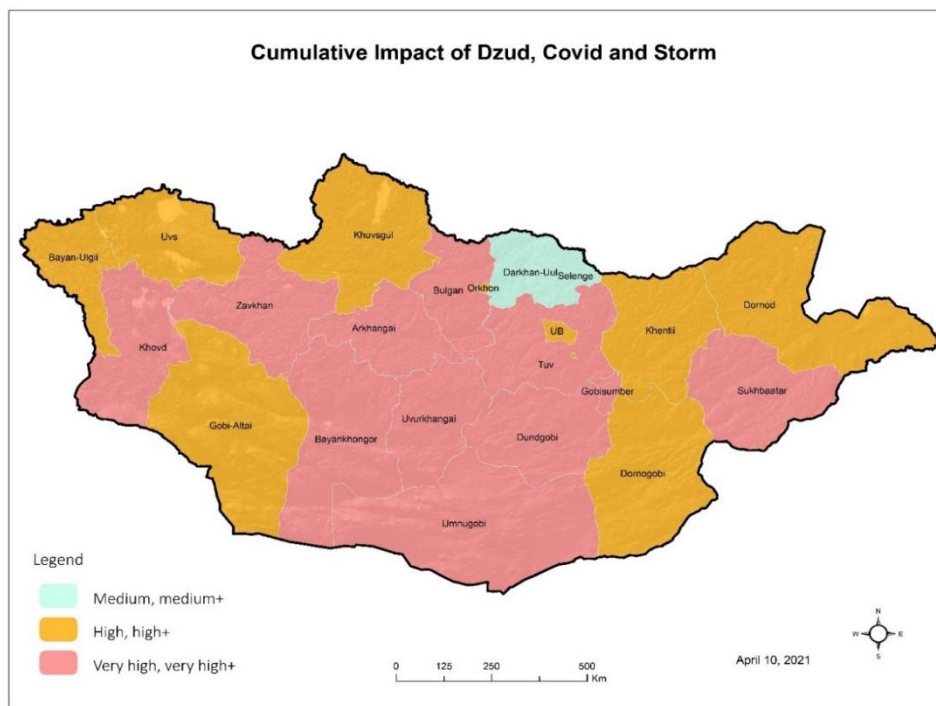


Figure 2 Cumulative Impact of Dzud, Covid-19, and Storms as of April 10, 2021

Cumulative effect of pre-existing and newly emerging factors justify reallocation of CERC budget. It is proposed to add to the on-going supply of feed two new packages: (i) social assistance package in form of cash transfer to herders and (ii) climate resilience package in form of cost-sharing funding of regional feed production hubs and associated community-based simulation exercises. The first package or feed supply is considered as response package, the second package will be social assistance being considered as emergency relief package, and the third package or community-based simulation exercise and support of regional feed production hubs as resilience package. Subsequently appropriate re-allocations of the CERC proceeds are proposed to accommodate revisions.

In terms of beneficiaries and geographic location, CERC relief package is going to benefit over 180 000 herder households that are residing in all 21 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city of Mongolia. Every herder household in Mongolia including small herders and reindeer people in Tsagaannuur soum, Khuvsgul aimag shall benefit from this package and the MOFALI will ensure authenticity of the herder household data and will disseminate the relief package associated information in local languages and culture appropriate and inclusive manners. CERC resilience package on the other hand shall indirectly benefit all herder households and local livestock businesses in central and western regions of Mongolia. Additional CERC activities are shown in Table 1 and their associated environmental and social risks and impacts along with their mitigation measures are identified in following sections of the report.

CERC response package activities are anticipated to take place between January and May, 2021, while newly proposed relief package is estimated to complete by mid-May 2021 subject to the World Bank due diligence of the Government (MOF and Treasury Single Account) cash transfer system. Meanwhile, timeframe for the third resilience package is expected to take longer and be completed by the end of the year, since it involves competitive selection process through the project Productive

Partnership scheme. Its actual implementation will largely depend on Covid-19 enforced lockdowns and restrictions.

