

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA16150

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 03-Jun-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Myanmar	<b>Project ID:</b>	P158194
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	
<b>Project Name:</b>	Myanmar Flood and Landslide Emergency Recovery Project (P158194)		
<b>Region:</b>	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	10-Jun-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	14-Jul-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Other social services (20%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (45%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector ( 35%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Natural disaster management (40%), Rural non-farm income generation (20%), Rural services and infrastructure (40%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>	Ministry of Planning and Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation, Ministry of Construction		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			Yes
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>		<b>Amount</b>	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00	
International Development Association (IDA)		200.00	
Total Project Cost		200.00	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a</b>	No		

<b>Repeater project?</b>	
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## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

While resource-rich, Myanmar remains one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia. Although significant reforms have been introduced in the recent years, the economy remains centered on extractive industries and agriculture. With a population of 51.4 million, the country has a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$1,223 (2014). In 2010, the rate of poverty was estimated to be between 25.6 and 37.5 percent, concentrated particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas. At least 70 percent of Myanmar's poor live in rural areas, and agriculture plays a critical role for both inclusive growth and poverty reduction, contributing close to 29 percent of output in 2015/2016. After two years of strong growth and macroeconomic stability, Myanmar faced a more difficult economic environment in 2015-2016 when economic growth eased to 7 percent from 8.5 percent in the previous year. Short-term vulnerabilities increased including growing fiscal and current account deficits (5.2 and 7 percent of GDP respectively), rising inflation (11.7 percent annual average), and exchange rate pressure (30 percent depreciation). From July to September 2015, the country suffered from severe floods and landslides, which are estimated to impact economic growth by 0.8 percentage points.

Following the elections held in 2010, the Government launched a series of profound reforms, which resulted in a dramatic increase in political and civil liberties. Political prisoners were freed, media controls relaxed, armistices with ethnic groups were sought. In the subsequent election in November 2015, the National League for Democracy (NLD), led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, won 79.4 percent of the contested seats. A new Parliament was seated in February 2016 and a new Cabinet was formed in March 2016. The majority of the 18 ministers, who took office in April 2016, are members of the NLD. Addressing the emergency effectively is important for the new Government to ensure support to communities affected by the disaster.

From July to September 2015, Myanmar's people and its economy were severely impacted by floods and landslides. The disaster had disproportionate impacts on the population, affecting those who even before the disaster were poorer than the rest of Myanmar's population. Half of the most-affected 40 townships are in the two poorest states in Myanmar: Rakhine and Chin, which have poverty rates of 78 and 71 percent respectively. Loss of income and livelihoods has been compounded by loss of assets and reduced access to social services. The disaster is estimated to impact economic growth by 0.8 percentage points. It is expected that at least 9.4 million workdays will be lost, along with US\$16.9 million in personal wage income, due to the disaster. In terms of per capita effects, Chin State sustained the highest value of damages and losses, followed by Rakhine State and the Ayeyarwady Region, which has the largest absolute number of poor in the country.

The floods were a rare event with the largest disaster impacts since Cyclone Nargis in 2008. Depending on the location, the floods have an estimated return period of 20-50 years. They were accompanied by landslides, particularly in the Chin State. Torrential rains started on July 16, 2015, saturating the ground. On 30 July, 2015 Cyclone Komen made landfall in Bangladesh, bringing strong winds and additional rains to Chin and Rakhine States, and Sagaing, Magway and Bago Regions. In Chin State, the monthly rainfall of July measured at the weather station in

Hakha was equal to a 1-in-1,000-year rainfall. The combination of heavy rainfall, high soil saturation, and unstable soils in hilly areas caused widespread and devastating landslides. Up to 5.2 million people were exposed to heavy floods, strong winds and landslides in the 40 most heavily affected townships. Over 1.6 million people were temporarily displaced, 525,000 houses were impacted, and 132 lives were lost. The On July 31, 2015, Myanmar's President declared a state of emergency in Sagaing, Magway, Chin, and Rakhine, designating them as disaster-affected zones, in accordance with Article 11 of the Natural Disaster Management Law.

