Myanmar Community Livelihood Assistance Project (P181475)

Environmental and Social Management Framework

November 2024

Contents

Acronyms

CBT	Cash-based Transfer
CEM	Community Engagement Mechanism
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism
CP	Cooperating Partners
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organizations
ECOPs	Environmental Codes of Practice
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSF	Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GBV	Gender-based violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MAF	Myanmar Armed Forces
MCLAP	Myanmar Community Livelihood Assistance Project
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PBW/G	Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SNF	Specialized Nutritious Foods
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

| UXO | Unexploded Ordinance |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

Executive Summary

Under the Myanmar Community Livelihoods Assistance Project (MCLAP), the World Bank will support the World Food Programme (WFP) within the scope of its life-saving cash and resilience-building assistance to conflict-affected populations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States in Myanmar. The objective of MCLAP is to increase access of vulnerable populations to emergency assistance, basic services and livelihood opportunities in selected areas of Myanmar.

WFP interventions under the Project will support targeted food and cash-based transfer assistance to people affected by crisis and to groups who are particularly at risk of socioeconomic marginalization and food insecurity, including women and persons with disabilities, as well as provision of specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls and children under 5.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities and propose suitable mitigation measures to manage these risks and impacts. It maps out the general WFP and World Bank policies appliable for the Project, and describes the principles, approaches, implementation arrangements, and environmental and social mitigation measures to be followed.

The potential environmental and social risks for project activities are identified as:

- Potential exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable households;
- Potential exclusion of ethnic minorities due to access challenges or language barriers;
- Risks to project workers (including health and safety risks, security risks, child labour or forced labour, COVID-19 risks, and sexual exploitation and abuse risks);
- Risks to community members (including safety and security risks, discrimination or exclusion, COVID 19 risks, and sexual exploitation and abuse risks);
- Solid waste management risks from inappropriate disposal of food packaging;
- Food safety risks that may stem from improper storage, transport or distribution of food assistance;
- Risks related to land use and voluntary land donation;
- Environmental risks due to construction activities (general waste management, dust, noise, asbestos);
- Risks related to cultural heritage and chance finds; and
- Potential for insufficient stakeholder engagement and grievance management.

These risks will be managed and mitigated through the application of:

- The project's operational design for targeting and selection of communities and beneficiaries;
- WFP policies and operational practices (including the Environmental Policy, the Protection and Accountability Policy, the Food Storage Manual, Protection for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) , and Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP));

- The measures included in this ESMF and the Annexes to this ESMF (including Environmental and Social risk screening tool, Environmental Codes of Practices, Environmental and Social Management Plan, simplified Labor Management Procedures, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures for new infrastructure construction; Chance Find Procedures, Landmine Procedures, and a Security and Safety Approach); and
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared for this project.

Implementation Arrangements. The project will support an extension of WFP's current programmes in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States. WFP will both implement directly and work closely with and through a strong pool of local and international NGOs in implementing and monitoring its program. At WFP, the project will be overseen by the Deputy Country Director (Programme) and will be directly managed by the Head of Programme (both based in Nay Pyi Taw). Cooperating partners (CPs) will act as an implementing partner for some of the activities. The CPs will be mobilized to support WFP in assessing, distributing, and monitoring activities of the project. WFP will retain responsibility and technical oversight of CPs work. Agreements with CPs will include the requirement to comply with the environmental and social mitigation measures outlined in this ESMF. Local contractors, such as transportation companies, will be required to comply with the Project's environmental and social risk management measures, including the national laws and regulations and the ESMF.

Monitoring. WFP's monitoring activities are guided by WFP's Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring and tailored tools for distribution and post-distribution monitoring. WFP conducts monthly distribution monitoring focusing on distribution output and process, in addition to three rounds of detailed post-distribution monitoring which focus on the outcomes of WFP operations. WFP teams working to implement the project will ensure that monitoring practices include the environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and will monitor the implementation of E&S risk management measures as part of regular project monitoring.

A separate **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP) has been prepared for the Project, based on WFP's Community Engagement Mechanism Standard Operating Procedures for Myanmar and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. Under its Standard Operating Procedures for its Community Engagement Mechanism WFP already has an operational and accessible community feedback mechanism which has various culturally appropriate means for stakeholders to raise feedback. This CEM will also be used for the World Bank supported project activities to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances. The CEM is also equipped to receive, register, verify and provide feedback to community, included auto escalation of sexual exploitation and abuse allegation as high priority (within 24 hours). in accordance with the WFP Standard Operating Procedures on sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP has a team of trained focal points to ensure sensitizations and reporting and WFP facilitates Victims' access to specialised services and assistance based on referral pathways established at the country-level PSEA Network.

မြန်မာလူထုအတွက် အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်း အထောက်အကူပြု စီမံကိန်း (MCLAP)

မြန်မာလူထုအတွက် အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်း အထောက်အကူပြု စီမံကိန်း (MCLAP) အောက်တွင် ကမ္ဘာ့ဘဏ်၏ ငွေကြေးထောက်ပံ့မှု အကူအညီဖြင့် ရခိုင်၊ ကချင်နှင့် ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်များတွင် ပဋိပက္ခကြောင့် ထိခိုက်သော ပြည်သူ များ အတွက် ကမ္ဘာ့စားနပ်ရိက္ခာအဖွဲ့ (WFP) ၏ ဘဝအတွက် အရေးပါသော ငွေကြေးပံ့ပိုးမှုနှင့် တောင့်တင်းမှု တည်ဆောက်ရေးအထောက်အပံ့ကို ကူညီပေးမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ MCLAP ၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ ထိခိုက်လွယ်သူများ ကို အရေးပေါ် အထောက်အပံ့၊ အခြေခံဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့် အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်း အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ရရှိမှုကို တိုးတက်စေရန် ဖြစ်သည်။

ဤစီမံကိန်းအောက်တွင် WFP ၏ အထောက်အပံ့အနေဖြင့် အရေးပေါ် ပဋိပက္ခများကြောင့် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိသော ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများ၊ လူမှုစီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်အန္တရာယ်ရှိနေသော အုပ်စုများနှင့် စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ လုံခြုံမှု/ လုံလောက်မှု မရှိသော အုပ်စုများကို အစားအစာနှင့် ငွေကြေး အထောက်အပံ့ပေးခြင်းတို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ အထူးသဖြင့် အမျိုးသမီး များ၊ မသန်စွမ်းသူများ၊ ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်နှင့် နို့တိုက်မိခင်များ၊ ဆယ်ကျော်သက် အမျိုးသမီးများနှင့် အသက် ၅ နှစ် အောက် ကလေးများအတွက် အာဟာရရှိသော အစားအစာများကိုလည်း ပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဤ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးရာဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မူဘောင် (ESMF) သည် စီမံကိန်း၏လုပ်ငန်းများ ကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးရာဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များကို ရှာဖွေသိရှိရန်နှင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော အန္တရာယ်များကို လျှော့ချပေးရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။ WFP နှင့် ကမ္ဘာ့ဘဏ်၏ လိုက်နာရမည့် အထွေထွေမူဝါဒများ၊ နည်းလမ်းများ၊ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစီအမံများ နှင့် သဘာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးရာဆိုင်ရာအနာဂတ်အတွက် ပြုပြင်ဖြေရှင်းရေးတိုင်းတာမှုများကိုလည်း ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများတွင် ဖြစ်နိုင်သော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်သည် -

- ထိခိုက်လွယ်သော သို့မဟုတ် အမှန်တကယ်လိုအပ်သော အိမ်ထောင်စုများအား ထုတ်ပယ်မှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင် ခြင်း၊

- တိုင်းရင်းသား လူနည်းစုများဆီသို့ သွားရောက်ရန် ခက်ခဲသောစိန်ခေါ်မှုများ သို့မဟုတ် ဘာသာစကား အတားအဆီးများကြောင့် ထုတ်ပယ်မှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်ခြင်း၊

- စီမံကိန်း လုပ်သားများအတွက် အန္တရာယ်များ (ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုံခြုံရေးအန္တရာယ်များ၊ ကလေးလုပ်သား သို့မဟုတ် အဓမ္မအလုပ်ခိုင်းစေခြင်း၊ COVID-19 အန္တရာယ်များ၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ခြိမ်းခြောက်မှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှု အန္တရာယ်များ၊

- ဒေသခံပြည်သူလူထုအတွက် အန္တရာယ်များ (လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်လုံခြုံမှုဆိုင်ရာအန္တရာယ်များ၊ ခွဲခြား ဆက်ဆံခြင်းနှင့် ထုတ်ပယ်ခြင်း၊ COVID-19 အန္တရာယ်များ၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ခြိမ်းခြောက်မှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက် မှု အန္တရာယ်များ၊

- မသင့်တော်သော အစားအစာထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းမှ ထွက်ပေါ်လာသော အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှုကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သော အစိုင်အခဲအမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး (solid waste management) ဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များ၊

- အစားအစာ ထောက်ပံ့မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် သင့်တင့်မှန်ကန်သော သိမ်းဆည်းမှု၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မှု သို့မဟုတ် ဖြန့်ဝေရေးမပြည့်စုံခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်သော အစားအစာလုံခြုံရေးအန္တရာယ်များ၊

- မြေသုံးစွဲမှုနှင့် မိမိသဘောဆန္ဒအရ မြေလှူဒါန်းမှု (voluntary land donation) နှင့် ဆိုင်သော အန္တရာယ်များ၊

- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်သော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များ (ယေဘုယျ အမှိုက်များစွန့်ပစ်မှုစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ ဖုန်မှုန့်များ၊ ဆူညံမှု asbestos ပစ္စည်းထည့်သွင်း အသုံးပြုခြင်း)၊

- ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်နှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်စဉ် မရည်ရွယ်ဘဲ ရှာဖွေတွေ့ရှိနိုင်သော ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အမွေအနှစ်များ ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ဆိုင်သော အန္တရာယ်များ၊ နှင့်

- ဆက်စပ်ပတ်သတ်သူများ၏ သဘောထားထောက်ခံမှုမလုံလောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ မကျေနပ်ချက် များ/ ဝေဖန်အကြံပြုချက်များကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင် မပြည့်စုံမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်ခြင်း။

အထက်ပါ အန္တရာယ်များကို အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှ တဆင့်ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့နည်းအောင် စီမံသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။

- အကူအညီအထောက်အပံ့ လက်ခံရရှိမည့်သူများနှင့် ဒေသံပြည်သူအစုအဖွဲ့များအား ဦးတည်သတ်မှတ် ခြင်း နှင့် ရွေးခြယ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံကိန်း၏လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်ဒီဇိုင်း။

- WFP မူဝါဒများနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအလေ့အကျင့်များ (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ၊ ကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် တာဝန်ခံမှုမူဝါဒ၊ အစားအစာသိုလှောင်မှုလက်စွဲ၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအမြတ်ထုတ်မှုနှင့် အလွဲသုံးစားမှုများ အတွက် အကာအကွယ်ပေးခြင်း (PSEA)၊ နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုခံရသောလူဦးရေအတွက် တာဝန်ခံမှုဆိုင်ရာ လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းပေါင်းစပ်ညှိနိုင်းမှု မဟာဗျူဟာ (AAP)၊

- ၤ ESMF တွင် ပါဝင်သော အစီအမံများနှင့် ၤ ESMF ၏ နောက်ဆက်တွဲများ ဖြစ်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုရေးရာ အန္တရာယ် စိစစ်ရေးကိရိယာ အပါအဝင်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကျင့်ထုံးများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များ၊ ရိုးရှင်းသော အလုပ်သမား စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း များ၊ အခြေခံအဆောက်အဉီ အသစ်တည်ဆောက်မှုအတွက် မိမိသဘောဆန္ဒအလျှောက် မြေလှူဒါန်းခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်စဉ် မရည်ရွယ်ဘဲ ရှာဖွေတွေ့ရှိနိုင် သော ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အမွေအနှစ်များ ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ဆိုင်သော လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ မြေမြှုပ်မိုင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ ချဉ်းကပ်မှုများ)၊ နှင့်

- ၤစီမံကိန်းအတွက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများနှင့် ထိတွေ့ဆက်ဆံခြင်း/ သဘောထား ဆန္ဒခံယူ ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစီအမံ။

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်မှု အစီအစဉ်များ။ ၤအစီအစဉ်သည် ရခိုင်၊ ကချင်နှင့် ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်များတွင် WFP ၏ လက်ရှိအစီအစဉ်များကို တိုးချဲ့ရန် ပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ WFP သည် ကိုယ်တိုင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်သလို ဒေသတွင်းနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများဖြစ်သည့် အစိုးရမဟုတ်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်း များ (NGO) များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ အစီအစဉ်များကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်

စိစစ်စစ်ဆေးအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းကို နီးကပ်စွာ လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဤလုပ်ငန်းအစီအစဉ်ကို နေပြည်တော်တွင် ရုံးထိုင်နေသည့် WFP ၏ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံလုံးဆိုင်ရာ ဒုတိယဌာနေကိုယ်စားလှယ် (စီမံကိန်း)/ (Deputy Country Director: Programme) က ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲမည် ဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းများ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး ဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအကဲ (Head of Programme) က တိုက်ရိုက်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမည် ဖြစ်သည်။ မိတ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ (CPs) သည် အချို့သော လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအတွက် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်သူအဖြစ် ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။ မိတ်ဖက် အဖွဲ့အစည်း များသည် WFP ၏ စီမံကိန်း ဆိုင်ရာ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်းနှင့် အစီအစဉ်၏ လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအား လေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်းများကို ကူညီပံ့ပိုး ပေးရန် ရည်ရွယ်ထားသည်။ WFP သည် မိတ်ဖက်များ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများကို တာဝန်ယူကာ နည်းပညာ ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ကြီးကြပ်မှုကို ဆက်လက်ထိန်းသိမ်းမည် ဖြစ်သည်။ WFP ၏ မိတ်ဖက်များနှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့် သဘောတူညီချက် များတွင် ဤ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးရာဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မူဘောင် (ESMF) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးပြဿနာဆိုင်ရာ လျှော့ချနည်းဆိုင်ရာနည်းလမ်းများ နှင့်အညီ လိုက်နာရန် လိုအပ်ချက်ပါဝင်လိမ့်မည်။ ပို့ဆောင်ရေးကုမ္ပဏီများအပါအဝင် ဒေသတွင်း ကန်ထရိုက်တာများ သည် စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ တိုင်းတာချက်များနှင့် နိုင်ငံအဆင့်ဥပဒေများ၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝရေးရာဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မူဘောင် (ESMF) အပါအဝင် စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း များကို လိုက်နာရမည် ဖြစ်သည်။

စိစစ်စစ်ဆေးအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း။ WFP ၏ စိစစ်စစ်ဆေးအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို WFP ၏ စံသတ်မှတ်ထားသော လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့် သင့်လျော်သည့် တိုင်းတာခြင်းကိရိယာများကို အသုံးပြုကာ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်းနှင့် ဖြန့်ဝေပြီး နောက် ပြန်လည်စိစစ်စစ်ဆေးအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း အတွက် ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။ WFP သည် လစဉ် ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်းနှင့် ဖြန့်ဝေပြီးစီးမှုများကို စစ်ဆေးပြီး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်နှင့် ရလဒ်များကို အကဲဖြတ်သည်။ ထို့အပြင် WFP ၏ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် ရလဒ်များကို အခြေပြုသည့် ဝေငှမှုပြီးနောက် ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးမှုများကို သုံးကြိမ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်နေသည့် WFP အဖွဲ့သည် ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးမှုများတွင် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝ ရေးရာဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မူဘောင် (ESMF) ထဲမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် အန္တရာယ်များကို လည်း ထည့်သွင်းမည် ဖြစ် ကာ၊ အန္တရာယ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို ယခုစီမံကိန်း၏ စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် လေ့လာကြည့်ရှုခြင်းမှု တစ်စိတ် တစ်ပိုင်း အဖြစ် စောင့်ကြည့်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

စီမံကိန်းအတွက် သီးခြား ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများနှင့် ထိတွေ့ဆက်ဆံခြင်း အစီအမံ(SEP) တစ်ခုကို WFP ၏ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွက် **Community Engagement Mechanism Standard Operating Procedures** နှင့် ကမ္ဘာဘဏ် ၏ ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများနှင့် ထိတွေ့ဆက်ဆံခြင်းအပေါ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ စံနှုန်း သတ်မှတ်ထား သည့် စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် ၁၀ (Environmental and Social Standard 10) အရ စီစဉ်ထား ပါသည်။ WFP ၏ ဒေသခံ လူထုနှင့်ထိတွေ့ဆက်ဆံခြင်း ယန္တရား (CEM) စနစ်သည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများ အား ထိရောက်စွာ မျှဝေခြင်း၊ အကြံပြုခြင်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုနှင့် သဟဇာတဖြစ်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများ နှင့် ပြန်ကြားချက် ပေးနိုင်ရန် ထောက်ပံ့ထားပြီး အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော စနစ်တစ်ခုရှိသည်။

ဤ CEM စနစ်ကို ကမ္ဘာဘဏ်၏ အကူအညီဖြင့် လုပ်ဆောင်သည့် စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ရှားမှုများအတွက်လည်း အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပြီး မကျေနပ်ချက်များ/ ဝေဖန်အကြံပြုချက်များနှင့် မရှင်းလင်းသောအကြောင်းအရာများကို လက်ခံ၊ ဖြေရှင်းပေးနိုင်ရန် အထောက်အပံ့ဖြစ်စေမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါ CEM စနစ်သည် ဒေသခံလူထုများ၏ အကြံပြုချက် များကို လက်ခံခြင်း၊ မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း၊ အတည်ပြုခြင်း၊ တုံ့ပြန်ခြင်းနှင့် ဦးစားပေးဖြေရှင်းခြင်းများကို စနစ်တကျ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါ သည်။ ထို့အပြင်၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ညှဉ်းပန်းနှိပ်စက်မှု၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ချိုးဖောက်မှုများနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် စွပ်စွဲချက်များကို ၂၄ နာရီအတွင်း အလျင်အမြန် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အလိုအလျောက် အဆင့်မြှင့်တင် ရန် အတွက် စနစ်တကျ စီစဉ်ထားပါသည်။

WFP ၏ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ညှဉ်းပန်းနှိပ်စက်မှုနှင့် ချိုးဖောက်မှုများဆိုင်ရာ စံလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများအရ WFP တွင် သင်တန်းရယူထားသော အမိကကိုင်တွယ်သူများရှိပြီး ထိရောက်သည့် သတိပေးမှုများနှင့် အစီရင်ခံချက်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ လူများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင်၊ WFP သည် ထိခိုက်ခံစားရသူများကို နိုင်ငံအဆင့် PSEA ကွန်ယက်၏ သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် သတင်းပေးပို့ နိုင်သောလမ်းကြောင်းများအရ အထူးဝန်ဆောင်မှုများနှင့် အကူအညီများ ရရှိရန် လမ်းညွှန်ပေးပြီး၊ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေး သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

1. Introduction and Objective

Under the Myanmar Community Livelihoods Assistance Project (MCLAP), the World Bank will support World Food Programme (WFP) within the scope of its life-saving cash and resilience-building assistance to conflict-affected populations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States in Myanmar. The objective of MCLAP is to increase access of vulnerable populations to emergency assistance, basic services and livelihood opportunities in selected areas of Myanmar. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) covers the interventions supported by the Project that will be implemented by WFP under Component 1 of MCLAP. Separate ESMFs have been prepared for interventions to be implemented by the FAO under Component 2 of MCLAP and by ICRC under Component 3 of MCLAP.

WFP interventions under the Project will support targeted food and cash-based transfer assistance to people affected by crisis and to groups who are particularly at risk of socioeconomic marginalization and food insecurity, including women and persons with disabilities, as well as provision of specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls and children under 5. While the activities and the general geographic areas for implementation (Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States) have been determined at project preparation, the exact targeting locations and activities will be determined during project implementation based on community needs and evolving country context. Additionally, the protected areas secured by national or international laws such as national parks, biosphere reserves, heritage sites, will be excluded for project activities implementation, while prioritizing the areas where food insecurity and impact of natural disaster are high and can fulfill the gaps to enhance the quality of basic livelihood standards. However, during the basic construction and excavation work, there may be a situation where small artifacts with archaeological value are discovered accidentally or unintentionally. Therefore, this ESMF together with respective annexes, has been prepared to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities and propose suitable mitigation measures to manage these risks and impacts. It maps out the general WFP and World Bank policies appliable for the Project, and describes the principles, approaches, implementation arrangements and environmental and social mitigation measures to be followed.

The ESMF ensures that timely measures are in place in order to:

- To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).
- To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and (d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

- To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.
- To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance WFP capacity.
- To ensure compliance with Myanmar legislations, as well as with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and WFP's Policies

The methodology for the development of the ESMF is based on the long-standing WFP presence in Myanmar, a review of literature available on Myanmar, consultations with WFP field teams and experts, a review of field needs assessments, as well as of relevant institutional and policy frameworks. It includes information gathered during the regular consultations WFP staff conducts in the intervention areas for several years, seeking community understanding and support by the local population, as well as developing a solid awareness of wider contextual variables, environmental ones included.

2. Project Description

The objective of WFP interventions to be supported is to provide life-saving cash and resilience-building assistance to conflict-affected people in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states in Myanmar. Due to the nature of emergency project and ACL activity, the township or village level targeting will be carried out in the beginning of the project and thus, the project map will be included in the quarterly report. This is in alignment with WFP's Myanmar Country Strategy and the following strategic outcomes: Crisis-affected people in food-insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round; and children under 5 in Myanmar have improved. The proposed activities are fully supportive of and will directly and indirectly contribute to the goals of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030).

As described in the MCLAP Project Appraisal Document, the overall project has four components:

Component 1. Emergency Food Assistance, Nutrition Support and Wage Transfers to Vulnerable Populations

Component 2. Boosting Capacity for Food Production

Component 3. Emergency Response and recovery of Livelihoods and Basic Services

WFP will be implementing Component 1 under the MCLAP. Component 2 will be implemented by FAO and Component 3 will be implemented by ICRC, all as independent implementing agencies.

The activities under Component 1 that will be implemented by the WFP is described in more detail below:

Crisis response – emergency relief assistance: Provide food and/or cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance to people affected by crisis.

The World Bank supported activities will target 27,900 internally displaced people and other vulnerable people in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States with emergency relief assistance in the form of food, cash, or mixed modalities. Most of these vulnerable, food-insecure people are reliant on WFP's life-saving assistance given the lack of livelihood opportunities, movement restrictions and security concerns.

