



# Environmental and Social Management Plan

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## 1. Introduction

The objective of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to identify the social and environmental impacts of the planned activities undertaken under “*The Project for Agri-Food and Agro-Industry Development Assistance in Pakistan*” (PAFAID) and also identify the mitigation, prevention and management practices that the project will undertake during its implementation, to effectively manage the risks and liabilities during the life cycle of the project and after its closure. Some risks have been identified during the development phase of the project but additional risks might be identified during the implementation of the project which will be further communicated during the progress reporting of the project.

The key objectives of the ESMP are:

- To identify any relevant national policies or legal and administrative framework related to the environment and social management of the project activities
- To identify any relevant risks during the project development and implementation
- To outline mitigation measures against possible environmental and social risks
- To ensure that the programme will comply with relevant national, international and local policies
- To propose mechanisms for monitoring environmental and social sustainability
- Identify, develop and monitor an environmental and social capacity development plan
- To Incorporate any lessons learnt during the implementation phase of the project

The project will aim to integrate underprivileged members (women, men and others) of the society by ensuring their participation during the various activities undertaken as part of the project implementation. The project will also strive for equal participation of male and female beneficiaries within capacity building and awareness raising activities and take certain mitigation measures to reduce any gender imbalance taking into consideration the cultural and social norms.

The project will ensure with the cooperation of Government Departments and donor agencies that there is no duplication of efforts and that the project is complementing other interventions to comply with environmental and social safeguards. The project will maintain the environmental safeguarding of its ecosystem, through sustaining the existing flora and fauna and not introducing any material or product that will affect or change them in a negative way. Additionally, the infrastructure and services that need to be developed and implemented will be

planned in an environmental friendly way; for instance where the introduction of proper water waste management practices will be an option that will be utilized and encouraged. The project doesn't aim to upscale current primary production practices rather improve existing one, thus reducing post-harvest losses.

Due to the geographical location and dynamic nature of project interventions the ESMP will be responsive to changes in case of unforeseen events and project circumstances. The ESMP is a live document for project activities that will be updated as and when required. Furthermore, this report has to be considered together with other relevant socio-economic assessments undertaken during the inception phase, particularly the gender analysis and detailed value chain assessments.

## 2. Project Description

Agriculture constitutes the largest sector of the Pakistani economy and the majority of job opportunity for the local population, directly or indirectly, dependent on it. The sector also contributes about 20 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>1</sup> and accounts for half of employed labor force. However, the country's agricultural productivity is one of the lowest in the world, ranging between 29 and 52 percent. In addition high sectorial post-harvest losses cause large economic and environmental damage to local women and men farmers, not forgetting to mention the lack of understanding in the need of proper food safety and hygiene standards application. On the other hand, fertile soil, excellent geographical location, availability of rural labor force and adequate climate for agricultural production create a large potential of Pakistan. Even though Pakistan is among the economies of the lowest green-house gas emission globally, it is considered one of the most vulnerable country to climate change which also exacerbated by low technical and financial capacities to adopt best practices.

UNIDO under this project will aim to develop agricultural extension services of provincial agriculture departments and simultaneously introduce new technologies for value addition and compliance-related practices (food safety schemes) for agri-food value chain actors from the industry side. Subsequently, the project will support the upgrading of selected value chains at a sustainable manner and in turn improve the livelihood of the stakeholders, ensuring the equal involvement of youth and women.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_17/overview\\_2016-17.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_17/overview_2016-17.pdf)

UNIDO's assistance will aim at supporting the enhancement of productive and compliance capacities of the cattle value chain in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and apple value chain in Balochistan. The long-term goal of this intervention is to revitalize the livelihood of cattle meat value chain actors in KP and apple value chain actors in Baluchistan through the introduction of best practices.

The project will assist actors involved in the apple value chain in districts Quetta, Qilla Abdullah, Qilla Saifullah, Pishin and Kalat of province Baluchistan. Macro-level stakeholders from Baluchistan include the Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department and Baluchistan Food Authority and the micro-level stakeholders include apple farmers, processors and exporters.

Baluchistan provides suitable climatic conditions for apple growing and is the most produced fruit in the province. Social benefits of growing fruit trees include yield of fresh, locally grown food which is a source of providing nutritious food and help achieve food security. Apple also plays an important role in terms of the value of output, revenues and number of people employed. The livelihoods of the rural population are heavily dependent on the yield of their trees/crops. In addition fruit trees also has many environmental benefits including reducing climate change by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and releasing oxygen, cleaner air, cooling down the temperature and providing shelter for wildlife. The major environmental issue faced by apple fruit production in Baluchistan includes non-availability of groundwater in the highlands and shortage of irrigation water. This is also coupled with inadequate irrigation practices as well as high post-harvest loss due to unavailability of technology and gaps among value chain actors.