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (P DNA) was undertaken by the GoM between September 24 and October 12, 2015 to assess the impact on key sectors, understand the scale of the economic impact, and support the process of recovery and reconstruction. The PDNA estimated that the total economic value of the effects of the floods and landslides was approximately US\$1.5 billion, equivalent to 3.1 percent of the GDP in 2014/2015. Of this, US\$615.6 million was attributed to damages and US\$892.9 million to losses. GDP growth could drop by 0.8 percentage points in 2015/2016 if recovery efforts are not undertaken. Landslides had a major impact on road connectivity and the transport sector accounts for about 50 percent of the total damages in the public domain.

Myanmar's transport infrastructure was extensively damaged by the flooding and landslides, particularly in Chin, Sagaing and Rakhine. Damages are mainly concentrated in Chin, Sagaing, and Rakhine, representing nearly 60 percent of the total damage and loss in the transport sector. Access to essential services in large towns and State capitals was cut off as a result of the flooding and landslides, with destroyed bridges blocking even the most basic mode of transport - foot traffic. Road infrastructure remains vulnerable to further damage and total failure until permanent repair works can be completed. The disaster has worsened the existing poor accessibility in rural areas and has resulted in even longer travel times for vulnerable rural populations. The lack of access on the rural road network also restricts the delivery of emergency supplies, and will continue to hamper recovery efforts for the most-affected communities.

On August 10, 2015, the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) was formed by the Government and tasked to manage the recovery planning and implementation. The RCC consists of 28 members from line ministries and is chaired by the Ministry of Construction (MOC), which is also responsible for the overall coordinating of the proposed project. The RCC highlighted the needs of the transport and agriculture sectors, and the overall urgency to support the livelihood of affected populations. In August 2015, the Vice-President outlined a national recovery coordination mechanism, and guiding principles for building back better. Based on the multi-sectoral PDNA results and recommendations, these principles have been followed by the outgoing Government, and their implementation is expected to continue under the new Government.

Financial constraints and the change of Government have impacted the recovery process. As of October 6, 2015, the Government had allocated US\$59.5 million from its own resources to respond to the disaster. As of March 1, 2016, support from development partners totaled US\$203 million . For example, in Chin State, the ADB provides US\$12 million in grants to support rural infrastructure rehabilitation and income generation. Overall, a shortfall in the assistance for floods recovery was noted. Nearly one year after the severe flooding, many poor communities in rural areas are still facing major problems, including food shortages. The change of Government had implications on the processing timelines of the reconstruction efforts, including the proposed project. The outgoing Government decided not commit to major investments on behalf of the new

Government and the proposed project was approved by the new Parliament. The new Government is determined to address the remaining recovery needs of the population and works closely with the international community to access financing.

The World Bank's response to the floods and landslides includes a package of interventions using several instruments to meet Myanmar's reconstruction and recovery needs. Following a request from the Government, the World Bank provided technical support for the multi-sectoral PDNA to inform recovery and reconstruction planning. Through the project portfolio, reallocations were made under the National Community Driven Development Project to affected communities, and under the Decentralizing Funding to Schools Project to transfer funds to schools ahead of schedule to respond to the disaster impacts on households. Moreover, the World Bank is assisting the GoM in the mobilization the IDA Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) which allows countries to access up to 5 percent of the total undisbursed amount of investment lending portfolio in the country. In line with the PDNA results, the IDA IRM will support the recovery of the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors, financing a positive list of goods, including fertilizer, seeds, animal feed and fishing gear, in the amount of approximately US\$55 million. With a view on the medium- and long-term disaster risks, the World Bank is preparing a separate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Project which will focus on building climate and disaster resilience through a range of flood risk management investments.