Crisis response – emergency nutrition assistance: Provide specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children under 5 affected by crisis.

The World Bank supported activities will provide 13,261 at-risk children under five and PBW/Gs with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to prevent acute malnutrition in Rakhine and Shan States. SNFs are Fortified Blended Foods to ensure that the nutritional status of girls, boys and women is protected and improved, contributing to the reduction of morbidity, mortality and nutritional vulnerability among the most at-risk groups.

Resilience building through asset creation and livelihood development: Provide conditional food or cash-based transfers for asset creation and livelihoods support to individuals and groups who are particularly at risk of socioeconomic marginalization and food insecurity, including women and persons with disabilities.

The World Bank supported activities will fund cash-for-work funding to 3,000 people across Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states to rehabilitate basic community infrastructure. This support would bring direct benefits to further 15,000 family members as well as knock-on benefits to entire communities.

The activities would target people and communities at risk of socioeconomic marginalization and food insecurity, including IDPs and returned or resettled groups. They would aim to reduce community vulnerability to current and future shocks through investments in basic community infrastructure. The investments will be determined through consultation with communities and would include a combination of small and medium scale activities, depending on the selected locations. Small-scale activities may include establishment of home gardens or provision of agriculture training to displaced people. Medium-scale activities may include rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure, such as land, roads, community water sources, irrigation canals, storage facilities, bridges, or embankments.

3. Environmental and Social Policies and Legal Frameworks

3.1 Myanmar Legal Framework

Myanmar national legislation relevant to environmental and social risks management for the WFP project activities are summarized below. While project activities will not be implemented by Myanmar military authorities, WFP will ensure that its activities are in compliance with relevant national laws.

Table 1. Myanmar Legal Framework

Law	Description
Environmental Conservation Law, 2012	The Law provides the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation the mandate to implement environmental conservation policies, prescribe environmental quality standards and management tools for hazardous and nonhazardous waste. In addition, the law outlines the procedures for conducting environmental and social assessments. Specifically, the different components of the Law are addressed under the Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) and the EIA Procedures (2015).
National Environmental Policy, 2019	The policy provides environmental protection and sustainable development guidance for government entities, civil societies, private sector, and development partners. The guidance is based on three strategic areas: Clean environment and healthy and functioning ecosystems; sustainable economic and social development; and mainstreaming of environmental protection and management.
Climate Change Policy, 2019	The policy envisions a Myanmar that is climate-resilient and a low carbon emissions society, sustainable, prosperous, and inclusive for the present and future generations. In order to do so the policy prioritizes six primary actions: Food and water security; healthy ecosystems; low carbon and resilient growth; resilient urban and rural settlements; human wellbeing; and knowledge, awareness and research.
Occupational Health and Safety Law, 2019	The safety and health measures expected for every industry and workplace is provided by the law. These measures are mainly administrative stipulations related to occupations health and safety protection.
Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Rules, 2016	The rules were established to prescribe detailed procedures for licensing, registration, and safety handling of chemicals.

National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines, 2015	The guidelines include performance levels and measures for permissible levels of effluents and emissions. These levels are based on the IFC's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines and cover, *inter alia*, air emissions, noise pollution, dust, water, wastewater and discharge.
Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines, 2019	The guidelines include principles and procedures for healthcare waste management, including categories of healthcare waste, technical guidelines on process of healthcare waste management, implementation at different levels and stakeholders, human resource management, and monitoring and evaluation.
Land Acquisition Act, 1894	The Act provides principles, mechanisms, and procedures of expropriation for different activities that include construction, rehabilitation, and/or expansion of public physical infrastructures. The process and procedures of resettlement induced by such public physical infrastructures as well as land acquisition, voluntary land and asset donation, and post-relocation support are also defined in the act.
Farmland Law, 2012	The law introduces various reforms that recognize the right of farmland owners to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange, inherit or donate all or part of their farmland. In addition, the law includes the requirement for compensation to be paid for both land and buildings attached to the farmland.
Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Management Law, 2018	The law defines the legal provisions for unused land including unclassified forest areas. It should be noted that the law does not provide recognition of prior customary rights that are the common de facto tenure system in ethnic areas.
Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018	The law defines categories of protected areas that include, *inter alia*, national parks, geophysical unique areas, and natural reserves. In doing so, the law realizes the government policy to conserve protected areas. Wildlife sanctuaries and natural areas identified in The Wildlife Protection Act (1936) and the Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Laws (1994) are considered protected despite both act and law being dissolved.
Forest Law, 2016	The law along with the Forest Rules and associated guidelines set out the legal framework for forest land administration and forest resources production.
National Land Use Policy, 2016	The policy was developed to harmonize land use, development and environmental conservation whole protecting land use rights of the people of Myanmar. This is achieved through the policy's outlined processes for management, administration and use of land resources.

Conservation of Water Resources and River Law, 2006	The main objectives of this law include: Conservation and protection of water resources and river systems for the beneficial use by the public; maintaining a smooth and safe navigation along rivers and creeks; development of state economy through improving water resources and river system; and protection of the environment against negative impacts.
Pesticide Law, 2016	The law includes instructions for the processes of pesticide registration, licensing, and importing. It also outlines requirements for pesticide license holders along with relevant application forms and formats.
Ethnic Rights Protection Law, 2015	The law provides definitions of ethnic groups and role and responsibility of the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs to promote sustainable socio-economic development by guaranteeing the national races (e.g. ethnic races) accessibility to study their own languages, literature, fine arts, culture, customs and traditions.
Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 2019	The law defines cultural heritage resources that are to be protected and/or preserved. There are a number of definitions that are ascribed to cultural heritage within the law but also outlined is the permissions required to carry out construction activities (including renovations and/or extensions) in heritage regions. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture is responsible for the procedures to be carried out in the event of a chance find.

Myanmar, with support from various development partners and civil society, has made important progress on management of some aspects of risk management in development projects. The 2012 Environmental Conservation Law reflects good international standards. There is also ongoing work to develop environmental impact assessment guidelines, health impact assessment guidelines, public participation guidelines; and Child Labor Law. Under EIA Procedures (2015), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation has a mandate to review and monitor environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures of development projects. The 2015 EIA Procedures reflect good international practice and set out roles and responsibilities, but Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation is overburdened due to shortage of financial and human resources.

Key missing elements for effective environmental and social risk management include a practice of identification of people vulnerable to development projects, clear and enforced regulations on labour and working conditions, improved contractor management for pollution management and management of community health impacts, a unified land acquisition law, a shared understanding of ethnic minority rights, and a practice of inclusive and accessible stakeholder engagement.

3.2   WFP Policies and Framework

The asset creation and livelihood activities planned to be implemented in this project are mainly minor civil works, though the medium scale civil works might include, use of heavy machine would be rare. To deal with the noise and air quality during construction work, the respective mitigation measures are included in the environmental code of practices (ECOP) in annex 2 and additionally, the quality assurance plan will be developed during sub-project proposal preparation, to ensure the engineering quality is met and avoid or mitigate potential risks during implementation. As a result of risk screening (annex 1), if there is any medium-risk subproject, the respective ESMP will be prepared, including the use of light weight, hand-held portable meters in these kinds of projects.

WFP policies on environmental and social risk management applicable to project activities are summarized below.

Table 2. WFP Environmental and Social Policies

Policy	Description
Environmental Policy	The policy builds on lessons learned from experience and seeks to resolve a gap in WFP's policy framework by systematically integrating environmental considerations into the organization's work to address hunger. The policy focuses on mechanisms for identifying, avoiding, addressing and managing environmental risks in WFP's interventions, while also recognizing that WFP's food assistance activities can generate environmental benefits. the policy will support WFP in: i) progressively enhancing The environmental sustainability of activities and operations; ii) protecting the environment; iii) increasing resource efficiency and minimizing its carbon footprint; iv) aligning its actions with good international practice and global standards for environmental sustainability; and v) strengthening the capacity of partners to plan and implement environmentally sound activities for food security and nutrition. The policy commits WFP to developing planning and implementation tools, which are outlined in separate guidance documents: Environmental standards that lay out essential protection measures and minimum expectations; a screening and categorization process for identifying and managing environmental risks; and an environmental management system consistent with the international standard ISO 14001.
Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF)	The framework was issued in 2021, and consists of a set of principles, standards and tools created to increase environmental and social sustainability and to limit the potentially negative impacts WFP may have on the environment, people, or communities. The ESSF integrates the core values, principles and standards embedded in a range of existing WFP policies,

	directives, and guidelines, and provides tools to implement them. It has been drafted with due regard to UN-wide practices and following a review of international standards for environmental and social sustainability. All WFP programme activities and operations including the activities implemented through partners or contractors, are obliged to implement as per WFP ESSF. The framework consists of four modules: (1) overview of the framework mentioning the overarching principles of the WFP ESSF, (2) the WFP environmental and social standards, (3) the environmental and social safeguards including the identification and management of E&S risks in all programme activities, and (4) the environmental management system manual based on the international standard ISO 14001:2015.
WFP Food Storage Manual	This Manual outlines the measures to be implemented by WFP to ensure that all needed steps are taken during the procurement, transport, handling, storage and distribution of food aid, so that the food aid reaches the beneficiaries in good and acceptable condition. It contains detailed guidance on handling and storage of food aids commodities; storage structure selection and design; taking into account moisture, humidity and temperature in food storage; effects of climate in storage and transportation; transportation and handling; packaging; inspection and sampling; and pest management.
WFP Protection and Accountability Policy & Protection Guidance Manual	The Policy fosters the integration of protection and accountability across a range of functions critical to WFP operations so as to ensure that food assistance is safe, appropriate and received in a dignified manner. Protection is understood as activities that aim to prevent, reduce, mitigate and respond to the risks and consequences of violence, coercion, deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities. The Guidance Manual translates how the Policy should be applied in operations. Under its Accountability to Affected Populations commitment, WFP commits to accessible information provision, consultations, and functioning complaints and feedback mechanisms. The Guidance Manual requires vulnerability analysis in all operations through various steps, including extensive stakeholder engagement. The Manual also identifies key protection and accountability risks for different types of WFP activities and proposes standard mitigation measures for these.
WFP People Policy	The people policy presents WFP's vision for its future workforce as one in which diverse, committed, skilled and high-performing teams selected on merit, operating in a healthy and inclusive work environment and living WFP's values, working with partners to save and change the lives of those WFP serves. The policy includes commitments to an inclusive and accessible work environment, non-discrimination, and no tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, and abuse.

Protection from Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Abuse of Authority and Discrimination	This specific Human Resources Circular commits to a zero-tolerance approach to abusive conduct, defined as including: "Discrimination" is any unfair treatment or arbitrary distinction in the workplace, based on a person's race, sex, gender, religion, belief, nationality, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability, age, language, social origin, or other status; "Harassment" is any improper conduct that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation to another person; and "Sexual harassment" is any unwelcome sexual advance, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, be it an act of sexual violence6 or any other behaviour of a sexual nature, that might reasonably cause offense or humiliation to another person. The Circular includes commitments and requirements for protecting all employees from abusive conduct and to ensure that all employees are aware of their roles and responsibilities in maintaining a workplace free of any form of abusive conduct. This Circular also describes mechanisms meant to ensure the responsibilities of WFP as an employer and of each WFP employee, of promoting safe and harmonious workplace environments, and taking action when alerted to potential abusive conduct.
Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Myanmar	With refer to the WFP Executive Director-ED's circular on PSEA in May 2023 and the Standard Operating Procedures outline the details of how WFP staff in Myanmar will manage sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks. It includes organizational responsibilities, measures for raising awareness among staff/partners/contractors/communities, mitigation measures, SEA complaint management and reporting, victim's assistance and referral pathways.
WFP Gender Policy 2022	The Policy recognizes that a world with zero hunger can only be achieved when everyone has equal opportunities, equal access to resources and equal voice in decisions that shape their households, communities and societies. The goal of the Gender Policy is to enable WFP to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different needs of women, men, girls and boys are met. The policy with its three objectives builds on WFP's many successes in the field and promotes i) equitable access to and control over food security and nutrition; ii) address the root causes of gender inequalities that affect food security and nutrition; iii) advance the economic empowerment of women and girls in food security and nutrition.
Standard Operating Procedures in the Context of the Covid-19 Outbreak	This Standard Operational Procedure provides guidance to personnel operating on behalf of the WFP in areas where COVID-19 is known or suspected to be prevalent and requiring working in close proximity with individuals suspected to be carrying the Corona virus. All WFP staff and Cooperating Partners (CP) are responsible for complying with all aspects of this

	standing instruction and ensuring that any individual demonstrating potential symptoms of COVID-19 are identified and isolated, with appropriate follow up.
Community Engagement Mechanism in Myanmar – Standard Operating Procedures	The Standard Operating Procedures outline the details of how community engagement activities will be conducted by WFP staff in Myanmar throughout the project cycle. It includes stakeholder identification and assessment activities, communication and outreach mechanisms, implementation and monitoring, grievance intake forms, grievance staffing and management, and referral pathways for SEA and abuse grievances.

WFP environmental and social safeguards for programme activities

The risk identification and management of environmental and social risks in all WFP programme activities are discussed in Module 3 of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). The E&S safeguards are developed based on the eight WFP environmental and social standards (module 2 of WFP ESSF) as below:

1. Sustainable natural resources management
2. Ecosystem and biodiversity
3. Resource efficiency and waste and pollution management
4. Climate change
5. Protection and Human rights
6. Gender equality
7. Community health, security, and conflict sensitivity; and
8. Accountability to affected populations.

Module 3 describes the tools to identify, avoid, minimize and manage any environmental and/or social potential negative impact associated with WFP's programme interventions. The module outlines: (i) the Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP); (ii) the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) of the detailed design of all interventions under a CSP activity; (iii) the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of high-risk interventions; (iv) the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the implementation of medium- or high-risk interventions; (v) the disclosure of ESMPs and ESIAs to relevant stakeholders; and (vi) the Community Feedback Mechanism.

The ESS risk screening tool has been applied in all WFP programme activities, and will apply for this MCLAP project activities either. Based on the results of the screening, different follow-up actions are needed. Basically, the results of the screening can be categorized into three types:

- **Category C: Low risk level projects,** which indicates that there is no or limited risk of adverse environmental and social impacts. The design of the intervention needs minor or no revision. No ESMP is required. When integrating the mitigation measures in the project design, the ECOP outlines in this ESMF document will be included, in addition to the localized mitigation measures that are identified during the CBPP exercise or risk screening.

- **Category B: Medium risk level projects,** which indicates that there is some risk of adverse environmental and social impacts due to the project intervention. The risks can readily be avoided or reduced, or the negative impacts can be readily mitigated or offset by adjusting the design. The potential negative impacts and the proposed mitigation measures must be described and planned for in ESMP.

- **Category A: High risk level projects,** which indicates there is high risk of irreversible adverse impacts. The design should be changed to reduce the level of risk to medium (Category B) or low (Category C). If the design cannot be changed and the intervention must go ahead as designed, an independent ESIA is required. This ESIA will suggest measures to reduce the risks or mitigate or offset the impacts. These measures must be described and planned for in ESMP.

Under this MCLAP project, WFP targets to implement the sub-project activities under Category C sub-projects i.e., no or low E&S risk level sub-projects, and in some cases, for medium risk sub-projects. WFP will apply WFP ESS risk screening tool, which has already used in the WFP programme activities. For Category B sub-projects i.e., medium risk sub-projects, WFP will use the World Bank ESMP template (Annex 3 of this ESMF document) because it is similar to the WFP ESMP template. The Category A sub-projects i.e., high risk sub-projects will be excluded from the implementation under this project (please also refer to table 7: Exclusion list in section 6.1).

The detailed questions of WFP E&S risk screening tool can be found in Annex 1 of this ESMF. After the risk screening, the results of the screening will be signed off by ensuring that the screening was carried out following the procedures described in Module 3 of WFP ESSF, conducted by appropriately skilled people and carried out with adequate diligence. Based on the below different scenarios, the sign-off persons will be different, and the respective sign-off template can be found in Annex 1:

Table 3. Different scenarios for screening and sign-off

Who designs the implementation details of the intervention?	Who conducts the screening?	Who signs off on the screening?	Who implements the intervention and related mitigation measures?
	This person/entity is liable for the veracity and accuracy of the screening	*This person/entity is liable for the application of the screening procedure*	*This person/entity is liable for the implementation of the identified risk mitigation measures*
Cooperating Partner (e.g. in a proposal)	Cooperating Partner with support from WFP Field Office and Activity Manager	WFP Head of Programme in CO	Cooperating Partner together with the respective community committees and WFP (through FLA)
WFP Activity Manager in CO	WFP Activity Manager in CO	WFP Head of Programme in CO	WFP, or Cooperating Partner (through FLA), or UN partner (through MoU)

| WFP Engineer in CO | WFP Engineer in CO | WFP Head of Engineering in CO | Construction company and WFP (through construction contract) |
| UN partner | UN partner with support from WFP Activity Manager | WFP Head of Programme in CO | UN partner and WFP (through MoU) |

The below table summarizes the brief points of the WFP Environmental and Social Standards applicable to all programme activities:

Table 4. WFP Environmental and Social Standards applicable to all programme activities

E&S Standard	Description
1. Natural Resources	• To promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources by not exploiting them beyond their regenerative capacity. ESS1 outlines to screen the potential risks associated with the land cover changes, the changes in the quantity or quality of water and the adverse impacts on soils, sediment load in surface water flows, due to the project intervention.
2. Biodiversity and Ecosystems	• To protect and conserve ecosystems and biodiversity • To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services. ESS2 will screen the potential negative impacts that will affect the natural habitats, ecosystems, or biodiversity and to the protected area, due to the project implementation.
3. Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management	• More efficient use of energy, water, raw materials and their derivatives or products through their sustainable procurement, right-sizing, and re-use, ensuring that the resources WFP uses are not wasted. • Better management and disposal of waste, with a focus on reuse, recycling and recovery. • Minimize discharges to air, land or water stemming from WFP's activities, with particular care taken to avoid discharging hazardous substances to the environment. ESS3 considers the potential risk screening, due to the implementation of WFP programme activities, related to the consumption of fuel or water, the involvement of substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil or water, the generation of hazardous or non-hazardous waste and whether the activities can lead to the increased use of agrochemicals.
4. Climate Change	• Ensure that WFP interventions take climate-related risks into account and that climate risk information is included in the design stage. • Prepare beneficiaries for impacts of climate change by including targeted activities which increase resilience and reduce vulnerability.

	• Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from WFP's activities and create or enhance carbon sinks where feasible. ESS4 outlines to screen the risks of enhancement of GHG emissions and exposure of more people to natural hazards as the impact of project activities implementation.
5. Protection and Human Rights	• Ensure that fundamental human rights are respected, protected, and observed in all WFP's activities. • To uphold human rights principles of accountability and rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination in all activities. • Zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) committed by a WFP employee or any other personnel associated with the work of WFP. ESS5 is used to identify and minimize risks of human rights violations, including risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, forced labour, and child labour the rights of labour and people granted by international rights standards and national law, involuntary resettlement and whether the project activities involve or affect the indigenous peoples or their territories.
6. Gender Equality	• Avoid gender-based discrimination and integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of WFP's activities. • Ensure the particular food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met, including by adapting food assistance and ensuring equitable participation and decision-making by women, men, girls and boys. • Ensure supported activities do not discriminate against women, men, girls and/or boys, or reinforce gender-based inequalities and exclusion. • Adhere to the IASC minimum standards for prevention and mitigation of GBV (gender-based violence). ESS6 is used to screen the risks associated with the gender-based inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload and/or violence.
7. Community Health, Safety, Security and Conflict Sensitivity	• Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health, safety, and security of all stakeholders during all phases of programmes, operations, and supply chains. • Identify conflict sensitivity risks and opportunities, dilemmas and trade-offs, and other unintended consequences on peace/conflict; develop and implement mitigation measures; document risks in a risk register. • Evaluate health and safety risks due to construction and operation of supported infrastructure and adopt appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. • Design, construct, operate, and decommission structural elements of programmes/activities in accordance with national requirements and good international practice. • Avoid or minimize risks and impacts on health and safety associated with the influx of labour to programme/activity areas, including threats of sexual violence and

	harassment and transmission of sexually transmitted and other communicable diseases. The risk screening questions of ESS7 includes whether there is an increase tension or conflicts due to the project implementation, including to access the community perception on the WFP and partners' staff, and to assess health or safety risks to the people involved in the intervention and community as a whole.
8. Accountability to Affected Populations	• Taking account: Promote meaningful and effective participation of affected groups and individuals. • Giving account: Provide affected people accurate, timely and accessible information. • Being held to account: Ensure affected people have access to effective community feedback mechanisms. The ESS8 is to make sure the affected people have access to fair, transparent, and inclusive Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) and to identify affected stakeholder groups, in particular those who may be disadvantaged, marginalized or at risk and may require specific forms of engagement.

3.3   World Bank Policies and Framework

The World Bank's environmental and social policies applicable to project activities are summarized below.

Table 5. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards Relevant for Project Activities[1]

E&S Standard	Description
1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Sets out the implementing agency's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with a project supported by the Bank, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards. ESS1 is relevant for the project because project activities are expected to pose substantial environmental and social risks due to the current political and conflict context in Myanmar, and the emergency approach taken by the implementing agencies.
2. Labor and Working Conditions	• Promotes safety and health at work; • Promotes the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers; • Protects project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS) and subproject workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate;

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[1] ESS9 on Financial Intermediaries is not relevant for the project.