Table 1 CERC envisioned activities

<b>RESPONSE PACKAGE:</b> Outcome 1: Dzud-affected herder household in target provinces are enabled to protect their livestock-based livelihoods.	This will be achieved by reducing the expected dzud-related livestock loss by at least 20%															
Output 1: Communities livelihood security is enhanced through timely interventions to reduce the impact of the dzud.	45,750 herder HHs of 7 aimags to be provided with resources (feed supply) to reduce the risk of losing their livelihoods															
Activities Planned	Timeframe (weeks)															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rapid Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps																
Identification and verification of beneficiaries																
Analysis of local market to identify availability of feed and supplements																
Analysis of inventory at the State, Aimag and Soum levels																
Procurement of feed and supplements																
Distribution to the affected areas/populace																
Monitoring of the use of the support																
Evaluation of the support																
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated	Response activities have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform															
Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Implementation is structured upon consultations																
Rapid response personnel deployed																
Process Monitoring: Information Sharing through Emergency Operations Center (NEMA)																
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the operation ensured	Effective communications to advocate response activities by MoFALI and the WB publicly.															

Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Launching event organized upon the Government appeal																
Media Mix identified																
Spokespersons identified																
Media engaged and information disseminated																
Field visits to engage with target groups and build trust among stakeholders																
Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation																
<b>RELIEF PACKAGE:</b> Outcome 2: Herder household affected by cumulative impact of dzud, Covid-19, and dust and snow storms are enabled to sustain their livelihoods.	This will be achieved by reducing the expected drop in livelihoods due to severe cash shortages to afford basic needs															
Output 1: Herders are sourced to bridge the gap between emergency needs and lack of income sources through effective one-time cash injection to reduce the cumulative impact of the dzud, Covid-19, and dust and snow storms.	Over 180,000 herder households in all aimags and UB to be provided with MNT100,000 cash assistance to overcome sharp gap between emerging expenditures and lack of income, endangering ability to secure basic necessities															
Activities Planned	Timeframe (weeks)															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rapid Assessment of needs																
Identification and verification of beneficiaries																
Analysis of Treasury Single Account or other systems to facilitate cash transfer to herder households and ensure its inclusiveness																
Cash transfers to eligible herder households																
Monitoring and GRM of the process to ensure inclusiveness of cash transfers																
Evaluation of the assistance																
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated	Relief activities have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform															
Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Implementation is structured upon consultations																
Rapid relief systems institutionalized																
Process Monitoring: Information and grievances facilitated through Treasury Single Account System or other appropriate systems as identified																
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the process	Effective communications to advocate relief activities by MoFALI, MoF, and the WB publicly.															
Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Launching event organized upon the Government decree formalized																
Media Mix identified																
Spokespersons identified																
Media engaged and information disseminated																
Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation																
<b>RESILIENCE PACKAGE:</b> Outcome 3: National and regional climate resilience capacity empowered to better withstand negative impacts of external shocks.	This will be achieved by building capacity to prepare for and respond to re-occurring natural calamities and limit significant loss of livestock due to dzud and other winter emergencies.															
Output 1: More effective systems to provide herder communities with access to adjacently located sources of feed supplies and feed producers with easily accessible markets to withstand potential impact of dzud and other winter emergencies.	2-3 regional feed production hubs in strategic locations to be supported and made operational through the project competitive cost-sharing Productive Partnerships mechanism based on Public Private Partnership approach and streamlined through community-based simulation capacity building exercises.															
Activities Planned	Timeframe (weeks)															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assessment and identification of potential strategic locations for regional feed production centers																
Amendments in PPM																
Development and endorsement of Call for Proposals package																
Launching Call for Proposals and Road Shows																

Receipt and assessment of Concept Notes																
Short-listing Concept Notes and request for Detailed Business Proposals																
Receipt of Detailed Business Proposals																
Assessment of Detailed Business Proposals and conclusion of agreements with selected beneficiaries																
Operationalization of the feed production hubs																
Evaluation of the investments																
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated	Resilience building activities have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform															
Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Implementation is structured upon consultations																
Community based simulation exercise package developed and launched in target areas																
Process Monitoring: Assessment of the simulation package is facilitated																
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the process	Effective communications to advocate relief activities by MoFALI, MoF, and the WB publicly.															
Activities Planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Launching event organized upon the Government decree																
Media Mix identified																
Spokespersons identified																
Media engaged and information disseminated																
Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation																