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

The transport sector is of critical importance to the country's economic and social development. Myanmar's public road network comprises 157,059 km across 14 States, with 34,724 km (22 percent) paved. Currently, 40 percent of Myanmar's population live in villages without access to the most basic of transport links: an all-season road. The network includes 39,702 km of highways, expressways, state roads, and regional roads administered by MOC. A further 18,499 km of urban roads are managed by city and township development committees, while 83,665 km of rural roads fall under the responsibility of the Department of Rural Development (DRD) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI) and the Ministry of Border Affairs. According to the National Transport Development Plan, a strategic goal is to create a sustainable, economical, and efficient sector that ensures the easy flow of goods and services while attracting new commerce and industry. This isolation means limited access to markets and employment opportunities. Without much-needed reliable transportation links, agricultural productivity remains low, and access to social services is limited. The low quality of design and construction of roads, management and maintenance of assets, contribute to the vulnerability of the transport sector to natural hazards the impacts of the climate change.

At present, there are no safety net programs to help households cope with the increased burden due to the disaster and there is evidence of negative coping mechanisms being adopted. Recently endorsed policy frameworks developed by DRD, such as the Rural Development Strategic Framework and the Social Protection Strategic Plan, call for creating seasonal jobs as one of the tactics to increase income generating opportunities. The Plan includes a public employment program, which is one of eight flagship programs and which is intended to offer employment opportunities to poor households and provide vocational education. Labor-intensive programs support the creation of jobs for unskilled workers in rural areas facing temporary or seasonal unemployment while creating and maintaining small-scale community infrastructure. Capacity-building for community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) approaches rests also with the DRD.

The agriculture sector plays an important role in the economy and livelihoods of Myanmar's population. Overseen by MOALI, the agriculture sector contributed close to 29 percent of output in 2015/2016. Agriculture employs around 52 percent of the national labor force and provides livelihoods for over 70 percent of the population, which makes it also an important part in the ongoing efforts to reduce poverty. The proposed project supports the recovery in the agricultural sector with a pass-through contribution to the IDA IRM, which will finance goods to help address urgent needs of farmers.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Development Objective(s)**

The project development objective is to support the recovery in priority areas affected by the 2015 floods and landslides in Myanmar and, in the event of another eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said eligible crisis or emergency.

#### **Key Results**

The following PDO indicators are suggested:

- (a) Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage) [core sector indicator];
- (b) Length of road rehabilitated (rural/non-rural);
- (c) Number of workdays generated (disaggregated by gender).

### **D. Project Description**

The Flood and Landslide Emergency Recovery Project responds to the priority sectors and geographic areas identified in the PDNA. First, the project will help to close the financing gap in the transport sector, which was the hardest-hit public sector. It will focus on the geographic areas that experienced the highest damages in the transport sector. Second, livelihood support through labor-intensive rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads will help alleviate the suffering of the most-affected segments of society with both immediate and long-term benefits of income generation, capacity building, increased connectivity as well as business opportunities. Third, the project will support the recovery in the agricultural sector by financing a positive list of goods, including seeds and animal feed, through a contribution to the IDA IRM. The project areas of intervention were selected based on the following criteria: (i) the level of impact sustained as documented by the PDNA, (ii) the number of poor and vulnerable populations, and (iii) consideration of recovery interventions by development partners. The project interventions will focus on the States and Regions which experienced the highest per capita damages, including Chin, Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Sagaing, Magway, Bago, and Yangon. In the preparation of the proposed project, the World Bank is closely cooperating with the ADB and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in particular to avoid overlap and ensure investment synergies.

The project consists of four components: (i) Resilient Rehabilitation of National Roads, (ii) Resilient Rehabilitation of Rural Roads and Livelihoods Support, (iii) Emergency Response, and (iv) Project Management and Knowledge Support.

#### **Component Name**

Component 1: Resilient Rehabilitation of National Roads

**Comments (optional)**

The objective of this component is to support the climate-resilient rehabilitation of damaged national road infrastructure. The target areas will benefit from improved connectivity and restored access to markets and social services, which will contribute to the economic growth. The restored roads and bridges will also serve as supply and rescue lines in the event of a disaster. This component will be implemented by the MOC on road segments predominantly in Chin and Rakhine, including the Kalay-Falam-Hakha Road and the Ngathainggyaung-Gwa Road. The component will finance: rehabilitation and maintenance, climate resilience investments, capacity-building, and design and supervision of civil works.

