

Executive Summary
Environmental and Social Management Framework
for Myanmar National Food and Agriculture Systems Project (NFASP)
(1st Draft Final)

Project Scope

1. The Myanmar National Food and Agriculture Systems Project (NFASP) will support to increase agricultural productivity and diversification and to promote the competitiveness of targeted value chains in selected agro-ecological zones of Myanmar (Hills & Mountains, Delta, Dry, and Coastal areas). The key indicators of the project outline as increased yield of selected commodities (MT/ha or %) and average number of crops per farmer for productivity and diversity, and as increased sales (domestic and exports) of targeted value chain crops (%) for competitiveness.
2. The NFASP will execute three main components: Component 1: Agriculture productivity enhancement and diversification; Component 2: Value chain development for competitiveness; Component 3: Project management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation. Component 1 is comprised of three sub-components: (i) Strengthening Agricultural Research and Advisory Services; (ii) Improving quality and utilization of Agricultural inputs; (iii) Strengthening Extension Services through Digital Technologies, and Component 2 consists of three sub-components: (i) Value chain infrastructure development and economic clustering; and (ii) International Standard Certification for Export Promotion.

Relevant National Laws and Triggered World Bank Safeguards Policies

3. The key national environmental related laws such as National Environmental Policy, Environmental Conservation Law and Rules, EIA Procedures, Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law, Forest Law and Rules, Pesticide Law,

Procedures Relating to Pesticide Law, Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Law and Rules, etc. and the key national social related laws such as Ethnic Rights Protection Law, Constitution of Myanmar, Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Law, Occupational Safety and Health Law, etc. are fully considered for the NFASP.

4. The proposed project also triggers the following World Bank Operational Policies (OP) relating to environment and social safeguards: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), Physical Cultural Heritage (OP 4.11), and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). This ESMF is formulated to prevent the adverse impacts resulting from the potential type of subprojects under both Component 1 and Component 2.

Potential Type of Subprojects

5. Potential types of subprojects which are to be implemented under each project sub-component may include but not limited to: (i) Construction of new and upgrading of infrastructure/ facilities; (ii) Maintenance and operation of facilities (e.g. post-harvest storage and cold chain facilities); (iii) Agriculture and livelihood activities; (iv) Procurement of equipment, materials, chemicals and others; and (v) Provision of services.

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

6. Overall, NFASP is expected to deliver a number of environmental benefits, such as improved soil and water management practices considering the agro-ecological context of the project intervention area. Moreover, the NFASP would have positive social impact on increase of food security; increase of food safety; increase

of household income; improved health condition by accessing in more nutritional and diversified foods.

7. Upon the potential type of subprojects, the negative environmental and social impacts such as dust emission, noise generation, waste disposal, wastewater management, handling of hazardous substance and materials, handling of agrochemicals, storm water management, health and safety of workers and nearby communities, soil erosion and degradation, exclusion of poor farmers, etc. are identified based on the activities and nature of each subproject type.

Approach in Mitigating Negative Impacts

8. The ESMF will be applied to the NFASP being aware of principles of avoid, reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts. As per the formulation of ESMF, first of all, eligibility of sub projects is identified based on-site sensitivity, risk level of subproject facilities such as laboratory infrastructure, and prohibited list for procurement activities.

9. For those laboratory-related subprojects having high risk will be rolled out to a later stage of project implementation. The appropriate measures such as the standardized guidance for safety and hazardous waste management for laboratories will be developed and those laboratories will be improved to comply with the developed guidance during the first one or two years of project implementation to reduce the associated risks prior to being eligible to be funded through NFASP.

10. Except for procurement and service-related subproject, the rest types of subproject will conduct site-specific safeguard screening as a fundamental step. Safeguard tools/measures for mitigations are identified depending upon potential type of subprojects. Environmental Code of Practices (ECoPs) will be applied as the basic safeguard tool for all subprojects under NFASP. The additional safeguards instruments such as environmental and social management plan (ESMP), pest

management plan (PMP), etc. might be required in accordance with site-specific screening results.

11. For instance, the subprojects related to construction activities would comply with ECoPs and additionally, contractor environmental and social management plan (CESMP), resettlement action plan (RAP), and ethnic people plan (EPP), etc. will be required to develop as per necessity. The subprojects related to maintenance and operation of facilities would comply with ECoPs and EPP as necessary. Those related to agriculture and livestock would comply with ECoPs plus, ESMP, PMP, RAP, and EPP, etc. will be required to prepare, accordingly. The subprojects related to procurement will be performed by considering the negative list for procurement. Lastly, subprojects related to provision of services will comply with ECoP and additionally prepare EPP, if necessary.

Capacity Building for ESMF Implementation

12. Due to the limited capacity of key stakeholders (i.e. ES focal of PMU and ES focal of SPIUs) who will implement the ESMF, the detail technical training plan with different types of training related to ESMF instruments and implementation are proposed including period of each training and frequency during project implementation. The trainings will be provided by the PMU safeguard consultant team. Then, the ES focal from PMU and SPIUs will be the trainers for ES implementers and contractors.

Approach to Monitor the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

13. For implementation of ESMF, PMU with the support of PMU safeguards consultant team will be key responsible for implementation, supervision, and monitoring at NFASP project level. The SPIUs with the assistance of ES implementers are responsible at subproject level ES management. During NFASP implementation, each level of implementing agencies (PMU, SPIU, ES implementers)

is monitored level by level and the environmental and social performances of the projects are regularly reported.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism

14. The project will establish stakeholder engagement plan and a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that will allow beneficiaries and stakeholders at all levels of project implementation to lodge complaints or provide recommendations or suggestions regarding all aspects of the project to project management for subsequent action.

Structure of ESMF

15. This document is structured as follows: Chapter 1 provides an outline of the project background and ESMF; Chapter 2 includes the overview of NFASP particularly project components and specific subprojects; Chapter 3 summarizes the relevant national laws and World Bank safeguard policies; Chapter 4 describes baseline environmental and socioeconomic condition on a country basis; Chapter 5 indicates potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures; Chapter 6 provides processes of ESMF implementation including eligibility of subproject, screening of subproject, preparation of environmental and social safeguards instruments; Chapter 7 shows the steps for implementation of safeguards instruments, supervision, monitoring and reporting; Chapter 8 gives brief information about capacity building and ESMF implementation budget and the last; Chapter 9 describes the processes of engagement with stakeholders, consultation and information disclosure to the public. In addition, this ESMF includes a number of annexes that guide the safeguards instruments and inform the application of the various safeguard policies and procedures for this project.