In KP the project will focus on assisting cattle meat value chain actors. The selected districts will include Peshawar, D.I Khan, Abbottabad, Mansehra and Kohistan. The macro-level stakeholders under this initiative include The Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), Provincial Agriculture Department, Livestock Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (KPFSHA) and the Local Government Department. The micro-level stakeholders under this initiative include food business operators, slaughterhouses, butcher shops and cattle farmers. Globally, the most common environmental impacts of livestock value chain include greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, water and waste management.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is an ethnically diverse province with a majority of Pashtun population followed by smaller ethnic groups including Hazarawals. The major population of Peshawar consists of Pashtuns with some population of Hindko speakers in the main city area. Abbottabad is part of the Hazara district with a majority of Hazarawals who speak Hazarwi. Kohistan is also part of the Hazara district but the main language spoken in the district is Kohistani. D.I Khan has a majority of Saraiki speaking population with some Pashto speaking population in the suburbs. In Baluchistan the two major ethnic groups are Baloch people and

Pashtuns. Qilla Abdullah and Qilla Saifullah have a majority of Pashtun population while Kalat consists of majorly Baloch and Brohi speaking people. Quetta consists of a majority of Pashtun population with some Hazara and Baloch population in the outskirts of the district. The selection of districts followed an inclusive approach for the different ethnic groups within the province.

Women are the most vulnerable to poverty and discrimination due to their socio-economic situation and they can be hardly approached in certain areas of these provinces. Thereby, the project will consider the involvement of potential partners such as women associations or recruitment of gender experts / social organizers to facilitate the opportunity of providing technical assistance to women farmers. On the other hand, youth also are very often excluded from potential capacity building interventions and their integration to the workforce requires special attention.

Since the project implementation will cover the above-mentioned districts across KP and Baluchistan, the exact locations within the districts for project interventions will be identified during the implementation phase. The ESMP will define and provide environmental and social safeguards for review and mitigation for each of the projects components and proposed project activities after the beneficiaries and exact locations are identified.

### 3. Policy, legal, and administrative framework

This section outlines the environmental and social regulation, standards, governing this EMSP and the project in a chronological order. The purpose of this EMSP is to ensure that the proposed project complies with all national environmental and social legislations as well as the environmental and social requirements.

Compelling work on developing environmental policy was carried out in the late 1980s, which culminated in the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS) in 1992. Provincial environmental protection agencies were established at about the same time.<sup>2</sup> (Engineers et al 2012). The ten-year strategy was approved in 1992 and was designed to promote sustainable development, improve efficiency in resource utilization and conserve natural resources. The main programme areas covered under NCS included increasing irrigation efficiency, developing soil and

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<sup>2</sup> Engineers AAC, Demand BBO, Mission DDEM, Assessment EE, Assessment EEI, Council EEP, Environmental E, Assessment SI, Areas FFAT, Authority FFH (2012)  
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN WORKS & SERVICES DEPARTMENT (FATA)  
PESHAWAR AUGUST 2012. *Environment*



water conservation plans, restoring rangelands and improving livestock, increasing energy efficiency and solid waste management<sup>3</sup>.

The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 (PEPA 1997) was established by the Government of Pakistan for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment and promotion of sustainable development. The act provided a framework for establishing federal and provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) and dealt with issues related to the environment, agricultural waste, and effluent treatment<sup>4</sup>.

The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) was established under the PEPA 1997 which has the responsibility to implement PEPA in the country as well as assist the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). Under the arrangements of PEPA 1997, the Pak-EPA has engaged the four provincial Environment Protection Agencies to deal with environmental concerns of their separate provinces. The provincial EPAs can outline ecological guidelines customized for the prerequisites of the area given that these guidelines meet or surpass the base measures set by Pak – EPA.