**Component Name**

Component 2: Resilient Rehabilitation of Rural Roads and Livelihoods Support

**Comments (optional)**

The objective of this component is to (i) rehabilitate rural roads that have been destroyed during the floods, and (ii) support livelihoods and create jobs through the use of labor-intensive works, where appropriate. The repairs will indirectly regenerate farmers' agricultural production and increase sustainable access to basic needs and services. The component will be implemented by DRD in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Sagaing and Yangon. The component will finance: rehabilitation and maintenance, climate resilience investments, capacity-building, and design and supervision of civil works.

**Component Name**

Component 3: Emergency Response

**Comments (optional)**

Subcomponent 3.1 Contribution to IDA IRM (US\$15 million) will contribute to the IDA IRM response to the 2015 July-September floods and landslides, financing expenditures from an approved list of goods in line with the draft Contingent Emergency Response Implementation Plan (CERIP), which is being developed for the IDA IRM activation, and the IDA IRM Operations Manual, developed by the GoM and approved by the World Bank. It will not finance any works. This component will be overseen by the Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPAF) and MOALI.

Subcomponent 3.2 Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0) will allow for a reallocation of credit proceeds from other components to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support following any future eligible crisis or emergency.

**Component Name**

Component 4: Project Management and Knowledge Support

**Comments (optional)**

This component will support MOC and DRD in project management and implementation. Project management will include operational capacity-building, coordination, implementation expertise, preparation and monitoring of safeguards instruments, operating costs, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and office equipment. As part of knowledge support, studies on strengthening disaster and climate resilience and improving road maintenance; and technical capacity-building for Government staff at national and local levels and for local contractors will be included.

## **E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The proposed project will support resilient rehabilitation of national roads and bridges in Chin State and Rakhine (Component 1); resilient rehabilitation of rural infrastructure through labor-intensive reconstruction and maintenance in Ayeyarwady and Magway, Bago, Sagaing, and Yangon (Component 2); and providing emergency support across affected States and Regions (Component 3).

In Chin State, the Project will focus on the disaster-affected Kalay-Falam-Hakha Road, and Hakha-Gangaw Road. The Kalay-Hakha road connects Chin State with the Sagaing Region and the Hakha-Gangaw road connects Chin State with the Magway Division. Landslides are frequent in this area but the 2015 rainy season, a one in a thousand year event, has exacerbated this trend. The Chin Hills and mountains are generally vulnerable to landslides and erosion. The population along the Kalay-Falam-Hakha Road and the Hakha-Gangaw Road corridor is mostly rural, with a number of relatively small settlements along the road including Falam and Lumbang. The Kalay-Falam-Hakha Road and the Hakha-Gangaw Road run through a hilly forested area, mostly consisting of Pine and Oak forests, in overall good condition. Most of the clearings observed are located around human settlements or caused by the landslides. There are no Natural Protected Areas limiting with the Alay-Falam-Hakha Road and the Hakha-Gangaw Road.

The Project will support the Gwa-Ngathaingchaung Corridor (approximately 78km), which connects the south of Rakhine State to the Irrawaddy Region. Rakhine State was severely affected by the disaster and experienced the third highest losses in the transport sector after Chin State and Sagaing State. Overall, the Gwa- Ngathaingchaung corridor runs through hilly areas covered in semi-evergreen and evergreen forest. Some of the tree species include teak, pikandoo and other hard-wood trees, as well as Kayhin bamboo and the locally called Mountain Mango. The road limits to the north in certain areas with Protected Public forest, which is concessioned out to private holders in 30-year leases. The Yoma Elephant Range, a Wildlife Sanctuary located north of the Gwa- Ngathaingchaung Corridor, homes a wide range of wildlife such as elephants, Asian black bear, deer, gibbons, and the Arakan Forest turtle, which was believed to be extinct but was just recently found again in this area.