LCP CERC manual specifies that an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) for contingent emergency response financing will use the existing ESMF for the LCP project. This document is an Addendum to the ESMF for Component 4, the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), of the LCP (P165945). The LCP EMSF and this Addendum are intended to guide the environmental and social risk management activities of the emergency response component. More specifically, this addendum aims to:



- assess the potential environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts of the proposed CERC activities and propose mitigation measures which will effectively address these risks/impacts
- to specify roles and responsibilities of agencies responsible for implementation of the proposed E&S measures.

## 2. Environmental and social risk screening

Each activity within the CERC will require environmental and social screening. Table 2 identifies potential E&S impacts of the proposed activities envisioned under CERC actions. Many of the actions or activities have low or negligible potential negative impacts, such as media engagement and information dissemination, hence requires no further safeguards actions. The rapid needs assessment will follow the project ESMF to ensure outreach to small and poor herders and ethnic minority groups.

Table 2 E&S screening of CERC activities

No.	CERC activity	Potential E&S risks or impacts	E&S risks or impact level
<b>RESPONSE PACKAGE:</b>			
Outcome 1: Dzud-affected herder household in target provinces are enabled to protect their livestock-based livelihoods.			
Output 1: Communities livelihood security is enhanced through timely interventions to reduce the impact of the dzud.			
1	Rapid Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps	None, due to desktop nature of the assessment	Negligible
2	Identification and verification of beneficiaries	None, due to desktop nature of the work	Negligible
3	Analysis of local market to identify availability of feed and supplements	None, due to desktop nature of the analysis	Negligible
4	Analysis of inventory at the State, Aimag and Soum levels	None, due to desktop nature of the analysis	Negligible
5	Procurement of feed and supplements	While sourcing and selecting suppliers through mediums such as phone calls and e-mails do not have any impacts on the environment or local communities, selecting potential suppliers who do not possess adequate qualifications required by the state laws and regulations may have indirect potential impacts on the environment such as waste and noise pollution created by mishandling of domestic waste and absence of feed factory's environmental management plan.  Occupational health and safety (OHS) issues caused by inadequacy of OHS measures in place by potential suppliers and their contractors	Low
6	Distribution to the affected areas/populace	Livestock feed and supplement leakage/discharge on the road during transportation  Noise pollution from transportation	Low

		<p>Emission from transportation</p> <p>Inaccessibility of vulnerable herder households to feed at soum centre due to unavailability of means of transportation and/or harsh weather and poor road condition</p> <p>Inequitable and non-inclusive allocation and delivery of feed supply</p> <p>Incidents/accidents due to weather, poor road condition and drivers' incompliance with traffic rules</p> <p>Positive social impact: Local communities and herder households benefit from livestock feed and supplements</p>	
7	Monitoring of the use of the support	None	Negligible
8	Evaluation of the support	None	Negligible
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated.			
9	Implementation is structured upon consultations	None, due to desktop nature of the work	Negligible
10	Rapid response personnel deployed	None, due to desktop nature of the work	Negligible
11	Process Monitoring: Information Sharing through Emergency Operations Center (NEMA)	None	Negligible
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the operation ensured.			
12	Launching event organized upon the Government appeal	None	Negligible
13	Media Mix identified	None	Negligible
14	Spokespersons identified	None	Negligible
15	Media engaged and information disseminated	None	Negligible
16	Field visits to engage with target groups and build trust among stakeholders	<p>Emission from travel through light vehicle</p> <p>Incidents/accidents due to harsh weather, poor road condition and drivers' incompliance with traffic rules</p> <p>Potential contamination and/or spread of Covid-19 during engagement with stakeholders if adequate health protocols recommended by health officials are not followed</p>	Low
17	Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation	None	Negligible
<b>RELIEF PACKAGE:</b>			
Outcome 2: Herder household affected by cumulative impact of dzud, Covid-19, and dust and snow storms are enabled to sustain their livelihoods.			