In addition to the provincial level EPAs, at the federal level the Pak-EPA and MoCC are responsible for matters related to environmental legislation, climate change, sustainable development and water and sanitation. The MoCC developed the National Environmental Policy in 2005 based on the goals of the NCS to provide sectoral guidelines to environmental issues such as water supply and management, waste management, energy efficiency, agriculture and livestock and cross sectoral policies including poverty and gender. The policy provides guidelines on conserving the countries water resources by promoting appropriate technologies, increasing water coverage, installation of waste water treatment plants, treatment of industrial waste water, encourage the reduction and recycling of industrial solid and liquid wastes. The policy also promotes energy efficiency by promoting renewable forms of energy, biomass technologies and providing tax incentives on energy efficient products. The policy also focuses on promoting development of sustainable agriculture and livestock through preservation of agricultural land, preventing soil degradation, pest management, introducing new technologies to enhance livestock production, farming and management, promote recycling of wastes from livestock production and improving animal waste management. The policy also provides cross sectoral guidelines for achieving

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org/nssd/country/pakistan/pamtr03.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.elaw.org/system/files/Law-PEPA-1997.pdf>

poverty reduction and to ensure all environmental projects are gender sensitive and promote the empowerment of women<sup>5</sup>.

Concerning the relevant strategies and laws on the socio-economic dimension, the gender analysis outlines and analyses those in details and should be read in conjunction with this report.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://mowr.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/National-Environmental-Policy-2005.pdf>



#### 4. Environmental and social risks and mitigation measures

This section will highlight the environmental and social risks identified during the project preparation phase. Since this is a live document additional risks might be identified during the implementation of the project and included in this section. The section also provides mitigating measures for each of the identified risk and linked and referenced to specific activities mentioned in the project design to mitigate these risks.

	E&S risks	Mitigating Measure	Technical details of the mitigation technology, process, equipment, design and operating procedures	Location	Timeline, including frequency, start and end date	Responsibility
CATTLE VALUE CHAIN IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA						
Risks identified for the cattle meat value chain	Local businesses oppose the adoption of improved food safety standards	Public engagement, outreach, education and enforcement	Public engagement, outreach, education and enforcement is the central theme of Output 2.1 under which	Butcher shops and slaughterhouses in selected districts of KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, KP Food Safety Authority; Department of Livestock in KP

			enabling environment and institutional capacities will be upgraded through introduction of food safety practices. Output 2.2 focuses directly on creating awareness on best practices and establishing training frameworks			
	Low participation of females within project implementation	Recruitment of gender expert and establishing relationship with relevant female-led association related to the value chains	The project will consider gender specific interventions after the finalization of the gender report and value chain analyses during the inception phase. Trainings will be conducted on gender	KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Gender Expert, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Livestock Department, Food Authorities

			mainstreaming and female agriculture extension officers will be trained on the developed best practices to promote among women.			
	Low participation of youth within project implementation	Support services offered by UNIDO to government and young entrepreneurs	UNIDO will provide services that assist governments and support structures to serve young women and men. This will focus on increasing young people's employability and provide them with the necessary tools to create and develop sustainable enterprises, and ultimately improve their	KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Livestock Department, Food Authorities

			livelihoods			
	Food safety compliance	Awareness, trainings, SOPs	Budget is allocated for a food safety expert, 7 events on awareness raising on food safety & hygiene practice, PR campaigns and up gradation of businesses on food safety certifications	KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Food Safety Authorities
	Climate change	The project will focus on improving meat quality and not productivity. There are also opportunities to reduce emissions through good animal husbandry practices (GAHP) (including feed and feed management, breeding, and manure management).	The project will introduce best practices to cattle farmers through Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for butcher shops. Under output 2.3 the main aim is to add value and make	Cattle farms in KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team and Livestock Department

			improvement through introduction of new value adding technique and technologies in pre-processing and manufacturing			
	Energy consumption	Energy saving opportunities, technologies introduced and support in approvals to provide electricity supply	Many of the steps in local slaughterhouses in KP around slaughter, storage, hide, removal, washing, trimming are carried out manually. Under Output 3.2 in the project document UNIDO will work with relevant government bodies for access to basic electricity	Butcher shops and slaughterhouses in selected districts of KP	Continuous during lifetime of the slaughterhouse and processing facilities	Project team, Livestock Department, Food Authority