The Project will support livelihoods in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Sagaing, and Yangon. These states and regions are located in the Central Valley, along the Irrawaddy River. The specific areas and townships supported by the Project in each state and region are yet to be determined.

Diverse ethnic minority groups are present where the project would be implemented. Chin ethnic group constitute the majority in Chin State, including along the Kale-Hakha corridor where the Component 1 will be implemented. Some smaller ethnic groups who broadly belong to Chin group such as Hakha, Falam, Sentaung, Zo, Tawr and Baulkhaw people are also known to be present along the Kale-Hakha corridor. The Component 1 will be implemented in Rakhine state where Rakhine people are the majority ethnic group but Chin ethnic group and other small ethnic groups are also known to be present. Component 2 will be implemented in Sagaing state where ethnic Burmese people are predominant, although other ethnic groups such as Chin and Shan people also live; Ayeyarwady region where ethnic Burmese are the majority but Kayin people and other small ethnic groups are also present; Bago region where ethnic Burmese, Kayin, Mon and Shan people live; and Yangon.

## F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ana Nunez Sanchez (GWA02)

Satoshi Ishihara (GSU02)

Wolfhart Pohl (GEN2A)

## II. Implementation

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

**Project Coordination:** MOC will oversee overall project coordination and management. MOC will form a Project Secretariat which will report to the Permanent Secretary of MOC. It will be headed by a Project Director, and will be supported by consultants as part of project Implementation Support Team (IST). The Project Secretariat will liaise with other implementation units at DRD, MOALI, and MOPAF.

**Project Implementation:** MOC will be responsible for the implementation of Component 1, and DRD for the implementation of Component 2. Component Implementation Units (CIUs) will be established for both Component 1 and Component 2, respectively. Both CIUs will be led by a Director who will be responsible for component management and coordination, as well as procurement and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and compliance with environmental and social safeguards. The CIUs will be staffed from current MOC and DRD officials. The CIUs will be supported by the IST in project implementation. Project funds will be made available for capacity-building, equipment, and incremental operating costs, as well as for recruitment of consultants. Subcomponent 3.1. Contribution to IDA IRM will follow the implementation arrangements outlined in the CERIP developed for the IDA IRM activation in response to the 2015 floods and landslides. For sub-component 3.2, following an eligible adverse natural or man-made event that causes a major disaster, the GoM - through the MOPAF - may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds from effective projects with CERCs to such components to cover emergency response and recovery costs.

**Safeguards Implementation:** Safeguards preparation and implementation will be carried out by each CIU. Each CIU will have a designated safeguard team with adequate staff and capacity to carry out safeguard duties including screening and scoping of sub-projects and preparation of environmental and social safeguards instruments. The CIUs will employ at least one full-time national safeguards staff to support the daily implementation of the ESMF. The CIUs will also employ qualified environmental and social specialists as well as consultants to assist them in their safeguard implementation duties as needed. Additionally, it is envisaged that the CIUs will be supported by an international safeguards advisor, under the IST, on a semiannually basis, which will guide the CIUs' safeguard teams in the screening, scoping, contracting, supervising, and monitoring safeguard implementation and well as assessing CIUs' capacity and designing a capacity building program to enable adequate safeguard implementation.

## III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project triggers this policy due to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of transport infrastructure in disaster-affected areas. Significant,