Output 1: Herders are sourced to bridge the gap between emergency needs and lack of income sources through effective one-time cash injection to reduce the cumulative impact of the dzud, Covid-19, and dust and snow storms.			
18	Rapid Assessment of needs	None, due to desktop nature of the assessment	Negligible
19	Identification and verification of beneficiaries	If not carried out thoroughly, could include herders who are deceased and exclude herders who are not in the system or registration	Low
20	Analysis of Treasury Single Account or other systems to facilitate cash transfer to herder households and ensure its inclusiveness	None	Negligible
21	Cash transfers to eligible herder households	None	Negligible
22	Monitoring and GRM of the process to ensure inclusiveness of cash transfers	None	Negligible
23	Evaluation of the assistance	None	Negligible
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated			
24	Implementation is structured upon consultations	None	Negligible
25	Rapid relief systems institutionalized	None	Negligible
26	Process Monitoring: Information and grievances facilitated through Treasury Single Account System or other appropriate systems as identified	None	Negligible
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the process			
27	Launching event organized upon the Government decree formalized	None	Negligible
28	Media Mix identified	None	Negligible
29	Spokespersons identified	None	Negligible
30	Media engaged and information disseminated	None	Negligible
31	Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation	None	Negligible
<b>RESILIENCE PACKAGE:</b>			
Outcome 3: National and regional climate resilience capacity empowered to better withstand negative impacts of external shocks.			
Output 1: More effective systems to provide herder communities with access to adjacently located sources of feed supplies and feed producers with easily accessible markets to withstand potential impact of dzud and other winter emergencies.			
32	Assessment and identification of potential strategic locations for regional feed production centers	On the basis of assessment results, the subcomponent may support proposals on construction and/or rehabilitation of regional feed production centers, which will bring about E&S risks and impacts associated with civil works and center operation.	Moderate
33	Amendments in PPM	None	Negligible
34	Development and endorsement of Call for Proposals package	None	Negligible

35	Launching Call for Proposals and Road Shows	None	Negligible
36	Receipt and assessment of Concept Notes	None	Negligible
37	Short-listing Concept Notes and request for Detailed Business Proposals	Selection of concept notes that propose activities listed in the LCP exclusion list	Low
38	Receipt of Detailed Business Proposals	None	Negligible
39	Assessment of Detailed Business Proposals and conclusion of agreements with selected beneficiaries	None	Negligible
40	Operationalization of the feed production hubs	Exclusion of ethnic minorities due to inadequate communication	Low
41	Evaluation of the investments	None	Negligible
Output 2: Capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated			
42	Implementation is structured upon consultations	None	Negligible
43	Community based simulation exercise package developed and launched in target areas	None	Negligible
44	Process Monitoring: Assessment of the simulation package is facilitated	None	Negligible
Output 3: Better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the process			
45	Launching event organized upon the Government decree	None	Negligible
46	Media Mix identified	None	Negligible
47	Spokespersons identified	None	Negligible
48	Media engaged and information disseminated	None	Negligible
49	Media Monitoring and Public Perception Evaluation	None	Negligible

### 3. Potential impacts and mitigation measures

Activities and actions with negligible environmental and social risk require no further safeguards actions. However, CERC activities that have low E&S impacts shall be subject to following mitigation measures.