	• Prevents the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour; • Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law; • Provides project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns. ESS2 is relevant for the project because there are certain labour risks for project workers. Labour-related risks include (i) security risks to project workers including landmines, (ii) traffic and road safety issues, (iii) inadequate terms and conditions of employment, and (iv) occupational health and safety risks.
3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	• Promotes the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials; • Avoids or minimizes adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities; • Avoids or minimizes project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants; • Avoids or minimizes generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste; • Minimizes and manages the risks and impacts associated with pesticide use. ESS3 is relevant because the project investment and activities will apply measures for efficient usage of resources (energy, water and raw materials) that are consistent with the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs).
4. Community Health and Safety	• Anticipates and avoids adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances; • Promotes quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the design and construction of infrastructure; • Avoids or minimizes community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials; • Puts in place effective measures to address emergency events; • Ensures that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities. ESS4 is relevant because the project may have some manageable and localized impacts to community health and safety as a result from project activities, such as community exposure to health issues such as water-borne and vector-borne diseases through inadequate and solid waste management practices; risks of COVID-19 transmission; and sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassments risks.
5. Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Sets out the responsibilities of implementing agencies to address project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause a physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

	ESS5 is relevant as the rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure activities may involve voluntary land donation.
6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Applicable to projects that potentially affect biodiversity or habitats, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, or that depend upon biodiversity of their success. The Standard recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. ESS6 is relevant since the rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure may take place in areas with forest covers and trees, and land clearing may be needed.
7. Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Applies to distinct social and cultural groups possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) Self-identification; and (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats; and (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and (d) A distinct language or dialect. The Standard aims to ensure full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples; avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples; and to promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples. ESS7 is relevant for the project because indigenous people who meet the criteria of ESS7 are present in the project areas. There may be risks that ethnic minorities do not have equal and culturally appropriate access to benefits and may not be adequately consulted in decision making.
8. Cultural Heritage	Recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. The Standard sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage from project activities. ESS8 is relevant. Considering that the exact location of subprojects is unknown, proposed activities could directly or indirectly affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage or access to them.
10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. The Standard applies to all projects supported by the Bank. The implementing agency will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, and establish an accessible grievance mechanism. ESS10 is relevant for all projects given the need to engage with beneficiaries and stakeholders on development activities that affect their lives.

4. Environmental and Social Context

4.1 Humanitarian and Social Context

Myanmar continues to face a humanitarian crisis. Three years on from the February 2021 military takeover, humanitarian needs have grown significantly. Since the takeover, conflict has spread across much of the country, driving displacements. As of 1 April 2024, there were more than 2.8 million people displaced within Myanmar.

The ongoing instability and conflict have escalated Myanmar's humanitarian crisis, which is characterized by widespread food insecurity, malnutrition, and various protection risks such as attacks on civilians, gender-based violence, and the use of explosive ordnance.

The most vulnerable groups include internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, stateless individuals, and marginalized groups. Conflict has also significantly increased food insecurity and malnutrition for affected people. Moreover, humanitarian constraints are delaying the effective delivery of assistance to those in need.

A mid-2023 update from Armed Conflict Location and Event Data found Myanmar hosts the highest number of non-state armed groups globally, with over 1,500 actors recorded. The report suggested conflict in Myanmar – and its impacts – were likely to grow.

Conflict, transport restrictions, and high inflation have led to increasing food prices. December market monitoring by WFP showed the cost of a basic food basket was 80 percent higher than it had been a year earlier, an increase from about US$12 to US$21.60. The cost of rice has more than tripled since the military takeover (January 2021).

A Myanmar food security analysis in September 2023 showed the acute food insecurity situation in Myanmar is extremely concerning. An estimated 10.7 million people, or 19 percent of the population are experiencing high levels of food insecurity, with conflict the major driver. While a seasonal improvement is anticipated during the harvest season, the number of food insecure people is expected to increase to 12.9 million from June to August 2024.

This context and the impacts underscore the urgent need for comprehensive and targeted humanitarian interventions and resilience-building work to support marginalized and vulnerable populations in conflict-affected and chronically food-insecure areas.

4.2 Climate and Environment Context

Myanmar is prone to natural disasters, including in areas already affected by conflict. In the 2019 Notre Dame–Global Adaptation Index, Myanmar is classified as having high vulnerability to the effects of climate change but also low readiness to adapt to the changes. In addition, the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index reported that Myanmar was among the countries most affected by extreme weather events from 2000 to 2019. Key vulnerabilities include:

- Livelihoods and national income highly depend on climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and forestry.
- Coastlines are projected to retreat by 10 kilometers (km) in the event of a 0.5m sea-level rise, which would further increase human density in low-lying regions that are already facing economic vulnerability due to cyclones and storm surges.
- Most vulnerable communities are located in high-risk areas where the key livelihoods, such as agriculture, are greatly susceptible to climate change impacts.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) projects that by 2070 an annual average of 18 million people in Myanmar will be affected by seal level rise-induced floods.

Climactic Conditions. Most parts of Myanmar lie in the monsoon region of Asia between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator. Generally, Myanmar has three distinct seasons, namely winter or northeast monsoon season (November – February), summer or hot season (March -Mid May) and a rainy or southwest monsoon season (Mid May – October). In March and April, the highest day temperature of 100 ° F (37.8 °C) and above occur in Central and Lower Myanmar areas. According to Koppen-Gelger Climate Classification (1968-2010), there are seven generalized climate zones in Myanmar. Its coastal regions receive over 5,000 mm (196.9 in) of rain annually. The Delta region gets approximately 2,500 mm (98.4 in) of rainfall. Meanwhile average annual rainfall in the Dry Zone in central Myanmar is less than 1,000 mm (39.4 in). The North of Myanmar is the coolest part of the country with snow-capped mountains of the Himalaya mountain ranges. The average temperature in this region is 21 °C (70 °F) while coastal and delta regions have maximum temperature of 32 °C (89.6 °F).

Water Resources. Myanmar possesses a wide range of water resources including natural lakes and pounds, ground water, rivers, and streams. Myanmar is rich in water resources and the catchment area of Myanmar's rivers comprises about 737,800 km². Potential water resources volume is about 1082 km³ for surface water and 495 km³ for groundwater. Myanmar is endowed with tremendous inland water resources in the form of rivers, streams, and springs. The Ayeyarwady River is the longest river which originates in the northern part of the country and flows into the Andaman Sea. As it flows throughout the country, farmers, fishermen and local people mainly depend on it for their livelihoods. The Chindwin River, with headwaters in the northwestern hills, is the main tributary of the Ayeyarwady. The Sittaung River starts in hills southeast of Mandalay, and the Thanlwin River, the last undammed river in Myanmar, races through deep gorges in the Shan Plateau. The Kaladan River is formed by tributaries discharging from the Arakan Mountains.

Soil Quality. Because of the wide range of climate and soil forming parent rocks, soil types in Myanmar are considerably varied. At a national level, the authorities have not conducted surveys of soil quality. However, international organizations/institutes are conducting studies mainly focused on dry zone areas with the objective of furthering agricultural improvement in these areas. Myanmar mainly contains the soil types: Ferralsol, Cambisol and Gleysol which are suitable to grow rice, corns, rubber, and mango trees. Almost one fourth of the country is formed with

Ferralsol soil which supports the abundant forest growth in Rakhine and Taninthayri, and is suitable for rubber, coconut, and oil palm plantations in hilly regions of Myanmar. The Cambisol soil is mostly found in hilly and mountainous regions; Shan, Myitkyina and Northern Myanmar which promote the growth of dense forest areas in Myanmar. The soils in Myanmar are low in organic matter and nitrogen while in some regions have high phosphate and potash which are good for crops and paddy.

Food storage. Given its long years of providing assistance in Myanmar, WFP operates one or more food storage warehouses in the states and regions it operates. WFP regularly inspects these warehouses to ensure their compliance with the WFP Food Storage Manual. The inspection covers inventory, food quality, perimeter controls/fencing, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, and fire prevention measures/extinguishers. Similarly, contracts for transportation service providers for food aid cover the minimum requirements the transportation fleet need to have in order to ensure food safety in accordance with the WFP Food Storage Manual.

4.3   Ethnic Minorities Context

Myanmar is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in Asia. The 2008 Constitution recognizes 135 distinct ethnic groups as "national races" in which there are eight major ethnic groups: Kachin, Kayar, Kayin, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. These 135 groups are legalized based on the origin of 135 languages and races by British Colonial Census 1931. The largest national race is the Bamar that makes up approximately two-thirds of the Myanmar population. Other national races or ethnic groups/minorities account for approximately one third of the population and live mainly within the administrative boundaries of seven States. Myanmar's ethnic States occupy around 57 per cent of the total land area along most of the country's international borders. Ethnic groups, who satisfy the criteria under World Bank's ESS7 on Indigenous People's, reside in the states and region that will be targeted by project activities. Based on ESS7, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) will not be required under the project as there will be no (a) adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; (b) relocation of members of ethnic minority groups required or (c) significant impacts to cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected people. While FPIC is not required, WFP will aim to hold culturally appropriate and gender sensitive free, prior and informed consultations with ethnic minorities.

 The states for support by the project (Shan, Kachin, and Rakhine states) were characterized by poor socio-economic indicators before the current political unrest and pandemic (2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey, World Bank). This was especially the case for the conflict affected border areas border areas of Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states, with Rakhine having the worst access to basic sanitation, while Shan state was characterized by the highest percentage of people 15 years or older reporting being illiterate. Of those townships considered to be conflict-affected before the military takeover, 77 percent fall in the bottom half of the multi-dimensional disadvantage index recently developed by the World Bank and the Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population. Since the February 2021 military takeover, armed conflicts have

intensified in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states. In addition to the direct casualties and fatalities, the intensification of these conflicts has significantly worsened the socio-economic situation through displacing populations, preventing access to livelihood activities and essential public services, as well as the destruction of physical capital and social capital (in the form of social networks and relationships of trust).

5. Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

WFP activities supported by the World Bank will support: i) the provision of food transfers of CBTs to people affected by crisis; ii) the provision of SNFs to children under five and PBW/Gs affected by crisis; and iii) the provision of cash-for-work assistance for rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure. Most of these vulnerable, food-insecure women, men, girls, boys, the elderly and persons with disabilities are reliant on WFP's life-saving assistance given the lack of livelihood opportunities, movement restrictions and security concerns. The activities will contribute to positive social outcomes for these populations and contribute to the reduction of morbidity, mortality and nutritional vulnerability among the most at-risk groups.

In addition, when communities experience multiple severe shocks, vulnerable communities often adopt unsustainable coping measures, such as reducing food intake, selling land or assets, or over-consuming natural resources in an unsustainable manner. Project activities aim to prevent the use of such negative coping strategies by vulnerable households by ensuring that they have access to sufficient, nutritious and safe food.

The project is expected to have substantial positive impacts besides the unquantifiable social impacts of enhanced community resilience, cohesion, and mitigation of unsustainable coping strategies. Food transfers and unconditional cash transfers have various positive benefits, such as positive impacts on food security and food expenditure. Additionally, cash transfers improve household asset accumulation in humanitarian settings. A few studies also suggest evidence of positive social cohesion outcomes. Nutrition support will decrease early childhood stunting, which negatively impacts child health, educational attainment, and lifelong income.

The potential negative risks and mitigation measures are summarized in the tables below. Table 4 lists the risks and mitigation measures applicable to all activities. Table 5 lists the risks and mitigation measures specific and applicable to rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure activities. Risks will be mitigated by operational and engagement mechanisms that are already part of the project design, and by the application of this ESMF and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project.

Table 6. Key E&S Risks and Mitigation Measures Applicable to All Activities

Key Risks	Mitigation Measures
Exclusion: The targeting and beneficiary selection for these activities carries risks that certain communities, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable households may be excluded from project benefits	Ensuring that its activities and benefits reach the most vulnerable and in-need households is at the core WFP operations, as outlined in the WFP Protection and Accountability Policy, and its Protection Guidance Manual. Based on these: - In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, WFP conducts inclusive and accessible consultations with development partners, NGOs, religious and community leaders, and community-based organizations, as well as participatory protection assessments and vulnerability analysis. - WFP provides transparent information on project activities, benefits, eligibility criteria to communities, through accessible channels, trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic languages. - WFP proactively identifies, consults with and reaches out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and households (through surveys, consultations or other means as appropriate), and includes specific measures to address the potential obstacles to access for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. - WFP ensures that its grievance mechanism (GM) (community feedback mechanism (CFM) within WFP) is accessible to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through raising awareness among these groups and in relevant ethnic languages, providing different intake channels etc. - WFP operates a nationwide Grievance Mechanism (GM) (Community Feedback Mechanism – CFM within WFP) enabling affected people and stakeholders including ethnic minorities and households in vulnerable situations to contact WFP to ask questions, raise issues/complaints, and provide feedback. WFP's CFM operates through multiple, diverse channels to help ensure accessibility, and maintain CFM operators and awareness raising efforts in 10 languages nationwide. Exclusion errors/appeal requests are regularly received and actioned via the GM. In certain locations/situations, WFP allows CPs to operate their own GM/CFM, requiring them to report on feedback received and action taken monthly. - Specifically, for project activities, WFP will use either a status-based criteria approach (such all IDPs in a given settlement or all children between 6 months and 5 years of age) or a vulnerability or needs-based approach for targeted communities living outside of IDP camps who are food insecure. In those areas where vulnerability or needs is the basis for targeting, a blanket eligibility approach is used to cover all households in a given village tract. Augmented support is provided to the most-vulnerable IDP

households that include: single-headed households, households headed by persons with disabilities, elderly headed households, women without family members, etc.

Exclusion risks will be managed through:

- **The project's operational design,**
- **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5, 6 & 8 and**
- **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).**

Exclusion, specific to ethnic minorities: The targeting and beneficiary selection for these activities carries risks that ethnic minorities who fall under the definition of ESS7 may be excluded from project benefits.	Ensuring that its activities and benefits reach all eligible beneficiaries without discrimination is at the core WFP operations, as outlined in the WFP Protection and Accountability Policy, and its Protection Guidance Manual. Based on these, the operational design for the project, and existing practices: - In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, WFP conducts inclusive, accessible, culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive consultations with ethnic communities, as well as with NGOs, religious and community leaders, and community-based organizations representing ethnic minorities. These consultations take into the specific obstacles that may be faced by ethnic minorities such as, access challenges, language barriers, discrimination, intimidation, and travel restrictions. - These consultations enable ethnic groups to provide input to the design of project activities and priorities, as well as provide feedback on the implementation of project activities, benefits and risks to ethnic group communities, with the objective of obtaining broad community support for project activities. - WFP provides transparent information on project activities, benefits, eligibility criteria to ethnic minority communities, through accessible and culturally appropriate channels, trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic languages. - WFP proactively identifies, consults with and reaches out to ethnic minority groups (through surveys, consultations or other means as appropriate), and includes specific culturally appropriate measures to address the potential obstacles to access for them in delivery of food and cash assistance. - WFP ensures that its grievance mechanism (GM)/community feedback mechanism (CFM) is accessible to ethnic groups and culturally appropriate for them to bring forward grievances, through raising awareness among these groups in relevant ethnic languages, providing different intake channels etc.

	- WFP and CPs employ staff and volunteers from among the ethnic groups and who speak relevant ethnic languages, as needed and feasible. For CP staff and volunteers who are from outside the ethnic communities, provide awareness raising on culturally appropriate behavior, and issues related to ethnicity, religion and marginalization. - Monitoring of project activities (including possibly qualitative monitoring or beneficiary assessments) take into account societal dynamics and ethnic groups. For this project, objectives and requirements of ESS7 (that might otherwise be detailed in an indigenous peoples plan or planning framework) have been incorporated into the ESMF and the SEP. **Exclusion risks will be managed through:** • **The project's operational design,** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5, 6 & 8 and** • **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).**
Risks to project workers: Risks to project workers (direct workers hired by WFP, contracted workers, or supply chain workers) may include, health/ safety/ security risks, discrimination, child labor or forced labor, COVID-19 risks, and SEA risks.	WFP's People Policy, Protection from Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Abuse of Authority and Discrimination, and its Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from SEA address how to manage these risks. Based on these, for all project workers under the project activities, WFP, the CPs and contractors will apply the following: - There will be clear terms and conditions for no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as: Recruitment and hiring; compensation (including wages and benefits; working conditions and terms of employment; access to training; job assignment; promotion; termination of employment or retirement; or disciplinary practices. - Harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation will be prevented or addressed appropriately. - Vulnerable project workers will be provided with special protection. - WFP will provide job / employment contracts with clear terms and conditions including rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, annual holiday and sick leave, maternity leave and family leave. The WFP procedures on protection from SEA will be applicable for all project workers. - WFP will ensure compliance with its procedures on protection from SEA, including providing training/awareness raising, and ensuring that its GM/CFM can respond to SEA incidents.

- WFP will ensure compliance with relevant occupational health and safety procedures, traffic and fleet safety procedures, and COVID-19 procedures, including that the workers are properly trained in the application of the standards that are relevant to the work.
- WFP and CPs will ensure no person under the age of 18 shall be employed.
- Workers shall be recruited voluntarily, and no worker is forced or coerced into work.
- WFP will supervise and monitor to ensure compliance with the above requirements.
- All workers will be made aware of the worker grievance mechanism available under the WFP Human Resources Policy, as well as of the project GM/CFM, to which they can submit work-related complaints.

The above mitigation measures, as well as procedures to ensure that contractors, CPs and primary suppliers also implement necessary labour risk management measures, are outlined in more detail in Annex 1. Labour Management Measures.

Risks to project workers will be managed through the application of the:

- **LMP (annexed),**
- **World Bank's Occupational and Health and Safety Standards as described in ESS2,**
- **World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH where applicable,**
- <u>**WFP Standard Operating Procedures on COVID-19**</u> **(annexed),**
- **Landmine Procedures (annexed),**
- **Safety and Security Approach (annexed),**
- **SEP,**
- <u>**WFP's People Policy**</u> **and** <u>**Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from SEA.**</u>
- **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5 & 7**

Solid waste management: Inappropriate disposal of food packaging may result in waste disposal sites generating water-borne or vector-borne diseases.	WFP's Environmental Policy outlines its commitment to reducing unmanaged waste related to its activities based on the mitigation hierarchy. WFP works to reduce packaging that could create unmanaged waste in the first instance. Then WFP follows waste management guidelines and provides training to staff on these issues. Based on its Environmental Policy and its existing practices, WFP will follow the below solid waste management procedures: - Procure food aid commodities with an aim to minimize packaging; minimize the potential for unmanaged waste; and minimize the type of packaging materials that may have adverse impacts on the environment, and on community health and safety, to the extent technically and financially feasible. - During transportation, storage and distribution processes, collect all solid waste generated, establish a short-term covered storage area on site, and store all solid waste, including food packaging, at these storage area sites. Upon completion of distribution in communities and with relevant frequency in storage warehouses, remove waste from the storage area sites and dispose of waste in relevant off-site facilities designated by local township authorities. - For possible solid waste generated after distribution (food packaging that will be discarded later), raise community awareness on where and how to dispose of such packaging, to the extent possible in designated covered storage areas in communities or in IDP camps. **Risks regarding solid waste will be managed through the application of the:** • **Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines** • **WFP Environmental Policy** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 3** • **The solid waste management procedures are contained in this section.**
Food safety: Improper procurement, storage, transport and distribution of food may result in negative health and safety impacts	WFP's Food Storage Manual addresses how to manage food safety risks during the procuring, storing, transportation and distribution of food aid. Based on these: - WFP conducts due diligence during the procurement process and the vendor selection that the food commodities to be received will be delivered in good condition and quality control is performed during intake.

| (including pest-related diseases). | - For storage, WFP selects storage facilities and locations based on surveying the relevant characteristics outlined in the Food Storage Manual, considering factors such as 37quality of construction, state of repairs, road access, and sustainability, WFP regularly inspects these warehouse storage facilities for perimeter fencing, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and fire prevention.

- WFP assesses the effects of moisture, humidity and temperature in food storage warehouses and for transportation, and take appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure that food quality and safety are not impacted by these factors. WFP regularly monitors its warehouse storage facilities for temperature, moisture and humidity given the particular inventory of food items stored and regularly inspects warehouses for food quality. Similar minimum measures for food safety are included in the contracts of transportation services providers and inspected regularly. The Food Manual has detailed guidance for different types of transportation, from shipping containers to middle distance transportation trucks to short distance food delivery trucks.

- For pest management, for each warehouse, WFP conducts a site-specific pest (insect and rodent) assessment, prepares a pest control regime, procures and utilizes relevant insect and rodent control equipment, as well as procures and applies relevant pest management measures. Regular food storage warehouse inspections included inspection of the implementation of the pest control regime.