		<p>irreversible and unprecedented environmental impacts are not anticipated and mitigation measures for project supported activities are expected to be readily available. Most of the expected project environmental impacts will relate to the rehabilitation and reconstruction works on mountainous and rural roads. The reconstruction and rehabilitation works will on a general basis be implemented in the existing road's right of ways. In certain areas, the rehabilitation and reconstruction works could entail minor realignments (of a few kilometers maximum) and strategic widening of the road to two lanes. The project will support analytical work (e.g. landslide risk assessments, feasibility studies, environmental and social instruments) to support the design and location of the investments and minimize environmental impacts.</p> <p>Category A sub-projects will be excluded from project financing due to the scope of the expected rehabilitation works and the restrictions in timing typical of an emergency operation. Category A sub-projects would require additional consultations and an upfront investment in building safeguards capacity of implementing line ministries.</p> <p>As a preliminary indication, civil works could potentially generate negative impact such as: increased likelihood of land use change due to better road connectivity, increased pressure on local resources as sources of construction materials, occupational and community health and safety risks, temporary impacts on cultural resources,</p> <p>As specific interventions will be further developed during implementation, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been created to provide general guidelines to the GoM to ensure that the proposed project is implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner and in line with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies and Myanmar regulations. The ESMF provides guidance for screening for potential environmental and social impacts, determine World Bank Operational Policies applicable and categorization, discern the appropriate environmental and social instrument to be created and manage and monitor mitigation measures.</p> <p>The proposed project activities has been classified as Category B under OP 4.01 since the anticipated scale</p>
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		of potential adverse environmental or social impacts on human populations under the project are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible and in most cases, mitigation measures are readily available. The ESMF also include provisions to ensure that all vulnerable social groups who may not meet the eligibility criteria of OP 4.10 also have fair and equitable opportunities to benefit from the project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Reconstruction and rehabilitation activities under the project may have negative impacts on natural habitats. The ESMF includes measures to screen and manage the project impacts on Natural Habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The Proposed Project could involve clearing of trees, for example for road widening and minor realignments along transportation corridors and feeder roads, as well as in the sourcing of construction materials. The project could also involve reforestation as slope stabilization measure. The ESMF includes measures to screen and manage the project impact on forestry, including possible compensation opportunities.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Based on available information, it is not expected that the project will support the use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project could potentially affect physical cultural resources, such as burial sites or shrines located in the proximity of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The ESMF will include guidelines for screening and managing the project impacts on Cultural Resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project will be implemented in regions and states where ethnic minority communities are known to be present. The OP 4.10 will be triggered. Since their presence in the areas of influence of the project cannot be determined before appraisal, an Ethnic Minority Planning Framework (EMPF) was developed and attached Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The EMPF provides for the screening and review of sub-projects to be identified during implementation in a manner consistent with this policy. It also provides processes and procedures to conduct Social Assessment (SA) and free, prior and informed consultations that will be conducted during implementation. Where broad community support to the project cannot be ascertained, the project will not be implemented. The SA will identify potential negative impacts of

		<p>respective project activities and opportunities to enhance positive benefits. The Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) will be developed based on the result of the SA and free, prior and informed consultations, and disclosed locally before respective project activities which the EMP supports starts implementation.</p> <p>If the project takes over preparatory works that the GoM has already started, due diligence will be conducted of such preceding works as part of the SA and any gaps found will be addressed under the EMP.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Minor realignment of roads may occur as a result of the repair and rehabilitation of roads that may result in minor loss of lands and assets. Some roadside residents may also lose access to income sources. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared prior to Appraisal to guide and processes and procedures on all sub-projects to identify, assess, minimize and mitigate potential negative social impacts. The RPF will also describe processes and procedures to develop site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or abbreviated RAP, as applicable.</p> <p>If the project takes over preparatory works that the GoM has already started, due diligence will be conducted of such preceding works and any gaps found will be addressed under the RAP or abbreviated RAP for project sections, or through the standalone Corrective Action Plan.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not support the rehabilitation or construction of dams or infrastructure depending on existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not expected to have any impacts on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	Based on available information, no activities are planned in any disputed areas.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

**1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:**

The rehabilitation and maintenance of damaged national road as well as selected rural roads and bridges are not expected to cause significant environmental impacts that are sensitive, irreversible and unprecedented. Moreover, mitigation measures for project-supported activities are expected to

be readily available. The project will not finance new infrastructure or measures beyond rehabilitation and maintenance and build back better approaches. The rehabilitation works will be generally implemented in the existing road (s right of ways and only in certain areas would the works entail technically simple realignments and strategic widening of the road to two lanes. Category A sub-projects will be excluded from project financing due to the scope of the expected rehabilitation works and the restrictions in timing typical of an emergency operation.