	Water conservation and waste management practices at slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities	Using water-efficient equipment items	Proper water and waste management practices will be developed to promote adequate practices at slaughterhouse level.	Butcher shops and slaughterhouses in selected districts of KP	Continuous during lifetime of the slaughterhouse and processing facilities	Project team, Livestock Department
	Solid waste management and by-product usage	Potential methods of solid waste treatment such as composting	The project will make an effort to reduce the footprint related to the establishment of any industrial level activity or facility and recycle by-products along the value chain. A feasibility study will also be conducted for meat by products during the inception phase.	Butcher shops and slaughterhouses in selected districts of KP	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Livestock Department, Food Authority
APPLE VALUE CHAIN IN BALUCHISTAN						
Risks identified	Decline in ground water	Potential practices of	The project doesn't aim to	Selected apple production	Throughout the lifetime of	Project team, Agriculture

for apple value chain	table	efficient water usage will be introduced	upscale current primary production practices rather improve existing one, thus reducing post-harvest losses. Proper water waste management techniques, improved variety of seeds and irrigation methods will be introduced. To improve waste / by-product management practices for the value chains, technical expertise will be deployed for the project.	districts in Baluchistan	the project	Department, Agriculture Extension Department
	Pesticide usage	Awareness and knowledge dissemination to farmers and enforcement against use of	Adequate practices will be introduced through GAP for apple farmers to ensure	Selected apple production districts in Baluchistan	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department



		banned pesticides	compliance with food safety requirements. Best practices and good agricultural practices introduced.			
	Low participation of females and youth within project implementation	Recruitment of gender expert and establishing relationship with relevant female-led association related to the value chains.	The project will consider gender specific interventions after the finalization of the gender report and value chain analyses during the inception phase. Trainings will be conducted on gender mainstreaming and female agriculture extension officers will be trained on the developed best practices to promote among	Baluchistan	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Gender Expert, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Livestock Department, Food Authorities

			women.			
	Low participation of youth within project implementation	Support services offered by UNIDO to government and young entrepreneurs	UNIDO will provide services that assist governments and support structures to serve young women and men. This will focus on increasing young people's employability and provide them with the necessary tools to create and develop sustainable enterprises, and ultimately improve their livelihoods	Baluchistan	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Livestock Department, Food Authorities
Additional risks identified during the project implementation	Disruption in production due to force majeure	Project will constantly monitor expected force majeure and introduce alternate project activities	Measuring risks and their impact as per the M&E system	KP & Baluchistan	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team

		contributing to the expected outcome.				
	Terror attacks by certain groups in project areas	Monitoring activities and continuously coordinating with UNDSS	Measuring risks and their impact as per the M&E system	KP & Baluchistan	Throughout the lifetime of the project	Project team



## 5. Environmental and social sustainability monitoring

This section will outline the existing environmental and social management risks and the monitoring methods which will be used to measure the effectiveness and evaluate the success of the mitigation measures. The monitoring methods will also help evaluate compliance with applicable national and local policies as well as international best practices. Surveys, site visits, sampling, inspections will be used to verify and ensure compliance and progress towards desired outcomes.

	E&S risks	Parameters to be measured	Monitoring methods and procedures used (e.g. sampling)	Timing/Frequency of measurement	Sampling/monitoring location	Responsibility
Risks identified during the PIF preparation and verified during the project preparation (PPG) for cattle meat value chain	The local businesses oppose the adoption of improved food safety standards	-Stakeholder acceptance -Hygiene -Basic equipment	-opinions gathered through stakeholder consultation  -Enforcement through food safety authority	Continuous	District level butcher shops and slaughterhouses	PMU and beneficiaries
	Low participation of females within project	-Social diversity and gender balance	-Survey on perception change	Annually	Percentage of female participants – in capacity building and	Gender Expert

	implementation				project interventions	
	Low participation of youth within project implementation	-Number of youth's supported	-Survey -Impact assessments	Annually	Percentage of youth participants – in capacity building and project interventions	PMU
	Food safety compliance	-Awareness campaigns -Number of people trainings -SOP's develop -Number of businesses upgraded	-Survey -Site visits - Inspections	Ongoing	KP and Baluchistan	Food safety expert, PMU, Project beneficiaries
	Climate change impact	- Impact assessment results	-Reports from site inspections	Annually	Selected project sites	PMU
	Energy consumption	-Butcher shops and slaughterhouses with basic electricity	-Survey	Continuous during the lifetime of the project	District level butcher shops and slaughterhouses	PMU and beneficiaries

		supply				
	Water conservation / waste management at slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities	-Use of appropriate technologies	-Surveys -Impact assessments	Continuous during the lifetime of the project	Identified project sites	PMU
	Solid waste management and by-product usage	-Proper due diligence utilization of proven technologies. -Usage of by-product -Training of personnel	-Feasibility study on meat by products -Training reports on number of people trained -Number of technologies introduced - Inspections	Continuous	Identified project sites	PMU
Risks identified during the PIF preparation and verified during the project preparation (PPG) for apple value chain	Decline in groundwater table	Groundwater table	-Sampling	Annually	Project sites	PMU and beneficiaries
	Pesticide usage	Pesticide	-Inspections	Ongoing	Identified	PMU and