Risks regarding food safety will be managed through the application of the:

• **WFP Food Storage Manual,**

• **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 3 and**

• **The measures outlined in this section.** |
| **Risks to community members**: Risks to community members may include safety/security risks in collecting assistance, discrimination/exclusion, | WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy, its Protection Guidance Manual and Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from SEA address how to assess and manage risks to community members. Based on these:

- For project activities, WFP conducts "protection analysis" to assess how existing risks, such as safety, security, SEA risks, are relevant to WFP's operations, and how WFP activities may create additional risks for project beneficiaries. This analysis also identifies and assesses risks for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This analysis is done through inclusive and accessible consultations with development partners, NGOs, religious and community leaders, and community-based organizations, as well as participatory protection assessments. |

COVID-19 risks, and SEA risks.	- Based on this analysis, WFP develops mitigation measures that are integrated into project activity design and implementation. These may include, but are not limited to, the mitigation measures below.
	- WFP provides transparent information on project activities, benefits, and eligibility criteria to communities, through accessible channels, and trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic languages. This includes information, awareness raising and training on the GM/CFM, on protection from SEA, and COVID-19.
	- WFP proactively identifies, consults with and reaches out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and households, and includes specific measures to address disproportionate negative impacts on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
	- WFP ensures that its grievance mechanism GM/ CFM is accessible to all through raising awareness among these groups and in relevant ethnic languages, providing different intake channels.
	- WFP will ensure compliance with its procedures on protection from SEA, including providing training/awareness raising. WFP will ensure that the GM/CFM has special processes (respecting sensitivity and confidentiality) for intaking, managing and referring SEA/SH grievances Designated WFP staff are trained on how to manage SEA incidents.
	Community health and safety risks will be managed through: • **The project's operational design,** • **SEP,** • **World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH where applicable,** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5, 6 & 7** • **WFP Standard Operating Procedures on COVID-19** (annexed), and **Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from SEA**.
COVID-19 risks: Travel to IDP camps, remote areas or assistance distribution points by project workers or community members may increase potential	WFP has Standard Operating Procedures on COVID-19 to manage increased risk of COVID-19 transmission to project workers and community members as a result of project activities. Based on these: - WFP provides training on COVID-19 prevention to all WFP employees, volunteers, and other project workers (including employees or volunteers of CPs). - WFP raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention among beneficiary communities. - WFP takes relevant COVID-19 precautions at its food and cash delivery distribution points, such as appropriate distancing of collection points, hand washing stations etc. These are outlined in the WFP Standard Operating Procedures on COVID-19 in Annex 2.

for transmission of COVID-19.	**COVID-19 risks will be managed through the application of the:** • **LMP (annexed), and** • **WFP Standard Operating Procedures on COVID-19 (annexed).**
Insufficient stakeholder engagement / grievance management: Community members may have difficulty in accessing information about project activities and benefits, or raising grievances and submitting feedback.	Ensuring that its activities and benefits reach the most vulnerable and in-need households is at the core WFP operations, as outlined in the <u>WFP Protection and Accountability Policy</u>, and its <u>Protection Guidance Manual</u>. - In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, WFP conducts inclusive and accessible consultations with development partners, NGOs, religious and community leaders, and community-based organizations, as well as participatory protection assessments and vulnerability analysis. - WFP provides transparent information on project activities, benefits, eligibility criteria to communities, through accessible channels, trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic local languages. - WFP proactively identifies, consult with and reaches out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and households (through surveys, consultations or other means as appropriate), and includes specific measures to address the potential obstacles to access for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. - WFP ensure that its GM/CFM is accessible to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through raising awareness among these groups and in relevant ethnic local languages, providing different channels etc. - WFP monitors the GM/CFM to ensure adaptive management. **Stakeholder engagement and grievance risks will be managed through:** • **The project's operational design,** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5, 6 & 7 and** • **SEP.**

Table 7. Key E&S Risks and Mitigation Measures Applicable to Rehabilitation of Basic Community Infrastructure Activities

Key Risks	Mitigation Measures
Risks related to land use and voluntary land donation	- As part of the screening procedure, due diligence will be conducted and land will be selected to ensure that 1) there will be no physical or economic displacement of households from state, communal or private land as part of project activities; 2) there will not be any use of eminent domain to acquire land as part of project activities; 3) the land to be used for project activities have not been abandoned due to prior displacement; and 4) the land to be used for project activities do not have disputed ownership or tenure rights. - For a new construction of public assets and if there are any land donation during the renovation or rehabilitation work, WFP will conduct due diligence and document that the process to secure the land follows the *Voluntary Land Donation Procedures included in the Annex* to ensure that all land for project activities is donated on a voluntary basis. Land due diligence and documentation should be completed before any construction work begins. **Land donation risks will be managed through:** • **Voluntary Land Donation Procedures (annexed).** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 1**
Dust, noise, and wastewater (including degraded/polluted water) generated from rehabilitation works	- WFP to ensure that CP/contractor is in compliance with relevant national legislation and to the degree feasible EHSG requirements with respect to ambient air quality, noise and wastewater throughout the project implementation. - CP/contractor is to ensure that the generation of dust is minimized and implement a dust control plan to maintain a safe working environment and minimize disturbances for surrounding communities. - CP/contractor is to implement dust suppression measures to the degree feasible (e.g., water paths, covering of material stockpiles, etc.) as required. Materials used shall be covered and secured properly during transportation to prevent scattering of soil, sand, materials, or generating dust. Exposed soil and material stockpiles shall be protected against wind erosion. - CP/contractor is to implement measures to address the potential degradation of water quality of the receiving water bodies, including underwater. Degraded/polluted water should not be discharged in a manner leading to degradation of water quality; should be stored with impermeable liners where possible; and should be sited in locations away from drainage leading to waterways. **Dust, noise and wastewater risks will be managed through:**

	• **Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (annexed).** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 1 & 3**
Solid waste generated from minor civil works	- Store solid waste temporarily on site in a designated place prior to off-site transportation and disposal. - Dispose of waste at designated place identified and approved by local authority. Open burning or burial of solid waste shall not be allowed. It is prohibited for the contractor(s) to dispose of any debris or construction material/paint in environmentally and culturally sensitive areas (including watercourse, natural habitats and cultural sites). - To the degree feasible recyclable materials such as wooden plates for trench works, steel, site holding, packaging material, etc. shall be segregated and collected on-site from other waste sources for reuse or recycle (sale). **Solid waste management risks will be managed through:** • **ECOPs or ESMPs (annexed).** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 3**

Hazardous waste:
 	
- Any fuels or chemicals
- Asbestos containing materials generated from building renovation
	- Store fuels and chemicals in areas with impermeable ground.
	- Appropriate communication and training programmes must be put in place to prepare workers to recognize and respond to workplace chemical hazards.
	- Prepare and initiate a remedial action following any spill or incident. In this case, the CP/contractor must provide a report explaining the reasons for the spill or incident, remedial action taken, consequences/damage from the spill, and proposed corrective actions.
	- Asbestos:
	  ○ Safe removal of any asbestos-containing materials or other toxic substances shall be performed and disposed of by specially trained workers. Removal personnel will have proper training prior to removal or repair of ACM.
	  ○ All waste and products containing asbestos is to be buried at an approved landfill and not to be tampered or broken down to ensure no fibers are airborne.
	
	Hazardous waste management risks will be managed through:
	• **ECOPs or ESMPs (annexed).**
	• **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 3**

Occupational health and safety (OHS): - Lack of relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will increase the risk of workers exposure to hazards - Risk of fall while working at heights (renovation of buildings) - Risk of accidents from being struck of machinery or moving equipment - Exposed or faulty electrical devices such as cables, cords, hand tools, can pose a serious risk to workers - Potential risks related to sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the workplace	- CP/contractor shall provide relevant PPE for all workers based on the work requirements. - Workers shall maintain the PPE properly and replacing them with the damaged ones. - Workers working at heights shall be provided with fall preventing devices. - Flag operators will be provided to each moving equipment operator to guide the movement of equipment. The operators will be provided with relevant safety equipment and training by the CP/contractor. - CP/contractor shall check all electrical cords, cables and hand power tools for frayed or exposed cords, shall mark all energized electrical devices and lines with warning signs, and conduct isolation procedure for electrical work. - CP/contractor will provide OHS trainings to community workers. - WFP has trained dedicated PSEA Focal Points at Country Office Level and Field Office PSEA Focal Points. WFP will ensure compliance with its procedures on protection from SEA, including providing training/awareness raising, safe reporting and referral pathways, and assessing partner's capacity to prevent or respond to and mitigate risks of SEA and provide capacity building and monitoring support. SEA/SH grievances Designated WFP staff are trained on how to manage SEA incidents. **OHS risks will be managed through:** • **Labor Management Procedures (annexed).** • **ECOPs or ESMPs (annexed).** • **SEP** • **World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH where applicable** • **Standard Operating Procedures on Protection from SEA (2020 SOP, PSEA SOP is being updated as per ED's circular on PSEA, 2023)** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 6 & 7**
Risk to natural resources from excessive extraction of water resources	In accordance with recommended design considerations outlined in the ECOP Annex and ESS 1 of WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), WFP will promote efficient and sustainable use if resources, including raw materials, to the extent possible.

Community health and safety impacts, and exposure to work hazards	- Community health and safety impacts/risks will be managed through the implementation of the Code of Conduct outlined in the LMP, the ESMP or the ECOP as outlined by the screening process. - CPs/contractors will ensure that access to the rehabilitation/construction site is restricted and sign-posted - CPs/contractors will keep rehabilitation/construction sites tidy and all activities, material and machinery contained within an area that is as small as possible. Clear and clean site weekly. **Community health and safety risks will be managed through:** • **Code of Conduct outlined in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) (annexed).** • **ECOPs or ESMPs (annexed).** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 7**
Risks related to cultural heritage and chance finds	In case of any chance finds, the CP/contractors shall: - Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find - Delineate the discovered site or area - Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects - Notify WFP and the responsible local administration. - Organize effective, meaningful, inclusive and culturally appropriate stakeholder consultations with interested stakeholders and communities to assess relevance of physical chance finds and seek consensus on how to manage chance finds. **Cultural heritage and chance find risks will be managed through:** • **Chance Find Procedures (annexed)** • **WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): ESS 5**

6. Procedures and Implementation Arrangements

6.1   Risk Management Procedures

The environmental and social risk management procedures will be implemented through the Project's assessment, planning and implementation stages, as described below.

Table 8. Project Cycle and E&S Management Procedures

WFP Project Stage	E&S Stage	E&S Management Procedures
1. Protection Analysis: WFP participatory assessments for selection of activities/beneficiaries	Screening	- Screen all project activities to ensure that they do not fall under the **Exclusion List** in Table 7 below. - Screen all the programme activities using the WFP E&S risk screening tool (Annex 1).
2. Planning: Planning for activities, including human and budgetary resources and monitoring measures.	Planning	- Based on the activities, adopt, plan for and budget for the implementation of the ESMF (including the relevant plans and procedures included in the Annexes), the SEP and the <u>WFP Food Storage Manual</u>. - Train WFP and CP staff and volunteers responsible for implementation of environmental and social risk management. - Incorporate relevant environmental and social measures into CP and contractor legal documents; train selected contractors.
3. Implementation & Monitoring: WFP implementation support and continuous monitoring for projects.	Implementation	- Ensure implementation of relevant measures through site visits, regular reporting from the field and other planned monitoring. - Track grievances/community feedback. - Continue awareness raising and training for relevant staff, volunteers, contractors, communities.

More details for each stage are provided below.

6.1.1   Protection Analysis – E&S Screening

At this stage, WFP conducts protection analysis through engagement with communities, other relevant stakeholders and authorities to identify and prioritize activities to be implemented under different Components.

At this stage, WFP should screen using E&S risk screening form (Annex 1) all proposed activities to ensure that all proposed activities are within the boundaries of the Project's eligible activities, and they are not considered as activities listed on the E&S Exclusion List in Table 9 below. The Screening should be done at the State/Regional level to ensure higher familiarity with the local context, environment and communities, however WFP will focus more specifically at the township level, and in the case of its asset creation activities under Component 3 of this project, screening may even be done at the **(sub)project site level, depending on the size of the (sub)project. This will reduce the risk of wider unintended indirect, cumulative, or transboundary impacts being defined during the screening.**

WFP will submit the first 5 Screening Forms under the Project to the World Bank for review to ensure that WFP and the World Bank agree that the information collected in the Screening Forms complies with the policies of both parties.

Table 9. Exclusion List

- Weapons, including but not limited to mines, guns, ammunition and explosives
- Support of production of any hazardous good, including alcohol, tobacco, arms, and controlled substances
- Any construction activities
- Purchase or use of any pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and other dangerous chemicals
- Any activity likely to generate solid or liquid waste that could adversely impact soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater
- Any activity likely to cause significant negative impacts to air and / or water quality
- Any activity that will involve the use of international waterways
- Any activity to require clearance of mangroves, trees or other natural vegetation
- Activities that have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical natural habitats whether directly or indirectly or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats
- Activities of changing forest land into agricultural land or logging activities in primary forests
- Activities that have potential to cause significant impact on any ecosystems of importance, especially those supporting rare, threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna
- Any activity affecting physical cultural heritage such as graves, temples, pagodas, churches, historical relics, archeological sites, and other cultural structures
- Activities that cause or lead to forced labor or child abuse, child labour exploitation or human trafficking or subprojects that employ or engage children, over the minimum age of 15 and under the age of 18, in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development
- Any activity on land that has disputed ownership or tenure rights
- Any activity that will cause physical relocation of households (involuntary resettlement) or will require the use of eminent domain
- Any activity on land that is considered dangerous due to security hazards or the presence of unexploded ordnance or mines
- Any high-risk subproject activity based on the result of environmental and social risk screening.

6.1.2   Planning – E&S Planning

At this stage, as part of activity planning, WFP should ensure that necessary measures included in the ESMF (including ECOPs, ESMP, LMP, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures), SEP, ESSF and its Food Storage Manual are part of the activity planning, allocation of human and budgetary resources, and monitoring. The E&S risk screening will be carried out in this stage for all the proposed project activities. Based on the E&S risk screening results of the proposed (sub)projects, the ECOPs, if relevant including the locally suitable mitigation measures, will be applied for the no and low risk (sub)projects. The ESMP for the moderate risk (sub)projects. Additionally, WFP will submit the first 5 ESMPs under the Project to the World Bank for review to ensure that WFP and the World Bank agree that the risks identified, and the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP complies with policies of both parties. For example, if CPs or contractors need to be trained on the ESMF, when and how will this take place, who will conduct the training, what kind of budget will be required etc. This is the stage where the measures in the ESMF (including ECOPs, ESMP, LMP, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures), SEP, ESSF and the Food Storage Manual should be integrated into the general operating procedures for all activities.

At this stage, WFP and CP staff and volunteers who will be working on the various activities should be trained on the environmental and social management measures in the ESMF and the SEP. WFP staff at the national level should plan for and provide such training to the state and region levels, with a plan for the E&S Focal Points at the state and region levels to cascade the training to lower levels.

WFP should also ensure that all selected CPs and contractors understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures relevant to them as standard operating procedures. WFP should provide awareness raising and training to selected CPs and contractors to ensure that they understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures.

6.1.3   Implementation and Monitoring – E&S Implementation

WFP's monitoring activities are guided by WFP's Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring and tailored tools for distribution and post-distribution monitoring. WFP conducts monthly distribution monitoring focusing on distribution output and process, in addition to three rounds of detailed post-distribution monitoring which focus on the outcomes of WFP operations. Since 2020, WFP post-distribution monitoring surveys are conducted via remote phone surveys due to COVID-19 restrictions. The surveys collect information on WFP's core indicators including food security proxy indicators to understand the impact of WFP assistance on households' food and nutrition security outcomes. The information collected supports township-level geographic targeting and the identification of food-insecure households. All collected data and associated analysis are disaggregated at the lowest possible geographic levels and include gender, age, and protection-sensitive analysis as a standard practice. This organizational system will support the specific monitoring and evaluation of the project. In addition, WFP regularly conducts inspections at its food storage warehouses, covering perimeter fencing and security; cleanliness; ventilation

and temperature; fire prevention; food quality; and implementation of relevant pest management measures.

WFP teams working to implement the project will ensure that monitoring practices include the environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and will monitor the implementation of E&S risk management measures as part of regular project monitoring.

At a minimum, the reporting will include: (i) the overall implementation of E&S risk management measures, (ii) any environmental or social issues arising as a result of project works and how these issues will be remedied or mitigated, (iii) occupational health and safety performance of contractors (including incidents and accidents), (iv) community consultation updates, (v) summary of grievances/community feedback received, actions taken and complaints closed out, and (vi) ESS awareness raising and capacity building trainings to relevant stakeholders. Reports from the state/region level will be submitted to the national level, where they will be aggregated and submitted to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.

Throughout the Project implementation stage, WFP will continue to provide awareness raising and training to relevant stakeholders, such as WFP and CP staff and volunteers, contractors, and communities, to support the implementation of the environmental and social risk management measures. An initial list of training is proposed below, in Section 6.3.

WFP will also track grievances/community feedback during project implementation to use as a monitoring tool for the implementation of project activities and environmental and social mitigation measures.

Lastly, if WFP becomes aware of a severe incident which may have significant adverse effects on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, it should notify the World Bank within 48 hours of becoming aware of such incident. A fatality is automatically classified as a serious incident, as are incidents of forced or child labour, abuses of community members by project workers (including gender-based violence incidents), violent community protests, or kidnappings.[2]

6.2   Implementation Arrangements

WFP is the largest operational humanitarian organization in Myanmar, providing life-saving food assistance and livelihoods support to over 2.5 million displaced and other vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas in Myanmar in 2023, based on its Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023). With more than 350 staff, WFP currently operates from its Country Office in the capital Nay Pyi Taw, a support office in Yangon, and eight field offices strategically located across the country. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster, the Cash Working Group, Co-Chairs the

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[2] This category is based on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Incident Response Toolkit. **Severe incidents** are defined as "incidents that caused or may cause great harm to individuals or the environment, or present significant reputational risks that could hamper the Bank's ability to operate in a country or region...A severe incident is complex and expensive to remedy (if possible), and is likely irreversible."

Accountability to Affected Populations/Community Engagement Working Group, and actively participates in protection, gender and other coordination fora.

The project will support an extension of WFP's current programmes in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States. WFP will both implement directly and work closely with and through a strong pool of local and international NGOs in implementing and monitoring its programme. Cooperating Partners (CPs) will include Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision, Action Contre La Faim, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association and others.

At WFP, the project will be overseen by the Deputy Country Director (Programme) and will be directly managed by the Head of Programme (both based in Nay Pyi Daw). At the national level, the Head of Research, Assessment and Monitoring will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation; the Head of Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Peoples will be responsible for community engagement, grievances and feedback management; and the Head of Programme and Head of Supply Chain Unit will be responsible for the implementation of the Food Storage Manual. At the States level, WFP has area and field offices in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan from which the specific activities under the project will be managed. These field offices will have functional E&S Focal Points at the State level responsible for the implementation of the ESMF and the Food Storage Manual. This responsibility may be given to the already assigned CFM Focal Points.

CPs will act as an implementing partners. CPs have deep knowledge of the country's socio-cultural landscape and immediacy of interfacing with its communities. CPs' networks allow them access to hard-to-reach areas in a timely fashion that makes it possible for WFP to be one of the first responders to large-scale humanitarian needs in the country. The CPs will be mobilized to support WFP in assessing, distributing, and monitoring activities of the project. CPs are identified through an expression of interest and selected after a capacity assessment and evaluation process that ensures due diligence in the process. The assessment considers a range of capacities including gender, protection, accountability to affected populations, and protection from SEA.

WFP retains responsibility and technical oversight of CPs work. As noted in the Procedures section above, CP staff and volunteers will be trained by WFP staff to ensure that they understand and follow the environmental and social management measures under the Project.

Local contractors, such as transportation or civil works companies, will be required to comply with the Project's environmental and social risk management measures, including the national laws and regulations, the ESMF as a whole, and specifically the ECOPs or the ESMP based on the E&S risk screening results, the LMP and the Food Storage Manual. This will be specified in the contractor's agreements. Contractors will be expected to disseminate and create awareness within their workforce of environmental and social risk management compliance and undertake any staff training necessary for their effective implementation. WFP and CPs will provide awareness raising and training for the contractors on the contents of this ESMF and the Food Storage Manual.

Table 10 below summarizes the roles and responsibilities regarding the implementation arrangements for environmental and social management.

Table 10. Implementation Arrangements

Level / Responsible Party	Roles and Responsibilities
WFP National Level: *ESS Advisor* *Head of Research, Assessment and Monitoring* *Head of Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected People*	- Provide support, oversight and quality control to the E&S focal points in the field offices working on environmental and social risk management. - Oversee overall implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation activities, compile progress reports from the States and Regions, and report to the World Bank on a quarterly basis. - - Provide training to E&S focal points at the State and Region level who will be responsible for implementing the ESMF.
WFP State and Region Field Office Level: *E&S Focal Points*	- Ensure project activities do not fall under the Negative List under Section 6.1 of the ESMF. - Oversee daily implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation measures, and report progress and performance to the WFP National level on a quarterly basis. - Provide training to CP staff and volunteers and local contractors on relevant environmental and social mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities.
CP Staff and Volunteers	- Comply with the Project's environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as local legislation. - Provide awareness raising and training for the contractors on the contents of this ESMF, as needed.
Local Contractors	- Comply with the Project's environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as local legislation. - Take all necessary measures to protect the health and safety of workers and community members, and avoid, minimize or mitigate any environmental harm resulting from project activities. - Report serious incidents or accidents (such as fatalities or incidents involving SEA/SH) to WFP E&S Focal Points within 48 hours.

The World Bank will provide training, technical support and implementation support to the WFP in the implementation of this ESMF. During quarterly implementation support visits, it will review monitoring reports and progress on implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures.

6.3   Proposed Training and Capacity Building

Successful implementation of the Project will depend among others on the effective implementation of the environmental and social risk management measures outlined in this ESMF. Training and capacity building will be necessary for the key stakeholders in order to ensure effective implementation ESMF and the SEP. An initial training and capacity building plan is outlined in Table 8 below. To the extent possible, modules on environmental and social risk management should be integrated into trainings about the WFP project cycle and operational procedures. Given the need to raise awareness and train project workers and stakeholders at many levels and access limitations due to conflict, a cascading model of training is proposed where many trainees then provide trainers at a lower level.

The two emergency relief assistance activities under this project will be carried out based on the emergency status requirement in the field. The asset creation and livelihood activities will be focused mainly before and after the raining season, or so called lean season, (around October-June) because they include minor/ medium scale construction activities and project implementation in the raining season will not provide a good quality of the created assets and also the communities will be occupied with their farming activities in the raining season. In this regards, most of the capacity building activites will be developed based on the availability of the communities integrating with the project activities in the field but for asset creation and livelihood activities, the capacity building will be mainly during the raining season (July-September).

Table 11. Proposed Training and Capacity Building

Level	Trainers	Trainees	Training Topics / Themes
National Level	World Bank	- ESS Advisor - Head of Research, Assessment and Monitoring - Head of Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations - Other relevant WFP Operational Staff - Relevant CP Staff	- World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, as relevant for the project activities - ESMF, ECOPs, ESMPs, LMP, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures, SEP measures and approach - E&S monitoring and reporting - Incident and accident reporting.

State/Region Level	Trained national level WFP staff	- State/region level E&S Focal Points - Other relevant WFP Operational Staff - Relevant CP Operational Staff	- ESMF, ECOPs, ESMPs, LMP, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures, SEP measures and approach - E&S monitoring and reporting - Incident and accident reporting - Grievance/community feedback management
Township / Activity Site Level	State/region level E&S Focal Points	- Relevant CP Staff - Contractors	- Application of SEP and the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism - Application of LMP, including worker Code of Conduct, Voluntary Land Donation Procedures, incident reporting, SEA/SH, COVID-19 mitigation
Community Level	- State/region level E&S Focal Points - Other relevant WFP Operational Staff - Relevant CP Operational Staff	Community members	- Community health and safety issues - Worker Code of Conduct - Voluntary Land Donation, if relevant - SEA/SH issues, prevention, measures - COVID-19 mitigation - Grievance redress

6.4 Estimated Budget

The ESMF implementation costs will primarily be included in the project programming costs, since WFP already implements and budgets for extensive stakeholder engagement activities and participatory assessments for project activities and targeting; grievance mechanisms; training and capacity development WFP and staff and volunteers; monitoring site visits etc.

The following are estimated additional cost items for the implementation for the ESMF:

Table 12. Proposed Training and Capacity Building

Activity	Potential Cost (USD)
Training on ESMF for implementing partners (additional training for CP staff) (2 trainings per 3 states/regions, 2000USD per training)	12,000
Training to contractors (1 training per 3 states/regions, 1000USD per training)	3,000
TOTAL	15,000

7. Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure and Consultations

7.1   Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism

A separate Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the Project, based on WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)[3] Standard Operating Procedures for Myanmar and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. An overview of WFP's approach to stakeholder engagement and grievance management is provided below. More details can be found in the SEP.

WFP's commitments on Accountability to Affected People (AAP) are mainstreamed across the operation and there is a system of dedicated staff and focal points from each office to implement the CFM, which encompasses information provision to beneficiaries, beneficiary engagement and participation, and feedback, including complaints. To sensitize beneficiaries about the CFM and information about WFP's programmes, various accessible communication tools are used including banners, loudspeakers with recorded audio messages in local languages, on-site help desks, decentralized helplines to ensure the use of local languages, and other avenues such as SMS, messaging apps, email and suggestion boxes.