Although the particular impacts of the project will be fully defined during implementations some anticipated impacts of national and rural roads rehabilitation include: (i) increased pressure on the existing forest resources and local resources, due to increased access to markets and for extraction of construction materials, including quarries (rick, gravel, sand, wood, etc). Better connectivity could increase the likelihood of land use change, soil erosion and landslides; ii) occupational and community health and safety risks related to rural road construction, workers camps and road safety; iii) Impact on environmental health and sanitation due to removal and disposal of debris/ demolition materials which will potentially lead to water/air pollution; iv) impact on cultural resources, including burial sites located along the roads; v) and positive impact on the local forest and environment can be anticipated through the promotion of environmental good practices like afforestation programs, slope stabilization through re-vegetation, and bio-engineering activities.

While the exact locations where the project activities will be implemented are not known, there is a potential that ethnic minorities are present in the project area of influence. The project will not support the building of new infrastructure or activities that will cause significant loss of land or private assets. Minor loss of land and private assets, and access to income generating activities, may occur. Also, vulnerable social groups such as migrants and Internally Displaced People (IDP) and women may face difficulties receiving project benefits.

The project will support build-back-better approaches expected to contribute positively by promoting the integration of resilient and innovative ideas/technologies for road infrastructure, on case by case basis. Civil works could potentially generate negative impact such as: increased likelihood of land use change due to better road connectivity, increased pressure on local resources as sources of construction materials, occupational and community health and safety risks, temporary impacts on cultural resources,

For the Immediate Response Mechanism under Component 3, an IRM Operational Manual for Myanmar including an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being prepared. The IRM will not finance civil works, only eligible goods and items. The Government of Myanmar (GoM) has prepared an Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP) to manage the disposal of the goods financed by Component 3. The ECOP has been integrated into the ESMF Annex 9. Where the Component 3 would be implemented, an ethnic screening will be conducted and if an ethnic minority community is found to be present in project affected areas, free, prior and informed consultations will be conducted in a manner of rapid participatory SA, their broad community support be ascertained, and a simple EMP will be developed.

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

No indirect or long-term impacts are expected.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

During implementation, the project will consider alternatives for specific road infrastructure in

order to build back better. Some of these alternatives could entail minor-realignments in challenging landslide prone areas; small-scale community infrastructure location and design; demolition and clearing of land/disposal of debris where existing housing or community infrastructure is not salvageable; relevant environmental good practices such as reforestation as slope stabilization, forest compensation, rainwater harvesting; as well as construction materials such as locally sourced timber, sand, clay, concrete blocks, etc.

**4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.**

Given that specific sub-projects and location are not known at the time of appraisal, the GoM has elaborated an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which provides general policies, guidelines and procedures to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner and in line with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies and applicable government regulation. The Component Implementation Units environmental and social safeguard staff will be responsible for screening each sub-project, confirming categorization of the project as B, and propose the type of safeguards instruments required. The type of expected environmental instruments include Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP). After disclosure of draft safeguards documents in English and Myanmar language, the GoM is expected to carry out three public consultations on the draft ESMF in Yangon, Chin State and Bago region. After disclosure of safeguards documents in English and Myanmar language by DRD on March 16th, 2016 and MOC on 1 April 2016, the GoM carried out public consultation meetings on the draft ESMF in Bago on April 1st 2016, in Hakha (Chin State) on March 29th, and in Yangon on May 23rd, 2016. A summary of the results of the public consultation meetings is included in the final ESMF. The draft ESMF was submitted to Infoshop on 31 March in Myanmar language and 11 March in English.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Ethnic Minority Planning Framework (EMPF) were prepared to identify potential social impacts and develop mitigation measures during implementation in line with the OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. Specifically, the RPF provides general policies and procedures to ensure that the loss of private land and other assets that may result from project activities would be fully restored. The RPF also provides how site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an abbreviated RAP, as relevant, would be developed and disclosed. The EMPF provides processes to conduct Social Assessment (SA) and free, prior and informed consultations leading to broad community support to the project, and develop the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP), during implementation. Also, provisions are included in the ESMF to ensure that all vulnerable social groups would be given fair and equitable opportunities to benefit from the project, without regard to their ethnic, social, cultural, religious or other background.