Table 3 Proposed mitigation measures

No.	Potential E&S impact	Proposed mitigation measure
1	Selecting suppliers who do not possess adequate qualifications required by the state laws and regulations, which may have indirect potential impacts on the environment such as waste and noise pollution created by mishandling of domestic waste and absence of feed factory's environmental management plan  Occupational health and safety (OHS) issues caused by inadequacy of OHS measures in	LCP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) procurement process to ensure potential suppliers possess adequate permissions and qualifications required by state laws and regulations. More specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State registration certificate</li> <li>- Approved environmental impact assessment (EIA) report by Ministry of Environment and Tourism or aimag/city Department of Environment and Tourism</li> <li>- Approved annual environmental management plan (EMP) by Ministry of</li> </ul>

	<p>place by potential suppliers and their contractors</p>	<p>Environment and Tourism or aimag/city Department of Environment and Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documents that certify livestock feed and supplements' quality is in accordance with Mongolian National Standard MNS 1077:2008 Supplementary feed for grazing animals. Technical requirement</li> <li>- Land use certificate and agreement</li> <li>- Waste disposal agreement with local authority</li> <li>- Water use agreement where required</li> </ul> <p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to provide virtual training (due to current covid-19 restrictions in Mongolia) to feed suppliers and their contractors prior to commencement of their work to introduce the requirements of the World Bank's safeguard policies and state laws and regulations on the environment and social issues</p> <p>LCP PIU Procurement officer to integrate World Bank safeguard policies and state regulation requirements to the bidding documents and contracts for livestock feed and supplements' suppliers as well as other contractors</p>
2	<p>Livestock feed and supplement leakage/discharge on the road during transportation</p> <p>Noise pollution from transportation</p> <p>Emission from feed and supplement transportation and field visits</p> <p>Inaccessibility of vulnerable herder households to feed at soum centre due to unavailability of means of transportation and/or harsh weather and poor road condition</p> <p>Inequitable and non-inclusive allocation and delivery of feed supply</p> <p>Incidents/accidents due to harsh weather, poor road condition and drivers' incompliance with traffic rules</p>	<p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to ensure feed and supplement contractors have adequate EMP and transportation health, safety and environment (HSE) procedures are in place and they are satisfactory to the State regulation, World Bank safeguard policies and World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines (2007)</p> <p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to ensure feed and supplement contractors' employees are adequately trained in HSE aspects of their job and regularly observe HSE practices.</p> <p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to obtain relevant HSE training records from company management</p> <p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to ensure contractors are avoiding or minimizing feed and supplement transportation through community areas to reduce potential noise pollution</p> <p>LCP PIU Procurement officer to ensure contractors' adequate transport vehicle specifications to reduce or remedy emissions</p> <p>LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to provide virtual training (due to current covid-19 restrictions in Mongolia) to feed suppliers and their contractors prior to commencement of their work to introduce the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies</p>

		<p>and state laws and regulations on the environment and social issues</p> <p>LCP PIU to organize transportation through local partner organizations (NEMA branches and others) to ensure poor and vulnerable households have access to feeds</p> <p>Transportation contractors to avoid dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents</p> <p>Transportation contractors to adopt limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness</p> <p>Regular maintenance of vehicles and use of manufacturer approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure</p> <p>LCP PIU to ensure feed suppliers and their transportation contractors, and aimag and soum governors have incident/accident assistance and report mechanism in place.</p> <p>LCP PIU to notify the Bank within 48 hours after learning of the incident or accident related to the CERC which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.</p> <p>LCP PIU to ensure feed supply is distributed to every herder household in Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai and Dundgovi aimags and selected herder households that are identified as most prone to dzud disaster in Govi-Altai and Umnugobi aimags in cooperation with local authorities.</p>
3	Potential contamination and/or spread of Covid-19 during engagement with stakeholders if adequate health protocols recommended by health officials are not followed	All personnel to strictly comply with Covid-19 guidance from relevant health officials in Mongolia and WHO's guidance.
4	If not carried out thoroughly, could include herders who are deceased and exclude herders who are not in the system or registration	<p>MOFALI to ensure its registration of herder households are most up to date by communicating and confirming with its aimag offices.</p> <p>To achieve that, the MOFALI will obtain herder households' official numbers from the National Statistical Office, send them out to its aimag offices and will require them to double check the numbers. It will further be checked and confirmed at the Bank of Mongolia before release of cash.</p> <p>MOFALI to provide widely and easily accessible information on the cash transfers to all targeted beneficiaries including remote/vulnerable</p>