The CFM is implemented with a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure, use of a customer relationship management database (SugarCRM), a mobile data collection tool MoDA, and a live dashboard in Tableau. The CFM has been expanding annually which reflects its relevance and the expanding awareness and trust in it. The CEM received and managed approximately 1,100 cases in its first year of operation (2018), and has expanded to 18,387 cases in 2023, including 43% female users. The CFM is an important tool to identify programming adjustments and improvements and to disseminate messages to beneficiaries and affected people on WFP's programmatic shifts, including changes in ration size and distribution cycles, messages on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and helpline services.

WFP has a team of focal points for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in each office and a Standard Operating Procedure on PSEA which includes risk analysis, awareness raising for staff, partners, contractors and beneficiaries, participation in interagency meetings on PSEA, complaints handling and survivor assistance. WFP has mandatory online training in PSEA and provides annual staff refresher sessions and training of focal points. The CFM is used as a reporting pathway for SEA complaints, with CEM focal points trained in handling sensitive cases including survivor-centered intake, survivor case, protection referrals where appropriate, and onward confidential reporting to WFP Headquarters (OIGI) for investigation and response.

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[3] Formally called the 'Community Engagement Mechanism (CEM) in Myanmar, WFP Myanmar has updated to CFM to reflect new corporate standards

For activities that will be supported by the project, community consultation is a continuous process throughout implementation, as these activities are an ongoing part of WFP programming. Given the continuous nature of the activities, WFP holds quarterly consultations with beneficiaries across all locations, and ad hoc consultations as new operational issues arise. WFP systematically briefs donors on operations (both bilaterally, and through the humanitarian donor group and cooperation partner groups), and the Humanitarian Country Team (both at national and Rakhine state level) meet regularly to discuss strategic priorities.

7.2   Disclosure and Consultations

The ESMF, as well as the SEP and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) that have been prepared for the project, have been disclosed on the WFP website and shared with relevant stakeholders as part of an invitation for consultations. They can be found here:

https://www.wfp.org/publications/myanmar-community-livelihood-assistance-project

Community consultations for this project were held from 1 October 2024 to 31 October 2024 to integrate community voices when implementing this project in 2025 through 10 focus group discussions, including with relevant community members including pregnant, breastfeeding, women and girls (PBWG) and persons with disabilities in central Rakhine, and Kachin States. The consultations focused on three key project activities and the required cross-cutting topics such as environment, protection, inclusion and community feedback mechanism.

Table 13. Summary of Consultation Meetings

Location	Dates	Men	Women	People with disabilities
Rakhine	8 Oct 2024	10 total 2: 16-17 4: 18-35 4: 36-59	23 total 3: 16-17 15: 18-35 5: 36-59	
Kachin	8, 10, 11, 25, 29 Oct 2024	34 total 9: 18-35 19: 36-59 6: 60+	29 total 3: 18-35 23: 36-59 3: 60+	2 total 1 F, 18-35 1 F, 36-59

The feedback and discussions are summarised below:

Activity 1; Crisis response – emergency relief assistance: Provide food and/or cash to people affected by the crisis.

The beneficiaries of the emergency relief assistance program agreed on its importance, especially for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups lacking alternative income sources. Many viewed it as a critical lifeline for daily sustenance amid ongoing conflict, displacement, and economic instability. However, several improvements are suggested to better meet their needs. First, beneficiaries are calling for a shift from cash-based transfers (CBT) to in-kind support due to rising market prices, which would help ensure consistent access to food without being affected by inflation. Additionally, they suggest allowing more flexibility in cash withdrawals, permitting relatives or Food Management Committee (FMC) and Camp Management Committee (CMC) members to collect cash on behalf of those who cannot reach distribution points themselves.

In response to rising food prices and inflation, beneficiaries are also requesting an increase in the assistance amount, as current levels are reportedly insufficient to meet basic needs. Moreover, they emphasize the importance of regular and timely disbursements, as any delays can cause significant hardship for those who rely solely on this assistance for survival, stressing the need for a predictable and reliable distribution schedule.

In the long term, beneficiaries highlight the need for job creation and income generation initiatives. They encourage humanitarian agencies to explore opportunities to provide sustainable livelihoods for IDPs, which would reduce dependency on external aid and promote resilience. Some beneficiaries also raised concerns about a lack of awareness around the nutritional top-up cash assistance for persons with disabilities (PwD) and suggested enhanced communication, timely validation, and inclusion to ensure that all eligible recipients are informed and included.

Enhanced communication is also needed to raise awareness of specialized support options, like the nutrition top-up, ensuring that eligible recipients do not miss out on these benefits, especially during times of conflict or instability. The emergency relief assistance program provides vital support to vulnerable populations in Myanmar, but evolving socio-economic conditions call for a responsive approach from WFP and its partners.

Activity 2; Crisis response – emergency nutrition assistance: Provide specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under 5 affected by crisis.

Participants highlighted that providing adequate nutrition during pregnancy can greatly reduce mortality rates for both mothers and children, making this program essential for supporting growth, safe childbirth, and health for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Some beneficiaries suggested expanding the program to include elderly individuals (over 60 years) in IDP camps, as they too face challenges in accessing nutritious food and are also vulnerable. Additionally, many beneficiaries requested guidance on preparing fortified blended foods (FBFs); providing recipes or cooking demonstrations could

ensure recipients maximize the benefit of the specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) by using them effectively and enjoyably.

Rising food prices were cited as a major barrier to accessing nutritious food, and beneficiaries emphasized the need for continued support, potentially with increased assistance amounts to maintain adequate nutrition levels amid inflation. Nutrition awareness sessions received positive feedback as well, with many beneficiaries noting that these sessions equip them with valuable knowledge to maintain proper nutrition for both children and pregnant women in their communities.

In terms of product satisfaction, beneficiaries expressed a preference for the previous version of the FBFs, which they described as sweeter, milkier, and better suited for preparing snacks. This feedback suggests that adjustments to the food formula could improve acceptability by aligning it with local tastes and preferences. Beneficiaries also urged the importance of continuous support for both children under five and PBWG, as these foods help them prepare nutritious snacks that would otherwise be difficult to afford under current economic pressures.

Finally, some respondents noted that the program had not reached their specific camp, despite hearing about similar initiatives in other areas. This feedback shows potential gaps in coverage and suggests that expanding the program's reach could better serve underserved communities in need.

Activity 3: Resilience building through asset creation and livelihood development:

Respondents agreed that asset creation and livelihood activities are highly beneficial, especially in times of political instability and insecurity. Community infrastructure projects, such as farmland development and road improvements, have significantly improved access for students, elderly individuals, and farmers. These enhancements support both daily needs and economic activities, raising living standards by making essential services more accessible and routes safer. Participants also requested that similar projects be extended to IDP camps, particularly those focused on agriculture-related support. Initiatives like home gardening, small-scale farming, and livestock projects could strengthen food security for IDPs and provide more sustainable livelihood options.

Additionally, previous projects—such as farm road renovations—were highlighted for their positive impact on safety and accessibility, enabling students to travel safely to school, providing the elderly with easier mobility, and assisting farmers in transporting the products. Such infrastructure improvements contribute to higher community resilience, with beneficiaries expressing a strong desire for the continuation of these types of projects. Other activities, like providing fuel-efficient stoves and drainage renovation, have also been well-received for reducing flood risks and enhancing environmental resilience. Respondents emphasized that livelihood-building projects focused on home gardening, small farming, and husbandry not only support household food security but also improve educational opportunities for children. Improved access to farmland and market routes has reduced travel times and transportation costs, ultimately increasing income potential and quality of life.

In terms of capacity building, beneficiaries suggested a variety of training options that could strengthen their livelihood opportunities. They identified agriculture, livestock management, basic financial literacy, and management skills as essential training needs. They also recommended vocational training in light vehicle maintenance, bicycle repair, and handicrafts, which could diversify livelihood options and enhance community self-sufficiency.

Table 14. Summary of cross-cutting topics for all activities

Topic	Summary of Feedback
Environment	Concerns regarding the impact of WFP assistance on the environment were minimal. One issue highlighted was the improper disposal of plastic bags from household kitchens within the camp due to inadequate waste management services. Generally, WFP's cash assistance, provided in envelopes, does not generate significant environmental concerns, as envelopes are either reused or responsibly burned. Community members did not see farm road renovations as environmentally damaging; instead, they observed that the use of the land ownership was well-communicated before projects began through CBPP exercises. However, for some beneficiaries, environmental considerations become a second priority when comparing with the basic livelihood requirements, as their focus remains on addressing immediate challenges.
Protection	The majority of community members feel safe accessing WFP's assistance, yet certain risks persist. Robbery and theft are concerns within the camp, as well as security threats for those traveling to distribution points, heightened by local instability and the presence of armed groups. Residents in camps near military installations live with added anxiety, as they sometimes hear artillery fire, leading them to prepare emergency bags in case of sudden evacuations. Community members suggested strengthening crowd control at distribution sites while conducting beneficiary headcount exercises and requested that cash assistance be distributed in the morning to mitigate these risks because they are afraid of explosions and security concerns as their camp is located near military units. Additionally, there are no household tensions or community tensions because of the WFP assistance.
Inclusion	Food insecurity is widespread, affecting various vulnerable groups, including elderly-headed households, households led by persons with disabilities, large families, child-headed households, landless households, and single female-headed households with many dependents. While most of these groups are receiving assistance, particularly IDPs and households with persons with disabilities, there are still community households

	outside of IDP camps that lack support. Beneficiaries recommend providing vulnerable groups with leadership roles and individual consultations to ensure their opinions are integrated into decision-making processes. In general, equal treatment is observed within the camp, though beneficiaries emphasized the importance of including vulnerable groups more actively.
Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)	Many beneficiaries have used feedback channels, such as suggestion boxes and hotlines, though not all have received responses, leading to suggestions for improved response mechanisms. Beneficiaries expressed a preference for phone callbacks to minimize costs, as well as more in-person consultations due to connectivity issues. In addition, beneficiaries requested weekend access to communication channels for urgent needs. There is a strong preference for engaging directly with WFP or through community leaders and committees, as well as a desire for continued support to address inflation and rising commodity prices.

Consultation Photos

Annex 1. WFP Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool

Logic of the tool

The below E&S risk screening has been carried out in all (sub)projects after initial screening using the Exclusion List (table 7) which is applied as part of the project's eligibility criteria. The screening tool consists of 23 general level-1 questions (in bold) and around 70 detailed level-2 questions (below each level-1 question). They are categorized in eight thematic areas that correspond with the eight Environmental and Social Standards of WFP.

The level-1 questions need to be answered FIRST and they need to be answered ALL. Level-2 questions only need to be answered when the corresponding level-1 question triggered a 'yes'.

These are possible scenarios:

- **If all level-1 questions are answered with a 'no'** then the entire activity/intervention is considered of **low risk**.
- **If at least one level-1 question is answered with a 'yes'**, move to the corresponding level-2 questions. All level-2 questions under a level 1 question that triggered a 'yes' need to be answered. The level 2 questions will indicate whether the activity/intervention is of 'low', 'medium' or 'high' risk.
    - o **If at least one level-2 question indicates a high-risk level**, then the entire activity/intervention is classified as **high risk**.
    - o If no level-2 questions indicate a high risk, but **at least one level-2 question indicates a medium risk**, then the activity/intervention is of **medium risk.**
    - o **If no level 2 questions are answered with a 'yes'**, then the activity/intervention is of **low risk**, even if some level-1 questions triggered a 'yes'.

Describe for each level-1 question in the 'Annotations' field why the answer is 'no' or 'yes'.

If a potential risk area is not covered by any of the level-1 or level-2 questions, it can be added at the end of the screening tool.

The level of risk determines the type of follow-up actions needed:

- **low risk (Category C):** no revision of the design needed; no risk management plan needed

- **medium risk (Category B):** either revise the design to turn the activity/intervention into low risk OR maintain the risks and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)
- **high risk (Category A):** either revise the design to turn the activity/intervention into a low or medium-risk project OR abort the project OR maintain the risks, arrange for an independent impact evaluation, and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)

Scope of the questions

All questions apply to all phases of the activity/intervention: the implementation phase (e.g. start-up, construction, etc), as well as any phases after WFP's involvement ends (e.g. maintenance, self-sustained production, operation, decommissioning), to the extent that sufficient information is available.

All questions apply to all components of the activity/intervention, regardless of whether the components are implemented by WFP or through partners, because partners are also bound to comply with the WFP Standards.

All questions need to be answered keeping in mind that people who may be affected by the activity/intervention are not necessarily beneficiaries.

WFP Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool

Name of Cooperating Partner   -
Project/ FLA No.   -
Project Title   -
(sub)project Title   -
Project Location   - Name of village, Name of Village Tract, Name of Township (Coordinate points, if possible)
Screening Date   -
Screening Location   -
No. of Participant   - Number of male and female participants

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
1		**Could the intervention alter the land cover of forests, wetlands, farming land, grazing land, or other landscapes of ecological or economic importance?**	N/Y		*Examples*: the change of land cover could be intentional (e.g. conversion of rangeland or forest in agricultural land) or unintentional (e.g. refugees deforesting the area around refugee camp)
if 1 is yes	1.1	Could the intervention degrade, fragment, or convert the natural vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples* of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources *Examples* of fragmentation: additional fencing, construction of new pathways or roads through a forest, further fragmentation of plots. *Examples* of conversion: clearance of forest for agricultural or constructions. Note that a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha.
	1.2	Could the intervention degrade, fragment or convert the natural vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	N/Y	High	*Examples* of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources *Examples* of fragmentation: additional fencing, construction of new pathways or roads through a forest, further fragmentation of plots. *Examples* of conversion: clearance of forest for agricultural or

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
					constructions. Note that a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha.
2		**Could the intervention alter the quantity or quality of groundwater, surface water, or sea water?**	N/Y		*Example*: the construction of dams of any type, creation or rehabilitation of water wells or boreholes, the creation of irrigation schemes
if 2 is yes	2.1	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 3m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 400m^3?	N/Y	Medium	*Note*: as per the Engineering Risk Matrix, a dam of >3m cannot be constructed as part of an FFA programme and requires the involvement of WFP Engineering
	2.2	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 20ha OR withdraw more than 1000m^3 per day OR withdraw more than10% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	Medium	*Reference:* the 20ha threshold and 1000m^3 threshold are also used by FAO; the 10% threshold is important for the Green Climate Fund *Note*: if the answer to 2.2 is affirmative, also consider the risk of soil degradation or erosion (question 3)
	2.3	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 5m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 10,000m^3?	N/Y	High	*Reference:* the 5m threshold is also used by FAO *Note*: as per the Engineering Risk Matrix, a reservoir of >10,000m^3 cannot be constructed as part of an FFA programme and requires the involvement of the WFP Engineering Unit
	2.4	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 100ha OR withdraw more than 5000m^3 OR withdraw more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	High	*Reference:* the 100ha threshold and 5000m^3 threshold are also used by FAO *Note*: if the answer to 2.4 is affirmative, then also consider the risk of soil degradation or erosion (question 3), the risk to ecosystems (question 4), and the risk of creating conflict (question 19)
	2.5	Could the intervention involve groundwater extraction in arid or semi-arid areas?	N/Y	Medium	*Definition* of arid and semi-arid: as per national classification; if this is not available, then as defined by the Köppen climate classification *Note*: extraction of groundwater in arid or semi-arid areas can easily lead to groundwater depletion;

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
					consider measures to control the amount of water withdrawn and measures to favour replenishment of groundwater
	2.6	Could the intervention contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption above national or WHO limits?	N/Y	High	*Examples* of sources of contamination: wastewater discharge; overuse of agrochemicals. *Reference* for water quality: national legislation; if this is not available, then as defined by WHO. *Note*: if the risk exists that drinking water sources would be contaminated, also consider the risk of causing conflict (question 19)
3		**Could the intervention degrade soils, increase soil erosion, or increase sediment load in surface water flows?**	N/Y		*Examples* of negative impacts on soil: increase in soil salinity due to excessive irrigation; reduction of fertile topsoil due to erosion; reduction in organic content of the soil due to degradation of vegetation
if 3 is yes	3.1	Could the intervention convert between 1 and 10 ha of land for agriculture or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?	N/Y	Medium	*Note*: a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha
	3.2	Could the intervention convert more than 10 ha of land for agriculture or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?	N/Y	High	
	3.3	Could the intervention rehabilitate or develop irrigation schemes, without introducing measures to mitigate possible water logging and salinization?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples* of mitigation measures: scheduled irrigation, planting of salt-absorbing grasses, creation of drainage canals, creation of raised beds
	3.4	Could the intervention introduce agricultural practices or agrochemical inputs that are likely to decrease soil quantity and quality?	N/Y	Medium	*Example*: capacity building would be a mitigation measure to ensure sustainable practices and correct use of agrochemicals

E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
4		**Could the intervention negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems, or biodiversity?**	N/Y		*Examples*: the reduction of an area that is known to be the habitat of an endangered species; the reduction of the population of a local species

E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
if 4 is yes	4.1	Could the intervention interfere, fragment, and/or significantly reduce or degrade natural habitat of autochthonous animal, plant or insect species?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: the conversion of forest or wetland to farmland could destroy the habitat of certain species
	4.2	Could the intervention lead to an increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	N/Y	Medium	
	4.3	Could the intervention negatively affect endangered or protected animal, insect, or plant species, or their habitats?	N/Y	High	*References*: for endangered species, see the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ; for protected species, see national legislation
	4.4	Could the intervention alter the migration corridors of endangered or protected animals or insects?	N/Y	High	*References*: for endangered species, see the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ; for protected species, see national legislation
	4.5	Could the intervention introduce species that are alien or genetically modified?	N/Y	Medium	*Reference*: <u>WFP follows</u> national law regarding the use of GMOs. *Note*: The introduction of GMOs is always considered of medium or high risk, not only from an environmental point of view but also social point of view, as GMOs may create dependency from suppliers. This also applies to some hybrid crop species.
	4.6	Could the intervention introduce alien or genetically modified species that may be invasive?	N/Y	High	*Definition* of invasive alien species: non-native species that thrive in the host ecosystem and threaten the native biological diversity *References*: IUCN Global Invasive Species Database; <u>CABI Invasive Species Compendium</u>
5		**Could the intervention lead to negative impacts in protected areas?**	N/Y		*Examples*: national parks, biosphere reserves, heritage sites, indigenous people's territories *References*: sites could be protected by national law or by international agreements such as <u>UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves</u>; <u>Protected Areas</u>; <u>Ramsar Sites</u>; <u>UNESCO World Heritage Sites</u>
if Q5 i	5.1	Could the intervention take place in the buffer zone of an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	N/Y	Medium	*Reference*: buffer zone as per national or international legislation

E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
	5.1	Could the intervention take place within, or have impacts on, an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	N/Y	High	*References*: sites could be protected by national law or by international agreements such as UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves; Protected Areas; Ramsar Sites; UNESCO World Heritage Sites

E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
6		**Could the intervention increase the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, fossil fuel) or water?**	N/Y		*Note*: consider all phases of the intervention, including operation of assets after they have been handed over
If Q6 is yes,	6.1	Could the intervention lead to a permanent/sustained increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: intervention introduces an irrigation scheme with an engine-powered pumping system; intervention introduces income-generating activity that requires a permanent input of fuel or wood; intervention distributes food that requires extremely long cooking times *Note*: devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use
	6.2	Could the intervention lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 1000m^3 of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 10% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	Medium	*Reference*: the 1000m^3 threshold is also used by FAO; the 10% threshold is important for the Green Climate Fund *Example*: a temporary hospital, built by WFP, could consume large quantities of water during operation, after handover *Note*: if the answer to 6.2 is affirmative, then also consider the risk to ecosystems (question 4) and the risk of creating conflict (question 19) *Note*: devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use
	6.3	Could the intervention lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 5000m^3 of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	High	*Reference*: the 5000m^3 threshold is also used by FAO *Note*: if the answer to 6.2 is affirmative, then also consider the risk to ecosystems (question 4) and the risk of creating conflict (question 19) *Note*: devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use

E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
7		**Does the intervention involve substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil, or water?**	N/Y		*Examples* of air pollution: open burning of waste; production of charcoal *Examples* of soil pollution: overuse of agrochemicals; leakage from cattle dip tanks; leakage of disinfectants from a warehouse. *Examples* of water pollution: discharge of untreated wastewater; incorrect disposal of unused agrochemicals *Note*: consider the risk of pollution at all stages, from procurement and transport to use and disposal
If Q7 is yes,	7.1	Could the intervention lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is *temporary, limited in scale, and remediable*?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* occasional burning of waste; occasional overuse of agrochemicals at household level *References*: WHO air quality guidelines; FAO Soil Pollution; WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality; or national regulations if existent and stricter
	7.2	Could the intervention lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is *continuous* OR *large-scale* OR *irremediable*?	N/Y	High	*Example:* continuous discharge of wastewater from a hospital; large-scale overuse of agrochemicals *References*: WHO air quality guidelines; FAO Soil Pollution; WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality; or national regulations if existent and stricter
	7.3	Could the intervention contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption?	N/Y	High	*Examples* of sources of contamination: wastewater discharge; overuse of agrochemicals. *Reference* for water quality: national legislation; if this is not available, then as defined by WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. *Note*: if the answer to question 7.3 is affirmative, then also consider the risk of causing conflict (question 19)
	7.4	Could the intervention involve chemicals or materials that are subject to international bans?	N/Y	High	*Definition* of chemicals and materials subject to international bans: pesticides meeting the criteria of classes 1a or 1b of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard; chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Chemicals; pollutants governed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; asbestos as in the Asbestos Convention; mercury as in the Minamata Convention on Mercury; ozone depleting substances as in the Montreal