If the project takes over preparatory works that the GoM has already started, due diligence will be conducted of such preceding works and any gaps found will be addressed under the EMP, and/or RAP or abbreviated RAP for project sections, or through the standalone Corrective Action Plan.

The project's Safeguards implementation arrangements and capacity building will be further design during implementation and will build upon existing mechanisms and capacity. For the MOC this project will be the first World Bank supported project. MOC has experience and built capacity to implement Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded projects and well as other development partners such as JICA and UNDP. MOC has previously created Project Management Units for ADB supported project and has built capacity for safeguards implementation. The

Department for Rural Development (DRD) is GoM department with the longest experience managing World Bank projects, since 2012. DRD is also currently implementing the biggest project in the World Bank Myanmar portfolio, the National Community Driven Development Project (US\$480 million), as well as the National Electrification Project's off grid electrification component (US\$90million). DRD has experience creating, implementing and monitoring safeguard instruments for rural infrastructure rehabilitation. The CIUs will consist of government personnel and will employ at least one full time national safeguards staff to support the daily implementation of the ESMF as well as other qualified environmental and social specialists and consultants to assist as needed. An international safeguards advisor, under the Implementation Support Team, will be recruited competitively to support the implementation of this ESMF on a semiannual basis. It is expected that the International Safeguards Specialist will work with national counterparts both government and consultants to carry out the activities included in this ESMF. The International Safeguard Specialist will also carry out a capacity assessment and design a Capacity Building Plan for the CIUs. The Capacity Building Plan will likely include formal training programs mentoring, specific technical support, learning-by-doing training, and other activities to ensure know how transfer specially on World Bank procedures and guidelines included in this ESMF.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

The GoM is overall responsible for the implementation of the ESMF including the RPF and the EMPF. Prior to appraisal, consultations were held with relevant stakeholders in the different states and regions, project-affected and beneficiaries groups, community based organizations, NGOs, etc., about the project's environmental and social aspects. In order to ensure meaningful consultations, the concerned groups were provided with the draft documents prior to consultation and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups to be consulted. Draft safeguards documents were disclosed by DRD on March 16th, 2016 and MOC on 1 April 2016. The draft ESMF was submitted to Infoshop on 31 March in Myanmar language and 11 March in English.

The revised ESMF, taking into account feedback received during consultations, has been (a) re-disclosed at the country level and at public places accessible to project-affected groups and local institutions; (b) officially submitted to the World Bank for clearance; and (c) submitted for disclosure on the public World Bank's Infoshop. Affected people and broad stakeholders will continue to be engaged and consulted during implementation. The draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and or the draft Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) will be consulted with stakeholders and affected people and their inputs will be reflected in the final RAP and EMP.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Myanmar	16-Mar-2016

<i>Comments:</i> Draft safeguards documents were disclosed by DRD on 16 March 2016 and MOC on 1 April 2016.	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Myanmar	16-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i> Draft safeguards documents were disclosed by DRD on 16 March 2016 and MOC on 1 April 2016.	
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Myanmar	16-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i> Disclosure Draft safeguards documents were disclosed by DRD on 16 March 2016 and MOC on 1 April 2016.	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

### ***C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level***

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)  500 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]



Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Henrike Brecht,Michael Bonte-Grapentin,Zuzana Stanton-Geddes	
<b>Approved By</b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 28-May-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Abhas Kumar Jha (PMGR)	Date: 28-May-2016

Country Director:	Name: Ulrich Zachau (CD)	Date: 03-Jun-2016
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