		<p>communities through various channels such as the MOFALI and LCP websites, their social media pages, and local aimag and soum Facebook groups that are frequently used by herders. To ensure inclusivity, the PIU will prepare all of its CERC activity related documents and promotion materials including but are not limited to brochures, posters, handouts, short intro videos in both Khalkha and Kazakh languages.</p> <p>Furthermore, the PIU will ensure that video presentation or materials in similar nature has sign language interpretation as well as subtitles in Khalkha and Kazakh languages. Where language and/or ethnic minorities or vulnerable groups are unable to access the project information or activities due to various limitations, the PIU will guide/instruct the local government agencies to reach out to them in a culturally appropriate manner to ensure their inclusion and participation.</p> <p>LCP PIU to ensure its GRM system in place is functioning well and is readily accessible and available to all stakeholders through the MOFALI and LCP websites, social media pages as well as a MOFALI operated hotline number (107). Information about accessing the LCP GRM channels will be displayed at all project communication materials to ensure its accessibility and availability by stakeholders.</p>
5	E&S risks and impacts associated with construction/rehabilitation and operation of regional feed production center.	The proposals for regional feed production center shall assess the E&S impacts of constructing/rehabilitating and operating the center in the selected location, and prepare an environmental and social management plan with mitigation measures.
6	Selection of concept notes that propose activities listed in the LCP exclusion list	LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist to provide virtual training (due to current covid-19 restrictions in Mongolia) to technical assessment team members prior to commencement of their work to introduce the requirements of the World Bank's safeguard policies and state laws and regulations on the environment and social issues.
7	Exclusion of ethnic minorities due to inadequate communication as well as challenging road access condition to reach out	LCP PIU to prepare all communication materials in Mongolian and Kazakh languages and ensure its promotion videos have subtitles in both languages to ensure inclusion; Reach reindeer community members through using mobile/or radio communication.

As is seen in Table 1, land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources and livelihoods is not anticipated in CERC. Furthermore, the CERC activities shall not trigger any standards or requirements that is not covered in the LCP ESMF, hence, changes to the existing safeguards instruments of the project will not be required. According to the Mongolian law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2012), CERC activities do not require conducting the environmental impact assessment.

#### 4. Environmental and social management procedures

CERC will follow the environmental and social management procedures that are outlined in chapter 7 of the LCP ESMF.

## 5. Institutional arrangements and capacity building

MOFALI through its LCP PIU will be responsible for the oversight, coordination, implementation and monitoring of CERC activities and this addendum in close cooperation with NEMA, which has an overall role of local coordination through their aimag branches.

**ESMF Addendum implementation.** LCP PIU and its environmental and social specialist is responsible for effective implementation of the LCP ESMF Addendum.

**Monitoring and reporting.** LCP ESMF addendum monitoring, supervision, and reporting is an integral part of the CERC implementation. LCP PIU environmental and social specialist will be responsible for coordinating reporting for activities detailed in this ESMF addendum.

**Consultation and information disclosure.** This document will be disclosed on the MOFALI website by LCP PIU. CERC proposed communication/information disclosure plan is shown in dzud emergency response rapid assessment document.

For the purpose of developing effective stakeholder consultation plan, and ensuring CERC inclusivity, its key stakeholders were identified. CERC stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

- are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the CERC (also known as 'affected parties')
- may have an involvement in the CERC activities ('other involved parties'). They include individuals or groups who may get involved in CERC implementation in different capacity
- disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups.

CERC affected parties:

- CERC soums and aimags' herder households and herders

CERC involved parties:

- National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (conduct natural disaster research)
- State Emergency Commission (identify dzud prone aimags and soums based on research)
- NEMA (provide relevant permission to feed transportation trucks due to covid-19 restrictions, receive feed at local branches and transport them from aimag center to soums)
- Otor Administration (deliver feed to herder households who are on pasture migration or otor)
- Ministry of Road and Transport Development (support aimag to soum transportation of feed and create accessibility on roads where required)
- Aimag Governor (ensure soums receive feed and organize all necessary activities at aimag center)
- Soum Governor (ensure all herder households receive designated feed without any delay)
- Local Social Protection Departments (assist rapid social assessment to identify additional needs)
- MOFALI aimag departments (assist delivery of feed supply to herder households and provide most up to date information on herder households' registration)
- Ministry of Finance (organize cash transfer to herder households)