E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
					Protocol *Note*: strong risk management measures would have to ensure that these types of chemicals and materials are not used and correctly disposed of
8		**Could the intervention generate waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?**	N/Y		
if Q8 is yes	8.1	Could the intervention produce non-hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples* of non-hazardous waste: plastic bags, tin cans.
	8.2	Could the intervention generate any quantity of hazardous waste that cannot be adequately disposed of by WFP, partners or beneficiaries?	N/Y	High	*Definition* of hazardous waste: all waste listed in annex I of the <u>Basel Convention</u> on the Control of <u>Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their</u> <u>Disposal</u>; *Examples* of hazardous waste: unused pesticides, engine oil, brake fluid, tyres, medical waste, used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) *Note:* hazardous waste for which WFP has clear procedures (fluorescent lights, batteries, printer/toner cartridges) is not considered a risk.
9		**Could the intervention lead to increased use of agrochemicals?**	N/Y		*Examples* of agrochemicals: synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides
if Q9 is yes	9.1	Could the intervention lead to an increase in the use of synthetic agrochemicals that could easily be substituted by natural products or techniques?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples* of natural products or techniques: integrated pest management, conservation agriculture *Note*: mitigation measures would have to ensure correct use
	9.2	Could the intervention involve the use of pesticides that are subject to international bans?	N/Y	High	*References*: pesticides meeting the criteria of classes 1a or 1b of the <u>WHO</u> <u>Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard</u>; pollutants governed by the <u>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</u> *Note*: strong risk management measures would have to ensure that these types of pesticides are not used and correctly disposed of

E&S Standard 4: Climate Change			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
10		**Could the intervention increase greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion, changes in land cover, or other sources?**			
if Q10 is yes	10.1	Could the intervention lead to a permanent increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: intervention introduces an irrigation scheme with engine-powered pumping system; intervention introduces income-generating activity that requires a permanent input of fuel or wood
	10.2	Could the intervention degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples* of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources *Examples* of conversion: clearance of forest or wetland for agriculture
	10.3	Could the intervention degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	N/Y	High	*Examples* of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources *Examples* of conversion: clearance of forest or wetland for agriculture
11		**Could the intervention expose more people to natural hazards or make some people more vulnerable to natural hazards?**	N/Y		*Note:* this question intends to probe changes in exposure, resilience and vulnerability of people to natural hazards *Examples* of natural hazards: droughts, floods, cyclones, locust swarms
if Q11 is yes	11.1	Will the intervention create infrastructure or assets that could increase the exposure of any person to natural hazards?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* a new dam that could easily break down under heavy rainfall increases the exposure of the people living immediately downstream of the dam *Note:* this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups
	11.2	Could the intervention change people's behavior or livelihood strategies, increasing their exposure to natural hazards?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* the intervention introduces water management techniques that are replicated incorrectly by the community, involuntarily increasing their exposure to floods *Note:* this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups

E&S Standard 4: Climate Change			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
	11.3	Could the intervention make any person more dependent on assets that would likely be damaged by natural hazards in the next 5 years?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* farmers completely shifting to irrigated agriculture while the irrigation scheme is prone to floods or droughts; farmers planting water-intensive crops (like sugarcane) in rain-fed plots that are prone to future decrease in rainfall
	11.4	Could the intervention make any farmer more dependent on a smaller number of crops?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples:* farmers investing in one cash crop instead of multiple crops
	11.5	Could the intervention reduce the livelihood options of any person?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* intervention fencing off communal land used by some of the community members *Note:* this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups

E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
12		**Could the intervention violate the rights of some people (whether beneficiaries or not) or discriminate them?**	N/Y		
if Q12 is yes	12.1	Could the intervention violate or limit the rights of people granted to them by international rights standards and national law?	N/Y	High	*References* for international rights standards: United Nations Charter; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
	12.2	Could the intervention disregard fundamental labor rights or principles as define by national and international standards?	N/Y	Medium	*References:* ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour; ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour; ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration; ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation); and national labour laws. Note: The participation in a Food assistance For Asset creation intervention (FFA) is not considered 'labour' and the transfer to the participants is not considered a 'wage'.
	12.3	Could the intervention reinforce the discrimination of individuals or groups?	N/Y	High	Reference: WFP Protection and Accountability Policy

E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
	12.4	Could the intervention further limit vulnerable people's access people who have been identified as vulnerable to access assets?	N/Y	High	*Example*: a forest area used for hunting and recollection by indigenous forest dwellers is turned into protected area
13		**Could the intervention lead to the involuntary resettlement (either physical or economic) of people resettlement?**	N/Y		*Definition* of economic resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost access to productive assets or livelihood resources *Definition* of physical resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost their shelter or the land on which they lived. *Note:* any form of resettlement caused due to the subproject activities implementation will be excluded from implementation, and only the voluntary land donation will be allowed.
	13.1	Could the intervention lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of up to 20 people?	N/Y	Medium	*Reference:* the same threshold is used by IFAD *Note*: forced physical resettlement without lawful compensation and clear implementation procedures is strictly prohibited *Note*: any form of resettlement caused due to the subproject activities implementation will be excluded from implementation, and only the voluntary land donation will be allowed.
if Q13 is yes	13.2	Could the intervention lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of more than 20 people?	N/Y	High	*Reference:* the same threshold is used by IFAD *Note*: forced physical resettlement without lawful compensation and clear implementation procedures is strictly prohibited *Note*: any form of resettlement caused due to the subproject activities implementation will be excluded from implementation, and only the voluntary land donation will be allowed.
14		**Could the intervention lead to child labour?**	N/Y		*Definition* of child labour: WFP follows ILO Convention 138 or the national legislation, whichever of the two is the strictest.
if Q14 is	14.1	Could the intervention involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors below 14 years in light work?	N/Y	High	*Reference:* WFP does not allow the employment of minors below 14 years (or the age defined by national law, if higher) in light/regular work. See WFP Guidance Note to Prevent the Use of Child Labour.

E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
	14.2	Could the intervention involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors of less than 18 years in activities that could jeopardize their health, safety or morals?	N/Y	High	Reference: WFP does not allow the employment of minors of 18 years in work that could jeopardise their health, safety or morals. See WFP Guidance Note to Prevent the Use of Child Labour.
15		**Could the intervention negatively affect any cultural heritage (either tangible or intangible)?**	N/Y		*Examples* of tangible cultural heritage: sacred sites, burial grounds, temples, paintings, monuments, etc. *Examples* of intangible cultural heritage: traditions, rituals, performances, oral lore, knowledge, skills, etc. *References:* UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
if Q15 is yes	15.1	Could the intervention negatively affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage in a *temporary* AND *remediable* way?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: the intervention will develop a value chain for a plant species that is considered sacred by one ethic group (but not other groups) in the area;
	15.2	Could the intervention negatively affect any tangible or intangible cultural heritage with implications that are *permanent* OR *irremediable*?	N/Y	High	*Examples*: a road is planned through land that is considered sacred by at least one ethnic group; the intervention will collect knowledge from indigenous peoples about their environment without giving them control over the use of this Knowledge.
16		**Could the intervention involve or affect indigenous peoples or their territories?**	N/Y		*Definition*: Although there is no official definition, UN human rights bodies, the International Labour Organization, and international law apply the following criteria to distinguish indigenous peoples: they usually live within (or maintain collective attachments to) geographically distinct habitats and ancestral territories; they tend to maintain distinct social, economic, and political institutions within their territories; they typically aspire to remain distinct culturally, geographically and institutionally rather than assimilate fully into national society; they self-identify as indigenous or tribal.
if Q16 is	16.1	Could the intervention be implemented in territories belonging to, managed by, or claimed by indigenous peoples?	N/Y	Medium	*Note*: If indigenous peoples are involved, an engagement plan is needed that describes how their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was obtained and will be maintained. *Reference*: Following the United Nations Declaration on

E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
					the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRP), indigenous peoples have a right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to any intervention that may affect them or their territories. See also the WFP Guidance Note on FPIC.

E&S 6: Gender Equality			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
17		**Could the intervention lead to gender-based inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload and/or violence?**	N/Y		*Reference*: WFP interventions and interventions must not create, exacerbate or contribute to gender inequalities or discrimination, and must mitigate risks of gender-based violence (WFP Gender Policy)
	17.1	Could the intervention lead to increased unpaid work (including domestic and care work) for women and/or girls?	N/Y	Medium	*Example*: girls needing to carry more water; women needing to spend more time preparing food, women needing to look after new crops introduced by the Intervention
	17.2	Could the intervention amplify gender inequities in decision-making in households and/ or communities?	N/Y	Medium	*Example*: creation of cooperatives for commercialization of crops in which women are not represented
	17.3	Could the intervention amplify existing conditions for gender-based inequalities or create new conditions for inequalities?	N/Y	High	*Examples*: creation of assets that only benefit men or men-headed households; increase in income for men deriving from work carried out by women; girls taken out of school because the school has moved or the road is not safe anymore
	17.4	Could the intervention exacerbate or lead to gender-based violence?	N/Y	High	*Example*: wo/men experiencing acts of violence because they carry out work that is socio-culturally unacceptable for wo/men; women being subjected to violence (or threats), because they are increasingly mobile in their communities *Reference*: WFP Gender-Based Violence Manual

(left margin of 17.1–17.4 rows: f Q17 is yes)

E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Security, and Conflict sensitivity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
18		**Could the intervention increase tension or conflicts within the community, between neighbouring communities, or between refugees/IDPs and host communities?**	N/Y		
If Q18 is yes,	18.1	Could the selection of locations result in a focus on, or the exclusion of, any specific ethnic, religious, political or other group, and reinforce existing grievances?	N/Y	Medium	Examples: the intervention benefits one faction in a pre-existing conflict
	18.2	Could the targeting coincide with key divisions in the conflict and have an impact on tensions or risks of conflict?	N/Y	High	*Example:* targeting criteria select farmers in a context of farmer-herder conflict; targeting criteria based on marginalised status, where this overlaps with group Identity
	18.3	Could the intervention provide different benefits to different groups, or reinforce the power of one group over another in any way?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* reinforcing economic benefit of any group over another through supporting specific roles in value chains; project resources or outputs are captured by elites to promote or reinforce their own patronage networks
	18.4	Could power relations in the community influence the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	*Example:* participatory processes are unintentionally organized in such a way that marginalized groups are unable to challenge the powerful people; food inputs provided to recipients are re-shared among the community
	18.5	Could the intervention change tenure arrangements in such a way that they create, reinforce, or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or conflicts?	N/Y	High	*Definition* of tenure: The set of formal or customary rules for ownership of, access to, and usufruct of natural resources, including land. *Reference*: Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests *Examples*: the activity changes land tenure arrangements in an area where land ownership is already subject of conflict; the development of an irrigation scheme on land that is contested by different families
	18.6	Could the intervention exacerbate existing conflict or create new conflict between IDPs/refugees and host communities?	N/Y	High	
	18.7	Could the timing of intervention coincide with periods of heightened tensions or events?	N/Y	Medium	

E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Security, and Conflict sensitivity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
	18.8	Could enhanced infrastructure create risks for communities?	N/Y	High	*Example:* infrastructure such as roads enhance opportunities for predation by armed actors, or increase the likelihood of confrontation between armed actors locally
19		**Could the intervention become caught up in a war economy?**	N/Y		
If Q19 is yes	19.1	Could armed actors divert the resources of the intervention?	N/Y	High	
	19.2	Could suppliers have any link – perceived or real - with any conflict parties or with any of the causes of conflict?	N/Y	High	*Example:* contractors who bring in drivers from another location, feeding a sentiment of regional bias
20		**Could attitudes towards staff or partners affect acceptance and success of the intervention?**	N/Y		
If Q20 is yes	20.1	Are there perceptions that the staff of WFP or partners do not behave appropriately in the field?	N/Y	Medium	
	20.2	Could the staff of WFP or partners be perceived as aligned with any of the factions in a conflict?	N/Y	High	*Examples*: local staff are disproportionally representing one political party, or religious or ethnic group; the association with government or other UN bodies could affect acceptance in the community
21		**Could the work arrangements in the intervention pose a risk to the health or safety of the people involved in the intervention?**	N/Y		
If Q21 is yes	21.1	Could the intervention involve pregnant or lactating women that, through their involvement, would suffer negative health impacts?	N/Y	Medium	
	21.2	Could the intervention pose a risk to the health or safety of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?	N/Y	Medium	
	21.3	Could the intervention cause permanent injury or the death of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?	N/Y	High	

E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Security, and Conflict sensitivity			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
22		**Could the intervention have a negative impact on the health of the community as a whole?**	N/Y		
if Q22 is yes	22.1	Could the intervention facilitate the spread of endogenous or existing diseases in the community?	N/Y	Medium	*Example*: increase in respiratory diseases due to the introduction of a new food processing technique that generates dust
	22.2	Would the intervention develop water infrastructure that could facilitate the spread of water-borne diseases?	N/Y	Medium	*Example*: the construction of dams or water ponds could increase the development of mosquitos and hence diseases like malaria
	22.3	Could the intervention introduce new diseases in the community?	N/Y	High	*Example*: the inadequate management of food distribution points could spread COVID-19; the use of alien workforce could introduce new communicable diseases *Reference*: Operational Guidance on COVID-19 is available on WFP OPweb

E&S Standard 8: Accountability to Affected Populations			Yes or No	Risk Level	Annotations
23		**Is there a risk that the voice of some key stakeholders would not be heard in the design, implementation or monitoring of the intervention?**	N/Y		*Reference*: WFP Community Engagement Strategy
if Q23 is	23.1	Could some relevant stakeholders feel that they have not been adequately consulted?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: in refugee contexts, both refugees and host communities need to be consulted; in contexts where different ethnic groups live together, all ethnic groups need to be consulted
	23.2	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, be pressed not to participate in the consultations?	N/Y	Medium	

	23.3	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, have difficulties filing complaints or feedback?	N/Y	Medium	*Examples*: some people cannot file complaints in their native language

Prepared by-   **Verified by-**   **Endorsed by-**

Signature: _____   Signature: _____   Signature: _____

Name of CP Manager:_____   Name of WFP focal/ Engineer: _____   Name of Head of Suboffice: _____

Date: Date: Date:

Template for screening attestation and sign-off

Title of the iCSP Activity:	*Name of CP organization:* *Title of FLA project:* *FLA project No.:*
WFP Activity Manager:	*[Name of the WFP employee in charge of the iCSP Activity]*
The screening was applied to: (Choose one of the options)	⬚ part of the iCSP activity (intervention) that is subject of an FLA ⬚ part of the iCSP activity (intervention) that is subject of an MoU ⬚WFP Direct Implementation, that is subject of programme implementation ⬚part of the iCSP activity (intervention) that is subject of a Construction Contract
Location of implementation:	*[Location as it appears in the work plan of the FLA, MoU, construction contract]*
Expected timing & duration:	*[Timing & duration as it appears in the work plan of the FLA, MoU, construction contract]*
Name, position and signature of the person that led the screening:	*[Name, organization, signature]* *I hereby attest that the screening is based on the best possible information available on the environmental and social context of the project and that all environmental and social risks of the activities proposed in the final work plan were duly considered to determine the overall risk level of the project.*
Overview of stakeholders consulted in the risk screening: (aggregate per organization and disaggregate by gender and age)	*[organization1: X women, Y men]* *[organization2: X women, Y men]* *[organization3: X women, Y men]* *[etc.]*
Were external specialists involved in the screening:	⬚ No ⬚ Yes *[: name(s), organization(s)]*
Was the WFP Activity Manager involved in the screening:	⬚ No ⬚ Yes [: how Activity manager assigned the focal staff of field office and reviewed documents.]
Date/period of screening:	*[on Day-Month-Year]*
Outcome of the risk screening:	⬚ Category C – no or low risk ⬚ Category B – medium risk -> *attach final ESMP*

	☐ Category A – high risk -> *attach final ESIA and ESMP*
Name, position, signature of the Head of Programme signing off:	*[Name, Position, Organization]* *I hereby attest that, to the best of my knowledge, the environmental and social risk screening was (a) led by appropriately skilled people, (b) carried out with adequate diligence, and (c) carried out following the procedures described in Module 3 of the ESSF.*

Annex 2. Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP)

To manage and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts, the project applies Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs); outlined in this document. The ECOPs contain specific, detailed and tangible measures that would mitigate the potential impacts of each type of eligible subproject activity under the project. They are designed appropriately for the local conditions in Myanmar, simple, and readily useable by the local communities who are the main beneficiaries of the project.

The ECOPs in this section are divided into:

a. ECOPs for construction activities (general guidelines and technical guidelines)
b. ECOPs for livelihood support activities
c. ESCOPs for delivery of food and non-food items

a. ECOPs for Infrastructure Subprojects

General ECOP for Infrastructure Subprojects

Issue	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
1. Noise during construction	a) Plan activities in consultation with communities so that noisiest activities are undertaken during periods that will result in least disturbance. b) Use when needed and feasible noise-control methods such as fences, barriers or deflectors (such as muffling devices for combustion engines or planting of fast-growing trees). c) Minimize project transportation through community areas where possible. Maintain a buffer zone (such as open spaces, row of trees or vegetated areas) between the project site and residential areas to lessen the impact of noise to the living quarters.
2. Soil erosion	a) Schedule construction during dry season when possible. b) Contour and minimize length and steepness of slopes. c) Use mulch, grasses or compacted soil or any other materials as suitability based on the local situation, to stabilize exposed areas. d) Reduce the soil erosion runoff by adopting the appropriate design or cover with the topsoil and re-vegetate (plant grass, fast-growing plants/bushes/trees) construction areas quickly once work is completed. e) Design channels and ditches for post-construction flows and line steep channels/slopes (e.g., with palm frowns, jute mats, etc.).
3. Air quality	a) Minimize dust from exposed work sites by applying water on the ground regularly during dry season. b) Where possible avoid burn site clearance debris (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials. c) Keep stockpile of aggregate materials covered to avoid suspension or dispersal of fine soil particles during windy days or disturbance from stray animals.

	d)	Reduce the operation hours of generators /machines /equipment /vehicles as much as possible.
	e)	Control vehicle speed when driving through community areas is unavoidable so that dust dispersion from vehicle transport is minimized.
4. Water quality and availability	a)	Activities should not affect the availability of water for drinking and hygienic purposes.
	b)	No soiled materials, solid wastes, toxic or hazardous materials should be poured or thrown into water bodies for dilution or disposal.
	c)	Avoid the use of waste water pools particularly without impermeable liners.
	d)	Provision of toilets with temporary septic tank.
	e)	The flow of natural waters should not be obstructed or diverted to another direction, which may lead to drying up of river beds or flooding of settlements.
	f)	Separate as best as possible concrete works in waterways and keep concrete mixing separate from drainage leading to waterways.
5. Solid and hazardous waste	a)	Segregate construction waste as recyclable, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, where possible.
	b)	To the extent as much as possible, reusing of the non-hazardous waste (e.g., reusing of cement bags) based on the local situation requirements.
	c)	Collect, store and transport construction waste to appropriately designated/ controlled dump sites, where possible.
	d)	On-site storage of wastes prior to final disposal (including earth dug for foundations) should be at least 300 metres from rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands, where possible.
	e)	Use secured area for refuelling and transfer of other toxic fluids distant from settlement area (and at least 50 metres from drainage structures and 100 metres from important water bodies); ideally on a hard/non-porous surface.
	f)	Train workers on correct transfer and handling of fuels and other substances and require the use of gloves, boots, aprons, eyewear and other protective equipment for protection in handling highly hazardous materials.
	g)	Collect and properly dispose of small amount of maintenance materials such as oily rags, oil filters, used oil, etc. Never dispose spent oils on the ground and in water courses as it can contaminate soil and groundwater (including drinking water aquifer).
	h)	After each construction site is decommissioned, all debris and waste shall be cleared.
6. Asbestos	a)	If asbestos or asbestos containing materials (ACM) are found at a construction site, they should be clearly marked as hazardous waste.
	b)	When possible, the asbestos should be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure.
	c)	Prior to removal, if removal is necessary, ACM should be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust.

	d) If ACM is to be stored temporarily, it should be securely placed inside closed containers and clearly labeled.
	e) Removed ACM must not be reused.
7. Health and Safety	a) When planning activities of each subproject, discuss steps to avoid people getting hurt. It is useful to consider:
	• Construction place: Are there any hazards that could be removed or should warn people about?
	• The people who will be taking part in construction: Do the participants have adequate skill and physical fitness to perform their works safely?
	• The equipment: Are there checks you could do to make sure that the equipment is in good working order? Do people need any particular skills or knowledge to enable them to use it safely?
	• Electricity Safety: Do any electricity good practices such as use of safe extension cords, voltage regulators and circuit breakers, labels on electrical wiring for safety measure, aware on identifying burning smell from wires, etc. apply at site? Is the worksite stocked with voltage detectors, clamp meters and receptacle testers?
	b) Mandate the use of personal protective equipment for workers as necessary (gloves, dust masks, hard hats, boots, goggles).
	c) Follow the below measures for construction involve work at height (e.g. 2 meters above ground;
	• Do as much work as possible from the ground.
	• Do not allow people with the following personal risks to perform work at height tasks: eyesight/balance problem; certain chronic diseases – such as osteoporosis, diabetes, arthritis or Parkinson's disease; certain medications – sleeping pills, tranquillisers, blood pressure medication or antidepressants; recent history of falls – having had a fall within the last 12 months, etc.
	• Only allow people with sufficient skills, knowledge and experience to perform the task.
	• Check that the place (eg a roof) where work at height is to be undertaken is safe.
	• Take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces.
	• Clean up oil, grease, paint, and dirt immediately to prevent slipping; and
	• Where possible provide fall protection measures e.g. safety hardness, simple scaffolding/guard rail for works over 4 meters from ground.
	d) Keep worksite clean and free of debris on daily basis.
	e) Provision of first aid kit with bandages, antibiotic cream, etc. or health care facilities and enough drinking water.
	f) Keep corrosive fluids and other toxic materials in properly sealed containers for collection and disposal in properly secured areas.

	g) Ensure adequate toilet facilities for workers from outside of the community.
	h) Rope off construction area and secure materials stockpiles/ storage areas from the public and display warning signs including at unsafe locations. Do not allow children to play in construction areas.
	i) Ensure structural openings are covered/protected adequately;
	j) Secure loose or light material that is stored on roofs or open floors;
	k) Keep hoses, power cords, welding leads, etc. from laying in heavily traveled walkways or areas;
	l) If school children are in the vicinity, include traffic safety personnel to direct traffic during school hours, if needed.
	m) Control driving speed of vehicles particularly when passing through community or nearby school, health center or other sensitive areas.
	n) During heavy rains or emergencies of any kind, suspend all work.
	o) Fill in all earth borrow-pits once construction is completed to avoid standing water, water-borne diseases and possible drowning.
8. Other	a) No cutting of trees or destruction of vegetation other than on construction site. The cooperating partners after consulting with WFP staff will procure locally sourced materials consistent with traditional construction practices in the communities.
	b) No hunting, fishing, capture of wildlife or collection of plants.
	c) No project activities in the protected areas recognized by the national or international law or conventions.
	d) No use of unapproved toxic materials including lead-based paints, un-bonded asbestos, etc.
	e) No disturbance of cultural or historic sites.