		residue	-Testing		project sites	beneficiaries
	Low participation of females within project implementation	-Social diversity and gender balance	-Survey on perception change	Annually	Percentage of female participants – in capacity building and project interventions	Gender Expert
	Low participation of youth within project implementation	-Number of youth's supported	-Survey -Impact assessments	Annually	Percentage of youth participants – in capacity building and project interventions	PMU
Additional risks identified during the project implementation	Disruption in production due to force majeure	Number and type of force majeure in project site (outbreaks, flood, earthquake etc.)	Local news	Ongoing	KP, Islamabad and Baluchistan	PMU
	Terror attacks by certain groups in project areas	Number of attacks	Local news	Ongoing	KP and Baluchistan	PMU



## 6. Project governance for adequate capacity building as per ESMP

The ESMP determined that the project management unit (PMU) along with the relevant governmental bodies including Agriculture Department, Livestock Department, Agriculture Extension Department and Food Safety Authorities has the relevant capacity to implement the ESMP as part of the capacity building activities. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) being the decision making authority will also have the capacity to implement this plan. The composition of the PSC is as follow:

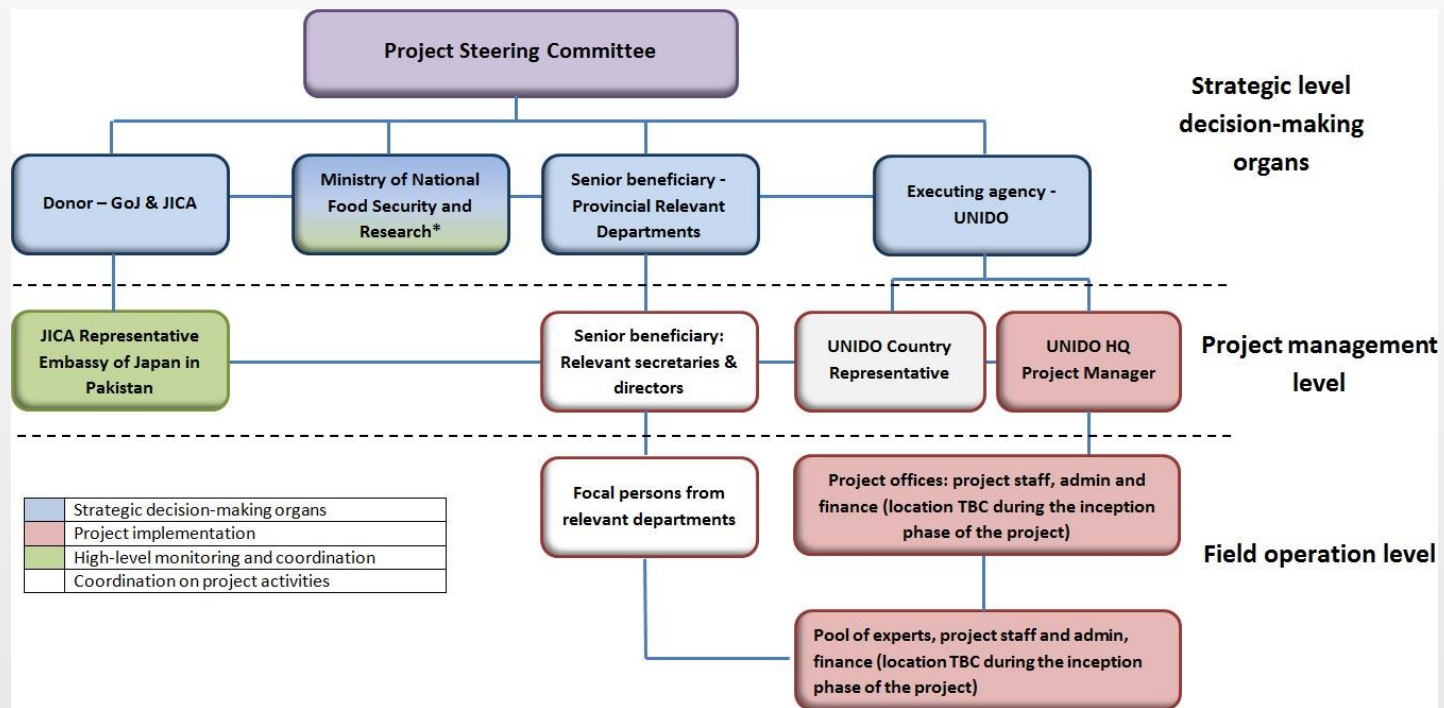
- Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research: Chair
- Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperative Department, Government of Balochistan
- Representative of the Livestock Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Representative of the Agriculture Extension Department, Balochistan
- Representative of the Economic Affairs Division
- Representative, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority
- Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The PMU will be responsible for the day to day activities of the project and will be headed by the Project Manager who will be supported by the Lead National Project Coordinator in Islamabad and the National Project Coordinator in Baluchistan and other relevant experts such as apple and cattle value chain experts, food safety expert and gender expert, etc. Even though the original project did not consider the inclusion of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer due to the required data collection and number of activities this would be highly recommended. The project implementation structure is as per the diagram below.