- LCP PIU (coordinate and monitor the implementation in relating to the following: Procurement, Financial management and disbursement, Monitoring & evaluation and Environmental and social safeguard compliance)

Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups:

- Poor households that have 200 or less livestock
- Single parent headed households
- Persons with disability
- Language and/or ethnic minority community with reindeer herd

Stakeholder consultation shall involve the development of constructive and productive relationships during the CERC implementation. It shall enable the MOFALI to understand stakeholders' concerns regarding CERC activities and outcomes, and will be used to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. It would also allow for identifying environmental and social risks and impacts at early stages to ensure immediate mitigation or intervention. CERC will employ instruments such as virtual meetings, key informant interviews and surveys for stakeholder consultation. CERC consultation plan is summarized below.

Table 4 CERC consultation

No.	Stakeholders	Topic of consultation	Method used	Location/Dates	Responsibilities
1	CERC beneficiaries or herder households	CERC introduction, announcements of planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures.  CERC outcomes	Virtual meetings and/or phone calls	Virtually/ at the beginning and end of CERC	LCP PIU
2	Local government	CERC introduction, announcements of planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures.  CERC outcomes	Virtual meetings and/or phone calls	Virtually/ at the beginning and end of CERC	LCP PIU
3	Government organizations or stakeholders	CERC progress updates  CERC outcomes and major achievements	Virtual meetings and/or phone calls	Virtually/ Regular basis	LCP PIU

During the CERC activity formulation stage, MOFALI has conducted consultation with representatives of herder households and local authorities to introduce CERC envisioned activities, their associated risks and planned mitigation measures. It included stakeholders from targeted soums and aimags, UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Bank as well as others. Those stakeholders' feedback and suggestions are summarized below.

Table 5 Stakeholder consultation summary

No.	Date and location	Participant	Topic	Outcome
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1	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Adiyatogtokh Batbayar Sant soum governor, Uvurkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Herder households that are in otor are very difficult condition and had already started losing their livestock due to severe cold. Of 700 herder households in the soum, approximately 310 households are on otor in 44 soums of 10 different provinces. Herders in the countryside are in much need of feed supply and other assistance.
2	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Byambatogtokh Demberelnyambuu Bayangol soum governor, Uvurkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Many of herder households are on otor currently. While some are in different aimags, some are in different soums of Uvurkhangai province. However, due to heavy snow, some herders who went on otor to Dundgobi province are coming back. Nearly all herders are connected to cell phone network, so there should not be any issues on informing herders about feed supply through phone and distributing it to them.
3	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Lkhamsuren Tsenaamyadar Herder woman, Sant soum, Uvurkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Our household is currently on otor in Erdenedalai soum of Dundgobi province. It is located about 150 km from our hometown. We are experiencing heavy snow storm and no livestock is leaving to pasture since everything is covered in snow and difficult to go out. We are spending most of our income from livestock sell in autumn to buying feed. Feed is very expensive in the countryside. Very glad to hear we are going to be provided feed supply. When the feed comes to the Sant soum, we will use all our means to reach to it and get it to feed our livestock. Because we are on otor, we don't have accumulated fuel for our households, hence, had been buying coal to warm our ger.
4	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Baasanmaa, Delger soum governor, Gobi-Altai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Feed supply will be enormous help to our herders. We had very dry summer in our soum last year. 43 percent of all herder households are currently on otor in other soums of Gobi-Altai such as Darvi and Khukhmorit. Number of livestock are decreasing due to harsh weather conditions. We previously used to have 10 or so households that have less than 300 livestock, but past December, there were over 300 herder households who had counted less than 300 livestock. All herder households are eager to receive feed supply. Cell phone connectivity is good, therefore, should not have any issues contacting herders about delivering feed supply.