Specific ECOPs for Infrastructure Subprojects

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Buildings	
In general	a) Provide adequate drainage in the building's immediate surroundings to avoid standing water, insect related diseases (malaria, etc.) and unsanitary conditions.
	b) Include sanitary facilities such as toilets and basins for hand-washing.
	c) Restrict use of asbestos cement tiles as roofing.
	d) Tiled floors are preferred for easier cleaning and more hygienic.
Shelters, community centers, schools, kindergartens.	a) Design of schools, community centres, markets should follow relevant requirements on life and fire safety required by Myanmar National Building Codes and relevant guidelines from the concerned Ministries.

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	b) Schools: Maximise natural light and ventilation systems to minimise needs for artificial light and air conditioning; use large windows for bright and well-ventilated rooms.
Home and school gardens	a) The land clearing should be done first and disposed the waste at the designated area. b) The soil frame should follow as per the recommended design to have a firm soil texture and composition. c) The mixing of manure will only be carried out by the trained person(s) only. d) The good quality seeds and/or seedlings will be collected from the native local markets to have more resistant to the local climatic conditions. And these seeds and/or seedlings will be stored in a cool and dry place with fresh air. e) If needed, the fencing of the garden area will be made to prevent the animal browsing. f) The watering, weeding, and planting will be carried out as required. g) For sustainable use of the garden, the maintenance action will be implemented at least once in a month. h) The first aid kit box and the emergency contact person will be provided to the workers.
Roads, Bridges and Flood protection dyke	
Roads connecting villages, between villages and townships.	General Considerations: 1. Control placement of all construction waste (including earth cuts) to approved disposal sites (at >300 m from rivers, streams, lakes, or wetlands). If we do have to dispose spent oil unexpectedly, we should use safe disposal method capable by rural community. For example- burning spend oil as fuel. 2. Erosion control measures should be applied before the rainy season begins, preferably immediately following construction. Maintain, and reapply the measures until vegetation is successfully established. 3. Sediment control structures should be applied where needed to slow or redirect runoff and trap sediment until vegetation is established. 4. Avoid road construction in unstable soils, steep slopes and nearby river banks without proper engineering design. Additional measures (see the section below) need to be applied should there be no alternatives for road alignments.
	Protect slopes from erosion and landslides by the following measures: a) Indigenous Species, fast-growing grass on slopes prone to erosion. These grasses help stabilise the slope and protect soil from erosion by rain and runoff. Locally available species possessing the properties of good growth, dense ground cover and deep root shall be used for stabilisation. b) Provide interceptor ditch, particularly effective in the areas of high intensity rainfall and where slopes are exposed. This type of ditch intercepts and

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	carries surface run-off away from erodible areas and slopes before reaching the steeper slopes, thus reducing the potential surface erosion. c) For steep slopes, a stepped embankment (terracing) is needed for greater stability. d) Place a retaining wall at the lower part of the unstable slope. The wall needs to have weeping holes for drainage of the road sub-base, thus reducing pressure on the wall. e) Rocks (riprap) can be used in addition to protect the slope. f) Prevent uncontrolled water discharge from the road surface by sufficiently large drainage ditches and to drain water away from the down slope.
Flood protection dykes renovation and/ or construction	a) Careful choice of the engineering design to reduce or mitigate potential soil and water erosion. b) Proper and systematic landfilling as per the design and dyke profile. c) Inclusion of mitigation measures (e.g., cultivating grasses along the dykes) to reduce potential soil and water erosion. d) Correct and systematic ratio of water and cement should be mixed. e) The concrete pouring should not be from more than 3 feet height. f) The bricks should be submerged in the water prior to 1 hour before bricklaying and stringing and dropping the pendulum will be made to have the correct and systematic bricklaying. g) The Marsala should be mixed as per recommended ratio for plastering and should use within 1 hour after mixing. The walls have to be clean before plastering. h) The iron bending should follow correctly as per the design and checking of the RC iron framework before pouring the concrete. i) The cement should be stored under the coverage not touching the ground and as water and wind proof. j) The iron and nails should cover systematically and not touching the ground to prevent rusting. k) The bricks, sand and gravels should place carefully, not to block the common accessibility of the community.
Bridges (less than 20 meters) and Jetties	Erosion protection: a) The main method of slope and erosion protection is the construction of gabions (gravity walls that support jetties, embankments or slopes which have a potential to slip) and ordinary stone pitching. • The slope of gabions should be in the ratio of at least 1 vertical: 2 horizontals. Flatter slopes may be adopted depending on the site terrain. • The filling of the gabions should be from strong and competent rock which is laid very closely packed to maximize the weight. • Bracing wire should be used to prevent the gabion bulging out. The bracing wire should be placed at each third of the gabion height. • The gabions should be firmly anchored into the ground by founding the gabions below the expected scour depth level. • In cases where stone pitching is not provided, the top layer should be covered by soil to encourage the growth of grass and the stabilization of the slopes.

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	b) Stone pitching may be provided as the only erosion protection measure in those cases where the erosion potential is deemed minimal. Stone pitching is not very resistant to strong water current and is mainly used as the top finish on gabion walls.
	Water Quality and Fauna: a) Restrict duration and timing of in-stream activities to lower flow periods (dry season) and avoid periods critical to biological cycles of valued flora and fauna (e.g., spawning) b) Water flow diversion should be avoided; if it is impossible to avoid, impacts should be assessed and mitigation proposed. c) Establish clear separation of concrete mixing and works from drainage areas and waterways
Water Supply	
Shallow Groundwater Wells	a) Site wells so that appropriate zone of sanitary protection can be established b) Equip with slab around the well for easy drainage, a crossbeam and a pulley to support the use of only one rope and bucket for collecting water. One rope and bucket is more hygienic for the well and water c) Install steel steps/rungs (inside wall of a deep well) for maintenance and in case of emergency. d) A groundwater well usually has a wide open water area. It is necessary to provide a cover/roof/wire mesh on top to protect this area from falling leaves or debris. e) Wells should always be located upstream of the septic tank soak-away. Build the soak-away as far away as possible from the well (minimum 15 m/50 feet) as it can influence the quality of the drinking water when it is too close. f) Before using a new water source, test water quality and when intended for potable purposes ensure water meets proposed National Drinking Water Standard (2014). Water quality should also be monitored in the case of all well rehabilitation.
Irrigation/ drainage canal renovation and/or construction	a) The land area and trail for the canal should be agreed among the communities. b) The land clearing or cleaning should be carried out by not affecting to the existing soil and water condition. c) The earth digging should carry out systematically as per the engineering design, and the disposed soil should be placed collectively and try to use those soil where soil filling is needed. d) The base of the earth dug canal should be examined whether it follows the required engineering design or not. e) The water flow through the canal should follow periodically and if needed, should assign someone to manage this task. f) For sustainable use of the renovated or constructed canal, the required maintenance should be made at least 3 times a year. g) The screening of potential risks in the workplace will be made before the actual work started and should have a safety awareness talk at least once a week during the implementation. h) The required equipment will be checked and repaired, if needed, before and after the work time. i) The first aid kit box and the emergency contact person will be provided to the workers.

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Spring	a) Every spring capture should be equipped with a filter and a sand trap. Add a wall between the inflow and the outlet pipe to create chamber for settling out sand; build the wall with a notch (lowered section) for controlled flow. Sand must be cleaned out periodically (O&M). b) Collection basin for spring capture needs to have a perforated PVC pipe (holes diameter 2mm) to be used as a screen for the water intake. Alternatively, a short pipe with wire mesh (screen) around the open end should be provided. c) Collection basin needs to have a fence to protect the spring from public access and risk of contamination; and a roof/cover over the spring to prevent leaves or other debris from entering the basin.
Rainwater harvesting/ rainwater collection tanks	a) Rainwater storage reservoir should be intact, connected to roof gutter system, with all faucets and piping intact. b) If distribution pipes are attached into the storage reservoir, install the distribution pipes 10cm above the storage/tank bottom for better use of the storage capacity. c) Cover must be fitted tightly onto the top of the storage reservoir to avoid overheating and growth of algae (from direct sunlight), and to prevent insects, solid debris and leaves from entering the storage tank. d) A ventilation pipe with fly screen should be placed in the cover to help aerate the tank/reservoir which is necessary for good water quality. e) Roof gutters need to be cleared regularly, as bird and animal feces and leaf litter on roofs or guttering can pose a health risk if they are washed into the reservoir tank. f) Reservoir tanks need an overflow so that in time of really heavy rain, the excess water can drain away. The overflow should be designed to prevent backflow and stop vermin/rodents/insects entering the system. A good design will allow the main storage tank to overflow at least twice a year to remove built up of floating sediment on the top of the stored water and maintain good water quality.
Installation / Rehabilitation of pipelines	Preventing contamination at water sources: a) Build a structure with roof over the water source to prevent leaves or other debris from entering into the basin. b) A fence is needed to protect the water sources (springs particularly) from public access and risk of contamination. c) The sand/gravel filter traps sediment before the spring flow enters the collection chamber and has to be changed during periodical maintenance. Pipe Laying: a) PVC water transmission and distribution piping need to be buried underground (coverage 50cm minimum) to prevent pipe against external damage (e.g. passing vehicles, solar UV radiation, etc.). Exposing PVC pipe to UV radiation causes the plasticiser in the PVC pipe to evaporate causing loss of integrity and brittleness. b) Pipe shall be laid in a straight line, over a constantly falling slope. c) When conditions do not allow piping to be buried (i.e. pipe is used above ground), then metal pipe must be used, and supported/braced as excessive movement may lead to leaks and breaks. d) Outlet pipes and fittings from water storage/basin shall not be PVC pipe due to exposure to solar UV/sunlight. Metal piping and fittings are preferred.

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	e) When the distribution pipes are laying via forest area, the following considerations are needed: • The route must be considered with minimum effects of changing the existing situations of the forest as well as the least habitats area of the animals • Setbacks distances from important natural features (e.g. mineral licks, wildlife features such as nest, leks, dens, staging areas, lambing areas, calving areas) to conserve wildlife values should be kept, if necessary.
Access to Sanitation	
Public latrines/toilets	a) All toilets must have a septic tank made from non-permeable material such as concrete, plastic or fiberglass to provide primary treatment of fecal waste. b) PVC pipe used to connect pour-flush toilet to a septic tank must be buried underground or covered over (with cement) for protection and to prevent exposure to sunlight. c) Metal pipe is a preferred choice to be used as the gas vent pipe on septic tanks. Never use PVC pipe as it is unable to withstand long-term exposure to sunlight. d) A toilet should be at least 20 meters from water sources (well, spring, river).
Wastewater Systems	
Solid Waste Management	a) Solid waste depots/disposal need to be located on hard-standing areas that prevent waste entering surface or groundwater. b) Waste depots/storage/disposal should be contained, sealed and/or roofed/covered to prevent storm water contamination. Wastes need to be emptied regularly.

b. ECOPs for Livelihood Support Subprojects

ECOPs for Livelihood Support Subprojects

Risk/Concern	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
General	
To minimize water pollution	a) Avoid any activity causing excessive erosion and turbidity. b) Keep waste and hazardous materials away from surface water bodies, drinking water sources and do not dispose of waste in creeks or rivers. c) Properly dispose contaminated wastewater and hazardous materials, if any, passing through conventional treatment process such as screening, settling, oil-water separation, etc. d) Avoid contamination of drinking water source (e.g. well) from inflow of waste materials and pollutants. e) Avoid large-scale animal farming and aquaculture activities in water catchment area.
To minimize air pollution	a) Limit burning post-harvest waste material in close proximity to village. b) Reduce dust generation through application of water where practical. c) Limit idling of vehicles, machineries equipment.

To minimize noise disturbance	a) Repair and maintain machineries for safe and quiet operation. b) Avoid emission of continuous/noisy sounds during working.
To minimize soil pollution	a) Store petrol / diesel on impermeable floor (e.g. compacted clay, concrete floor) and surrounded by an embankment or berm. b) Storage for hazardous materials including petroleum should be above ground and isolated. c) Establishing an appropriate disposal area for hazardous materials and waste to reduce the leaching into the soil and surface water.
To minimize impact from non-agricultural waste generation	a) Collect waste systematically, store and dispose at appropriately designated dump sites, far away from households. b) Reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials. c) Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
To minimize emergency risks	a) Build appropriately designed infrastructure safe from natural hazards. b) Avoid areas prone to natural hazard events (flooding, spring tides, etc.), steep slopes and vulnerable to erosion and landslides, etc.
To secure the safety	a) Proper use and management of (non)-hazardous materials and waste. b) Awareness of dangers on working area, occupation, health and safety equipment through signage where applicable. c) Lock storage of fuels, paints, and chemicals.

c. *ECOPs for Delivery of Food and Non-food Items*

ECOPs for Delivery of Food and Non-food Items

Risk/Concern	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Food Safety	- Conduct due diligence during the procurement process and the vendor selection that the food commodities to be received will be delivered in good condition and quality control is performed during intake. - For storage, select storage facilities and locations based on surveying the relevant characteristics, considering factors such as quality of construction, state of repairs, road access, and sustainability. Regularly inspect these warehouse storage facilities for perimeter fencing, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and fire prevention. - Assess the effects of moisture, humidity and temperature in food storage warehouses and for transportation, and take appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure that food quality and safety are not impacted by these factors. Regularly monitor warehouse storage facilities for temperature, moisture and humidity given the particular inventory of food items stored and regularly inspect warehouses for food quality. Similar minimum measures for food safety should be included in the contracts of transportation services providers and inspected regularly. - For pest management, for each warehouse, conduct a site-specific pest (insect and rodent) assessment, prepare a pest control plan, procure and utilize relevant insect and rodent control equipment, as well as procure and apply relevant pest management measures. Regular food storage warehouse inspections should include inspection of the implementation of the pest control regime.

Risk/Concern	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Solid waste management	- Procure food aid commodities with an aim to minimize packaging; minimize the potential for unmanaged waste; and minimize the type of packaging materials that may have adverse impacts on the environment, and on community health and safety, to the extent technically and financially feasible. - During transportation, storage and distribution processes, collect all solid waste generated, establish a short term covered storage area on site, and store all solid waste, including food packaging, at these storage area sites. Upon completion of distribution in communities and with relevant frequency in storage warehouses, remove waste from the storage area sites and dispose of waste in relevant off-site facilities designated by local township authorities. - For possible solid waste generated after distribution (food packaging that will be discarded later), raise community awareness on where and how to dispose of such packaging, in designated covered storage areas in communities or in IDP camps.
Non-food items	- Purchase of the items that can support in the creation of quality assets and quality training for the optimal benefits to the vulnerable communities. - The discussion among WFP, the cooperating partners and the targeted beneficiaries should be carried out in order to decide the required NFI in each subproject. - The selection of the NFI should be the items that can provide sustainable benefits to the beneficiaries themselves, in securing new skills/ crops/ alternative livelihoods.

Annex 3. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) template

After the E&S risk screening to the subprojects using the above Annex 1 risk screening tool, if the result shows as moderate risk level of that subprojects, in one of the situations listed below, the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) template will be developed, in addition to ECOP (Annex 2):

- when the (sub)projects involve new construction beyond small-scale civil works listed in ESCOP, or
- when the construction or renovation work requires new borrow pits or quarries to be opened, or
- when the (sub)project activities generate solid or liquid waste that could adversely impact soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater or nearby communities, or
- when the (sub)project activities could cause significant negative impacts to air and/or water quality, or
- when the (sub)project activities rely on existing infrastructure that is inadequate to prevent environmental impacts, or
- when the (sub)project involve the significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats that are lawfully announced as protected areas or endangered species preserved areas, or
- when the (sub)project involve the significant clearance of trees or natural vegetation cover.

1. Subproject Information

Name of cooperating partners:	
Field Level Agreement number:	
Subproject number **(for community assets project only):**	
Project duration:	
Project location:	
Subproject location **(for community assets project only):**	
Subproject Title **(for community assets project only):**	
Estimated Cost:	
Start Date:	
Completion Date:	

2. Site/Location Description

This section concisely describes the proposed location and its geographic, ecological, social and temporal context including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., access roads, water supply, etc.). Please attach a map of the location to the ESMP.

3. Subproject Description and Activities (for community assets project only)

This section lists all the activities that will take place under the subproject, including any associated activities (such as building of access roads or transmission lines, or communication campaigns that accompany service provision).

4. ESMP Matrix: Risk and Impacts, Mitigation, Monitoring

This section should identify anticipated site-specific adverse environmental and social risks and impacts; describe mitigation measures to address these risks and impact; and list the monitoring measures necessary to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation measures.

Potential E&S Risks and Impacts	Proposed Risk Mitigation Measures	Impact Mitigation	Impact Monitoring		
		Responsibility	Parameter to be monitored	Frequency	Responsibility

5. Capacity Development & Training

Based on the implementation arrangements and responsible parties proposed above, this section outlines any awareness raising or capacity building that may be necessary for effective implementation.

6. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

This section states the implementation timeline for the mitigation measures and capacity development measures described above, as well as a cost estimate for the implementation.

7. Attachments

ECOPs, SEP, and LMP etc.

IV. Review & Approval

Prepared By: ……………………………(Signature)

Position: ……………………… Date ……………………	
Reviewed By: ………………………(Signature) Position: ………………………Date ……………………	**Approved By**: ……………………………(Signature) Position: ……………………… Date …………………

Annex 4. Simplified Labour Management Procedures

In accordance with the requirements of World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) on Labor and Working Conditions, simplified LMP have been developed for the project. The LMP set out the ways in which WFP will manage all project workers in relation to the associated risks and impacts. The objectives of the LMP are to: Identify the different types of project workers that are likely to be involved in the project; identify, analyze and evaluate the labor-related risks and impacts for project activities; provide procedures to meet the requirements of ESS 2 on Labor and Working Conditions, ESS 4 on Community Health and Safety, WFP's People Policy, WFP's Circular on Protection from Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Abuse of Authority and Discrimination and applicable Myanmar legislation.

The Labor Management Procedures apply to all project workers, irrespective of contracts being full-time, part-time, temporary or casual. The types of workers that will be included in the project are listed below:

- **Direct workers** – workers employed directly by WFP to work specifically in relation to the project.
- **Contracted workers** – people engaged through third parties to perform work related to the core functions of the project, regardless of location. Employees of CPs contractors are included in this category.
- **Community workers** – people employed or engaged in providing community-based project interventions (this includes people who may benefit from cash-for-works assistance, as well as any community workers who may work on community infrastructure).
- **Primary supply workers** – people engaged by WFP, CPs or contractors as primary suppliers.

Labor Risks

The following potential labor risks are identified under the project:

- Violation of worker's rights: Terms and conditions of employment of workers may not be consistent with Myanmar legislation, WFP Human Resources Policy, or World Bank standards
- Violation of worker's rights: Non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers may not be consistent with Myanmar WFP Human Resources Policy, or World Bank standards
- Use of child labor or forced labor
- Unsafe work environment and poor working conditions
- Workplace injuries and accidents, when operating transportation equipment, when operating construction equipment, when working at height on building construction, and when handling heavy equipment and materials
- Risks from exposure to hazardous substances (dust, cement, chemicals used in construction etc.)
- Road safety
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA/SH) risks for workers
- SEA/SH risks for community members, from workers from outside the project areas
- Conflicts between workers and communities
- Transmission of COVID-19 among workers or nearby communities, especially if workers are not hired locally and arrive to civil works locations from elsewhere
- Transmission of COVID-19 among community members, especially if COVID-19 specific precautions are not in place at distribution sites

Relevant Myanmar Labor Legislation

The **2008 Constitution** states that discrimination by the union against any citizen is prohibited on grounds of race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, gender, and wealth; however, this is not always consistent in the legal framework.

Labor Organization Law (2011) give workers the right to organize into associations and conduct collective bargaining with employers.

While laws on child labor are not entirely consistent in the legal framework, the minimum working age for children is 14 years in factories and shops. For those under 18 years, night work and hazardous work are prohibited and other specific requirements apply. **The 2008 Constitution** states that forced labor is prohibited, except for prison labor, labor required by the union government in states of emergency and humanitarian crisis, and labor under compulsory military service. The **Penal Code (1974)** and the **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2005)** state that coercing anyone into forced labor, slavery, servitude, and debt-bondage is an act punishable by law. No person under the age of 18 or forced labor, under any circumstance, will be allowed to work in the Myanmar COVID-19 Emergency Response Project.

Standards for occupational health and safety are scattered across various laws that govern fire and building safety, workspace safety, air and heating, lighting, sanitation, dangerous substances, dangerous operations, and women workers' rights. However, the new

The Settlement of Labor Disputes Law (2012) provides the basis for workplace dispute resolution, where workers can take grievances to the Workplace

Coordinating Committee and appeal for arbitration at the state/region level.

There are a number of other laws and regulations that relate to labor to an extent, including the Payment of Wages Act (2016) and Minimum Wages Act and Rules (2013). Myanmar has also ratified a number of ILO labor-related conventions, including on forced labor, freedom of association and child labor; however, other key conventions, such as on equal remuneration and discrimination, have not been ratified.

Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019) promotes safe and secure working environments for labors and workers. This will be the first legal health and safety standards in the country and will be designed in accordance with international and regional standards and compatible to the nation's situation.

Any work beyond a 44-hour workweek constitutes overtime in Myanmar and requires overtime payment. Depending on sectors, overtime cannot exceed 16 to 20 hours. Working on public holidays qualifies for overtime. Among the laws, there are standards for paid medical leave, 14 weeks of maternal leave, and 3 weeks of paternal leave.

General Applicable Procedures

WFP, CPs and contractors will apply the following guidelines when dealing with workers:

- There will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as: Recruitment and hiring; compensation (including wages and benefits; working conditions and terms of employment; access to training; job assignment; promotion; termination of employment or retirement; or disciplinary practices

- Harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation will be prevented or addressed appropriately
- Special measures of protection and assistance to remedy discrimination or selection for a particular job will not be deemed as discrimination.
- Vulnerable project workers will be provided with special protection.
- WFP, CPs and contractors will provide job / employment contracts with clear terms and conditions including rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, annual holiday and sick leave, maternity leave and family leave. Basic Codes of Conduct, an example of which is included at the end of this LMP, will be applicable for all project workers.
- WFP will ensure compliance with its Codes of Conduct including providing training/awareness raising on the Codes.
- WFP, CPs and contractors will ensure compliance with occupational health and safety procedures and COVID-19 specific procedures, including that the workers are properly trained in application of the standards that are relevant to the work.
- WFP, CPs and contractors will have due diligence systems in place to ensure that there will be no child labor under the project.
- Workers shall be recruited voluntarily, and no worker is forced or coerced into work.
- WFP will supervise and monitor to ensure compliance with the above requirements.
- All workers will be made aware of the worker grievance mechanism available under the WFP People Policy, as well as of the project GM/CFM, to which they can submit work-related complaints.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Procedures

The objective of the procedure is to achieve and maintain a healthy and safe work environment for all project workers and communities.