All documents will be revised by a gender expert to ensure gender sensitive approach of the manuals and strategies. The project has budgeted for a social and environmental management/ waste water management expert. Additionally, the project will measure its impact on different groups and possible perception change.

If required, capacity development of the PMU, beneficiaries and governmental bodies might be conducted to ensure successful environmental and social sustainability of the project activities.

**Figure 1.** Project implementation diagram



## 7. Communication plan

UNIDO will maintain direct communications with the agricultural departments of the two targeted provinces to ensure the best outcome for these studies. UNIDO will also continuously seek the engagement of other stakeholders from the start, such as women and men farmers from different age groups, women led owned and focused associations, women chambers of commerce and industries and private sector entities. This will ensure shared ownership of the initiative. Such engagement is crucial to sustain the project impact and support up scaling opportunities. In addition, the inception report shall include an knowledge management plan / strategy section to promote explicit and implicit knowledge through the available channels. This knowledge management plan shall be implemented in conjunction with the communication plan.

Based on UNIDO standards, the project will communicate different events and achievements to the public through press and media releases, and social media campaigns. There are additional technical personnel / experts that can be hired on a full time basis for the project operation, depending on the needs of the project and request of the stakeholders in the following areas: gender mainstreaming, communication and monitoring.

The stakeholder engagement plan, which outlines the various consultation types, purposes, participation, reporting, and timing can be found in the table below <b>Consultation</b>	Purpose	Participants	Lead/Chair	Reporting	Schedule
Initial	Project Start up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Project Overview</li> <li>➤ Project Organization</li> <li>➤ Project Schedule</li> <li>➤ Social and Env Impacts</li> <li>➤ ESMP</li> </ul>	-Ministry of National Food Security and Research -Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -Agriculture Department, Baluchistan -JICA	UNIDO	UNIDO/Experts	6-9 months
Public consultation & site visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adjusting of mitigation measures, if necessary;</li> <li>➤ Impact of replacing and updating activities;</li> <li>➤ Comments and suggestions</li> </ul>	-Ministry of National Food Security and Research -Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -Agriculture Department, Baluchistan -Food Safety Authorities -Local Government Department	UNIDO	UNIDO/Experts	Annually

		-Private sector stakeholders including apple farmers, processors, butchers, slaughterhouses, cattle farmers. meat shops			
Public consultation & site visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Effectiveness of mitigation measures;</li> <li>➤ Impacts of project implementation;</li> <li>➤ Comments and suggestions.</li> </ul>	-Ministry of National Food Security and Research -Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -Agriculture Department, Baluchistan -Food Safety Authorities -Local Government Department -Private sector stakeholders including apple farmers, processors, butchers, slaughterhouses, cattle farmers. meat shops	UNIDO	UNIDO/Experts	Annually
Expert workshop and press conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Comments and suggestions on impacts;</li> <li>➤ public opinions</li> </ul>	-Ministry of National Food Security and Research -Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -Agriculture Department, Baluchistan -Food Safety Authorities -Local Government Department -Private sector stakeholders including apple farmers, processors, butchers, slaughterhouses, cattle farmers. meat shops --JICA	UNIDO	UNIDO/Experts	Workshops and press conferences will be arranged annually or on needs basis
Addressing Community Concerns	Consultation on Grievance Procedure	-Ministry of National Food Security and Research -Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -Agriculture Department, Baluchistan -Food Safety Authorities	UNIDO	UNIDO/Experts	Further consultations can be conducted on needs basis.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Local Government Department</li> <li>-Private sector stakeholders including apple farmers, processors, butchers, slaughterhouses, cattle farmers. meat shops</li> </ul>			
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