5	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Tsevegdorj, Erdenetsogt soum governor, Bayankhongor province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Many of herder households are on otor seeking good pasture to places such as Arkhangai and Bulgan provinces and some are even in Tuv province. Herders had been asking about feed assistance a lot recently. While it is easier for herder households that are in 40-50 km radius from soum center to come to the soum center and receive the feed supply, it might become a challenge to herder households that are located remotely.
6	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Davaadalai Gongor Herder man, Sant soum, Uvurkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	Our household is located north from the soum center. We have had lots of snow recently. Feed transportation from soum center may have challenges such as slippery road. For people like me who are currently in the soum, it is not a problem to go to the soum center and receive feed supply unless there is a lot of snow. However, for many who are on otor, it might be tricky to receive feed supply. There is not much to eat for livestock on the ground now.
7	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Gantulga Nookhuu Herder woman, Sant soum, Uvurkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	This winter is likely to be very harsh. Feed supply will be much needed. We are spending everything we have to buy feed and hay for livestock. We planned to sell some livestock to pay back our bank loan, but could not sell anything now.
8	Jan 4, 2021 Phone call	Galbaatar Davaanyam Tshahir soum governor, Arkhangai province	CERC introduction including planned activities, associated risks and mitigation measures	When dzud risk assessment was made in late September and early October last year, we didn't anticipate it to be this bad in Arkhangai province. Unfortunately, we are already experiencing very harsh winter, especially in 3 soums in northern part of the province. Many herder households went on to otor to other places. Herders have started losing small livestock due to snow storms and feed supply work must be done before Jan 10, 2021 to save some livestock that is otherwise would be lost. It is getting very cold and roads are getting slippery, hence, the feed supply transportation work needs to be carefully planned and managed.
9	Mar 17, 2021 World Bank virtual mission	Mongolmaa, Sr.Social protection specialist, World Bank	Proposal on cash transfer to herder households as part of CERC relief package	Such interventions are important and need to make sure vulnerable households are not left out and where possible, provide additional support to disadvantaged households.

10	Mar 17, 2021 World Bank virtual mission	Jigjidmaa, FAO	Proposal on cash transfer to herder households as part of CERC relief package	Such intervention is very timely and needed, especially for natural disaster high risk aimags such as Dundgovi
11	Mar 17, 2021 World Bank virtual mission	Erdene, World Bank	Proposal on cash transfer to herder households as part of CERC relief package	Prior launching such intervention, adequacy and authenticity of herder households' registration and bank information need to be checked and confirmed.

In cases where local vulnerable and/or poor herder households do not have means of reaching to feed distribution points at soum centres, door to door delivery of feed will be made through local branches of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Such households will be identified in cooperation with local authorities.

### **Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups**

Given the CERC aim to support and assist vulnerable herder households that are prone to and affected by dzud disaster, Covid-19, and dust storms, the MOFALI will identify potential barriers and difficulties, which may prevent them from attending the CERC stakeholder meetings and receiving CERC related information and news. CERC information disclosure and stakeholder consultation systems will therefore be particularly attuned to the challenges and obstacles faced by vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and the LCP PIU will take special measures that suits these stakeholders' needs. Since some disadvantaged households may lack means of attending CERC meetings and stakeholder consultations, PIU will organize required equipment and instruments where needed.

**Training and capacity building.** LCP PIU will assume the responsibility for ensuring all personnel involved in the CERC has adequate understanding about environmental and social impacts of the planned activities and their mitigation measures. Therefore, LCP PIU Environmental and social specialist will provide virtual training (due to current covid-19 restrictions in Mongolia) to selected feed and supplement suppliers as well as other partner organizations to introduce the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies and state laws and regulations prior to commencement of their work.

### **6. Grievance redress mechanism**

CERC will utilise the same grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that is set in the LCP ESMF. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by this CERC may submit their complaints through the LCP website and MOFALI operated hotline (107). Potential grievances related to CERC involved parties other than MOFALI could be reported to the Government hotline 11-11 and shall be resolved as per the Mongolian Law on Resolution of Complaints from Citizens to Government Organizations and Officials (1995).