- On procurement for contractors, WFP will avail the ESMF to the contractors so that contractors include the budgetary requirements for OHS and community health and safety measures in their respective bids.
- The contractor will develop and maintain an OHS management system that is consistent with the scope of work, duration of contract and this LMP.
- Contractor will adopt all E&S risk mitigation measures proposed for the subproject.
- Contractor provides preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances informed by assessment and plan.
- Contractor provides for appropriate training/induction of project workers and maintenance of training records on OHS subjects.
- Contractor documents and reports on occupational accidents, diseases and incidents as per ESMF guidance.
- Contractor provides emergency prevention and preparedness and response arrangements to emergency situations including and not limited to workplace accidents, workplace illnesses, flooding, fire outbreak, disease outbreak, labor unrest and security.
- Contractor shall maintain all such record for activities related to the safety health and environmental management for inspection by WFP or the World Bank.

COVID-19 Procedures

- Contractors should ensure that all workers are hired locally to the extent possible.
- Contractors should provide training to all workers on signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms, as well as policies and procedures listed here. Training of workers should be conducted regularly, providing workers with a clear understanding of how they are expected to behave and carry out their work duties. Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work. Training should cover all issues that would

normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted.

- A summary of basic guidelines and COVID-19 symptoms should be displayed at works sites, with images and text in Myanmar/ethnic languages.
- Workers who are sick or showing possible symptoms should not be allowed on work site, should be isolated and referred to local medical facilities immediately.
- Contractors should review work arrangements, tasks and hours to allow social distancing.
- Contractors should provide workers with appropriate forms of personal protective equipment, including masks as needed.
- Contractors should ensure handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places at the work site.

Contractor Management Procedures

The objective of this procedure is to ensure that WFP has contractual power to administer oversight and action against contractors for non-compliance with the LMP.

- WFP will make available relevant documentation to inform the contractor about requirements for effective implementation of the LMP.
- Before submitting a bid for any sub-contract, the contractor shall incorporate the requirements of the ESMF, including the LMP.
- Contractor will ensure that all workers are aware of the Code and Conduct for workers.
- Contractor will show evidence of OHS and Emergency Preparedness procedures.
- Where mitigation or corrective measures are required in order to ensure compliance with ESMF and LMP, the contractor will submit the progress reports on the implementation of the mitigation measures, including those of the LMP.
- Where appropriate, the WFP may withhold contractor's payment until corrective action(s) is/are implemented on significant non-compliance with the LMP, such as failure to notify WFP of incidents and accidents.

Procedures for Primary Suppliers

The objective of the procedure is to ensure that labor-related risks, especially child and forced labor as well as serious health and safety issues to the project from primary supply workers are managed. WFP, CPs and all contractors will undertake the following measures:

- Procure supplies from legally constituted suppliers.
- To the extent feasible, conduct due diligence to ensure that primary suppliers conduct age verifications, employ workers without any force or coercion, and maintain basic OHS systems.

Procedures for Community Workers

Community workers include people who may benefit from cash-for-works assistance, as well as any community workers who may work on community infrastructure. The objective of this procedure is to ensure the community workers offer their labor voluntarily and that they agree to the terms and conditions of employment. WFP, CPs and contractors using community workers will apply the following guidelines when dealing with community workers:

- WFP will develop standard working times, remuneration systems (depending on the type of work), methods of payment, timing of payment, and community worker Code of Conduct (based on the WFP Code of Conduct), which will apply to all project activities.
- WFP, CPs and contractors should consult communities and document their community meetings where members agree to conditions of community worker recruitment. The agreement should

include details on nature of work, working times, age restrictions (18 and above), remuneration amount, method of payment, timing of payment, individual signatory or representative signatory of meeting resolution
- Contractors will have the terms and conditions discussed, explained, negotiated and documented through joint community meetings, with each community employee showing consent through signing the attendance register of the meeting which made the employment resolutions.
- WFP, CPs and contractors train community workers on key LMP issues, including SEA/SH, OHS, COVID-19, safe use of equipment and lifting techniques, and and the relevant grievance mechanisms.

Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of the LMP

WFP will carry the main responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the LMP. WFP will identify project activities, prepare bidding/legal documents, as well as procure CPs and contractors. WFP will be responsible for contractor site supervision, quality assurance, certification, and payment of works. WFP will ensure that labor management procedures are integrated into the procurement of contracts and bidding processes.

Grievance Mechanism

Under WFP's People Policy and WFP's Circular on Protection from Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Abuse of Authority and Discrimination, employees who have complaints related to the violation of the Policy can raise these through formal or informal processes. The formal process allows complainants to file a report with the Office of the Inspector General, which is reviewed, investigated, resolved, closed and reported to the Executive Director and the Human Resources Management Director. The informal process, allows the complainant to raise the issue with a supervisor, human resources officer, a Staff Counsellor, the Ombudsman, a Security Officer, a Staff Association Representative or the Ethnics Office. The complaint is then reviewed, mediated and resolved, or referred to the formal process. Any employee affected by abusive conduct may also contact the Critical Incident Management Hotline at +39-06-6513-3333.

Affected persons are entitled to reasonable and appropriate support from WFP. This includes:

• guidance as to the options for remedial action and potential consequences of each course of action;

• being accompanied by another colleague, family member or trusted friend during the key stages of the below processes, such as an investigation interview;

• being assured of professional standards of conduct and respect for confidentiality while a report is being investigated; and

• being informed in writing of the outcome of the investigation, once WFP's review of the matter is concluded (i.e., due process requirements fulfilled and any final decisions made).

All workers will also be able to use the GM/CFM used by WFP in Myanmar to register work-related grievances. To sensitize beneficiaries about the CFM and information about WFP's programmes, various communication tools are used including banners, loudspeakers with recorded audio messages in local languages, on-site help desks, decentralized helplines to ensure the use of local languages, and other avenues such as SMS, messaging apps, email and suggestion boxes. Each CP and contractor organization will be required to maintain a functioning workplace grievance mechanism accessible to their employees

The CFM is implemented with a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure, use of a customer relationship management database SugarCRM, a mobile data collection tool MoDA, and there is a live dashboard in Tableau. The CFM can also be used as the vehicle for SEA complaints, with CFM focal points being trained in handling sensitive cases including protection referrals where appropriate, assignment of high priority status and referral to Headquarters for investigation and response.

Example Code of Conduct for Workers

- Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of ethnicity, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, social origin, citizenship status, property, disability, birth or other status.
- Do not use language or behavior towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- Do not participate in sexual activity with children—including through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defense.
- Do not engage in sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior.
- Do not engage in any activity that will constitute payment for sex with members of the communities surrounding the workplace.
- Report through the grievance mechanism/community feedback mechanism suspected or actual gender-based violence by a fellow worker or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.
- Use any computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any medium
- Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor, which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
- Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labor laws in relation to child labor.
- Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
- Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this, explain how the photograph or film will be used.
- Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.

Annex 5. Voluntary Land Donation Procedures

The principles outlined in the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement were adopted in preparing this Annex. This procedure will not apply in the renovation or rehabilitation of private and/or community assets because they will be implemented only after seeking the agreement from community and village tract/ village administrator via CBPP exercise. When choosing the project site, the prioritization of site and activities will be made based on the intense level to the impact of climate change and to reduce the food insecurity impact in the targeted areas. Additionally, the types of land such as military owned land and/or government owned land will be excluded in the targeted implementation site, and only the areas where the community can get the sustainable benefit of provided assets and possible to utilize that benefit fully by the community will be prioritized. In case, if there are any land donation during the renovation or rehabilitation work, though it is not a common case in usual asset creation and livelihoods projects, the below annex of voluntary land donation procedures will be applied. Moreover, this procedure will be mainly adopted for the new construction of public assets.

Under this project, WFP will implement project activities. Any land that is required for subproject activities will <u>not</u> be acquired through the use of the government's right to eminent domain; no involuntary taking of land or land-based assets will take place. Additionally, as outlined below, no subproject activities that will result in physical or economic displacement of households will be funded under the project. All private land that may be used for subproject activities will be acquired through voluntary land donations. Specifically, the following principles will govern the programme implementation regarding the loss in private land:

(a) Loss in livelihoods associated with or caused by the project should be prevented and, where unavoidable, minimized and fully compensated.
(b) Environmental and social benefits should be enhanced wherever possible and potential negative environmental and social impacts should be avoided, minimized and mitigated.
(c) Anyone residing in, gaining income from, or having tenure rights over land that will be affected by project activities is free to donate (or not), temporarily or permanently, land without regard to their tenure status or ethnic background.
(d) Economic and physical displacement will be avoided. Physical relocation of households is not allowed.
(e) The size of the impact should be very minor. Construction designs will be adjusted, or alternative locations will be sought if any household may lose more than the specific share of the productive land asset specified below.
(f) Implementation of civil works will commence only after voluntary donation processes is fully completed and documented.

It is expected that all small-scale construction impacts will be addressed through voluntary donation without any significant or long-term impact on livelihoods. Anyone whose livelihood will be adversely impacted will be free to refuse to donate a portion of their land, and alternative siting or design will be sought.

Eligibility

Community members who benefit, directly or indirectly from the project activities will be allowed to donate land without compensation. Only voluntary land donation is allowed. No involuntary land acquisition or physical relocation of households is allowed. If affected people are unwilling to donate land without compensation, or if the process to confirm voluntary land donations described below cannot be followed, the proposed activities will be ineligible for World Bank financial support.

Procedures

The following procedures will govern voluntary donations of land:

(a) <u>Informed consent and grievance redress mechanism</u>. Voluntary donations are an act of informed consent and affected people (legal owners or occupants/users) are not forced to donate land with coercion or under duress or misled to believe that they are obliged to do so, without regard to the ethnic background or legal status of their land occupancy. Therefore, potentially affected people will be fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land and that a grievance mechanism is available to them through which they can express their unwillingness to donate. The public in general will be informed widely and regularly of the procedures described here. Relevant local languages will be used in the dissemination of this information.

(b) People will be encouraged to use the grievance mechanism if they have questions or inquiries, either in writing or verbally and adequate measures will be in place to protect complainants. This information will be summarized in a pamphlet in all applicable local languages (to the extent possible) and distributed in affected communities.

(c) <u>Screening</u>. Due diligence by WFP staff or the cooperating partner staff or third party will be conducted to ensure that the lands to be donated (i) belong to the affected people; (ii) were not formerly owned, occupied or used and currently abandoned by IDPs or refugees; and (iii) do not have disputed ownership or tenure rights. Sites formerly owned, occupied or used by IDPs or refugees displaced from their land and currently abandoned due to displacement should be excluded. Similarly, lands that have disputed ownership and have conflicting tenure claims on them by multiple parties should be excluded. This due diligence will be done through the following process: 1. Affected people will be asked to provide any relevant documentation indicating ownership or occupancy, such as deed, title, land use certificate, tax receipt or sale agreement. 2. In the absence of such documentation, neighbors and community members will be consulted to verify current and historical ownership, and lack of encumbrances or boundary disputes. 3. If relevant, available secondary sources such as United Nations briefings papers, media reports from other international organizations, satellite imagery for target regions may be consulted, along with verification from staff working in the field and community partners. This due diligence should be documented as part of the voluntary donation process, which may involve signed witness statements verifying ownership (from two other community members).

(d) <u>Siting</u>. Voluntary donations will be allowed if the civil works activity can technically be implemented in another location than where it is planned. If the activity is location-specific by nature, land acquisition associated with such activity cannot be considered as voluntary.

(e) <u>Impact size</u>. Voluntary donations are allowed only for very minor impacts that meet the following criteria:
  (i) The households contributing land will benefit directly or indirectly from the activity.
  (ii) The total size of productive land owned by the affected household is more than 300m2.
  (iii) The impact is less than 10 percent of the total productive land owned or used by said household.
  (iv) No one will be physically relocated.

(f) <u>Temporary donation</u>. If land is donated temporarily, e.g. for storage of construction material, the land will be reinstituted to the original state after the completion of civil works.

(g) <u>Mechanism for consulting with affected persons and confirmation of the voluntary nature of the</u>

donation.

- (i) If the plan includes an activity that requires private land, WFP staff together with the cooperating partner staff will confirm through a face-to-face meeting that the affected people are indeed freely agreeing to donate land without compensation. This consultation should be done in a free, prior and informed manner, in a language that is accessible to affected people. After verbal confirmation, the WFP staff will fill-in, in collaboration with the affected people, the voluntary donation form (see below). All living heads of the affected household, i.e. both the husband and the wife, will sign two copies of the form. The affected household will keep one of the original signed forms.
- (ii) The WFP staff in Naypyidaw Country office will review the signed voluntary donation forms and keep one original for review by the World Bank.
- (h) Conditional start of construction. Any construction activities involving voluntary donations will start only after the WFP reviews and approves the voluntary land donation form.

Voluntary Land Donation Form

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
WFP Field Office in Charge	
Start/Completion Date	

Name of landowner:			
Sex:	Age:	Occupation:	
Address:			

Description of land that will be taken by the project activity:	Area affected (sq. meter)[4]:	Total landholding area (sq. meter)	Ratio of land affected to total land held[5]:	Map code, if available:
	Length (meter)			
	Width (meter)			
Description of annual crops growing on the land now and project impact:				

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[4] This number needs to be more than 300 square meters.
[5] This ratio needs to be lower than 10 percent.

	Type of tree/crop	Number of trees/Area of crops
– Trees that will be destroyed		
– Fruit trees		
– Trees used for other economic or household purposes		
– Mature forest trees		
– Other significant crops grown in donated land.		
– Total: trees (#) – Crops (area)		

Describe any other assets that will be lost or must be moved to implement the civil works:
Value of donated land and other asset (if any):
Confirm affected people **do not** need to be physically relocated? (Yes/No)

The owner(s) or land user(s) has provided the following documentation demonstrating land ownership or occupancy and testifies that the land is free of squatters or encroachers and is not subject to any other claims.

List documents provided:

In the absence of such documentation, include signatures of 2 community members who can attest to current and historical ownership, and lack of encumbrances or boundary disputes.

Date:……………………..   Date:……………………..

Witness community member's signature   Witness community member's signature

By signing or providing thumb-print on this form, the land user(s) or owner(s) confirms that (a) they met with the implementing agency's representative and that they were informed, on this occasion, that the contribution is absolutely voluntary, their refusal will not result in cancelation of the activity/sub-project; (b) that contact information, e.g., a phone number, location of the letter box, and name of people to contact in case of concerns were shared with them and and (c) they agree to contribute land for implementation of the proposed civil works. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/her land, he or she should refuse to sign or provide thumbprint.

Date:………………………..   Date:……………………..

WFP representative's signature   Affected persons' signature (husband and wife)

Annex 6. Chance Find Procedures

Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage which may be recognized and valued at a local, regional, national or global level. *Tangible cultural heritage*, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water. *Intangible cultural heritage*, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith— that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.

In the event that during construction, sites, resources or artifacts of cultural value are found, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of discovered artefacts should be followed and included in standard bidding documents. These procedures take into account requirements related to Chance Finding under national legislation including the Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law (26 August 2015) and the Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law (22 July 2015).

- Stop the construction activities in the area of chance find temporarily.
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a guard shall be arranged until the responsible local administration i.e. Village Tract Administrative Office or the Department of Archaeology and National Museum take over.
- Notify the relevant WFP field office staff and the relevant Village Tract Administrative Office immediately. WFP field office staff will inform WFP Naypyidaw.
- If notification if received under item (3), the Village Tract Administrator shall keep the said chance find as necessary and shall forward the information and notify the relevant Township Administrative Office immediately.
- The relevant township administrator shall promptly carry out the necessities and inform the Department of Archaeology and National Museum immediately from the date on which the information is received.
- The Department of Archaeology and National Museum would be in charge of evaluation /inspection of the significance or importance of the chance finds and advise on appropriate subsequent procedures.
- If the Department of Archaeology and National Museum determines that chance find is a non-cultural heritage chance find, the construction process can resume.
- If the Archaeological Department determines chance find is an isolated chance find, The Department of Archaeology and National Museum would provide technical supports/advice on chance find treatment with related expenditure on the treatment provided by the entity report the chance find.

Annex 7. Landmine Procedures

Definitions

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) refers to munitions (bombs, rockets, artillery shells, mortars, grenades and the like) that were used but failed to detonate as intended. UXO include artillery and tank rounds, mortar rounds, fuses, grenades, and large and small bombs including cluster munitions, sub-munitions, rockets and missiles. UXOs are usually found in areas where conflict has taken place or at military firing ranges. They are often extremely unstable and can detonate at the slightest touch. Injuries can often occur when people are farming or undertaking construction work in a contaminated area and touch, move or tamper with them. UXO accidents are often more lethal than landmines due to their higher explosive and fragmentation content.

Landmines are victim-activated explosive traps. They can target a person and/or a vehicle. A mine comprises a quantity of explosive, normally contained within some form of casing (typically in metal, plastic or wood), and a fusing mechanism to detonate the main explosive charge. Land mines are difficult to be detected with natural eyes as they are mostly covered with vegetation and soil over time or intentionally covered to hide their tracks. They can be activated by a range of mechanisms including pressure, trip wire, electrical command or magnetic influence.

UXO and Landmine Contamination in Myanmar. Landmines have been widely used by parties to hostilities in Myanmar. Their use causes casualties and deaths and further restricts movement, hindering access to services and farmland and preventing people from returning home. Prior to February 2021, the mine-affected areas were mainly the border areas of Myanmar adjacent to Bangladesh, China, Lao PDR, and Thailand. However, with the proliferation of conflict and parties to hostilities since then, mine contamination has spread to most all states and regions.

Status of Landmine Clearance in Myanmar. Myanmar is neither a signatory to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty nor to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Land Release, a process that includes non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance activities, has not occurred in Myanmar yet as NGO mine action operators are not permitted to conduct clearance by either the military or ethnic minority authorities. Myanmar does not have national mine action legislation or standards. Mine survey and clearance operators of the authority's military (MAF Engineers) follow International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) and their own standard operating procedures.

UXO/Landmine Risk Screening. WFP is in constant engagement with development partners, local actors, non-governmental organizations communities. WFP will conduct screening and due diligence to ensure to the best of its ability that project activities will not take place in areas with a potential risk of UXOs or landmines. If any actors or communities identify potential risks for a subproject siting, WFP will consider alternative sites or subprojects.

Mitigation Measures. Even after going through the risk screening and avoiding the landmine contaminated areas during screening process, there is a possibility of "chance finds" of suspected ordinance during project implementation in the subproject areas. In order to minimize the risk of such encounters, the following measures should be followed in project implementation.

Issue	Proposed Measures
Selection of routes by project workers	- To select the common and safe routes used by many local people; avoid using routes not commonly traveled at early morning and night when visibility is poor; don't use highly vegetated roads or trails - Do not go to unknown places, abandoned areas where troops previously sheltered or where armed fighting has occurred, or where landmine explosions have occurred - To inquire the local signs of landmines and strictly follow the rules - To select another route in case of uncertain information of landmines on the selected route - Do not touch objects that are not familiar or appear out of place in a given environment
Information gathering and sharing	- WFP/CP staff and volunteers should always inquiry the information of landmine prone places/dangerous places from the local villagers and always avoid these places/routes - Awareness raising to the all project workers/contractors working or visiting the site as well as nearby community by the project
Signs of landmines	- Beware of the international sign for the existence of landmine in a specific area is a skull with two crossed bones beneath it. - Locals also warn about the landmines by using branches/sticks to form crosses, piling some stones and paint red, marking some crosses on the tree trunks, and erecting a stick in the ground and tie a cloth at the top.
Preparedness	- Communities in UXO/Landmine risk areas should have information on location and contact details of nearby clinics or health facilities that can treat serious laceration and avulsion. This information should also be maintained by contractors and be notified to all workers.
Chance Finds	In case of finding a suspected object that has potential of being a UXO or landmine during construction works: - Immediately stop all works and move out using the same path use - Immediately restrict the entry of all the persons including the workers, in any case - Immediately inform about the existence of landmine in a specific area to the community nearby and have to make sure no one enter those areas until the authorities arrive and the landmines are cleared - Set the signs and markings with the use of yellow, red and blue ropes in the landmine existence area to warn the public - After that the information about the landmine occurrence must be informed to the township DRD by the committee members and the project IFs as well as to the village tract GAD - Then the information is step by step reported via township committee to the regional DRD, Tatmadaw, ethnic minority authorities and then to the mine

	clearance operators (like Tatmadaw engineers) or Non-technical survey groups (Danish Demining Group (DDG); Mines Advisory Group (MAG); The HALO Trust) while the area is still under control by the local committee. - Clear the suspected objects with the support of relevant operators (like MAF engineers) safely The chance find should be reported to WFP and the World Bank.

Annex 8. Security and Safety Approach

Conflict Sensitivity:

WFP conducts conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment on an ongoing basis in conflict-affected areas and has been successful in avoiding aggravating tensions as well as taking opportunities to increase connectors, such as through engaging Rakhine and Rohingya communities in asset creation activities in central Rakhine. CBT has also supported community connectors, providing a market in IDP camps for Rakhine traders. In 2021 since the military takeover a formal updating process of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment was launched, and consultation workshops have taken place with staff, partners and interagency protection actors.

In 2022 WFP Myanmar retained a conflict analyst consultant to deepen and initialize the analysis and support implementation of the recommendations. This work is helping WFP to fix its approach in line with the fast-changing dynamics of the post-coup operating environment to ensure that WFP operations avoid inadvertently negatively impacting conflict dynamics. The Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessment reports are in their final stages.

Risk Analysis and Approach:

Risk is an ever-present consideration in decision making at WFP. Risk-informed decisions help to build organizational reliability and resilience. Within this context, WFP employs enterprise risk management to provide structure, consistency and transparency in risk decision making. It provides a framework whereby risks–strategic, operational, fiduciary and financial–can be identified, assessed and managed in accordance with the organization's appetite for risk. WFP Myanmar constantly monitors the risks to the people it serves, its employees and partners; it adjusts operations in response to changes in the environment as needed.

Despite the ongoing security challenges in Myanmar, WFP is committed to 'stay and deliver'. WFP operations remain anchored in the United Nations' security management system, which seeks to identify threats and manage risks, and provides the basis for continued presence and humanitarian action even in complex and volatile security contexts. WFP employs one national security officer and is recruiting an international security officer. At all times, the safety and security of WFP's beneficiaries, partners and staff remains paramount.