## SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Lending/Financing Energy Sector Project toan  Project toan  Department Energy Division:  Southeast Asia Department Energy Division:    Powerty Largeing: general intervention						
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	Gender mainstreaming category: No gender elements					

A. Key issues. The project does not have a gender component or highly significant gender impacts overall. A code of				
conduct for workers is included in the EMP, which requires that women be given equal consideration with men for employment during construction. In addition, the project implementation consultants (PIC) will conduct training and				
information campaigns for the project implementation unit (PIU), local communities, and workers on gender issues				
and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.				
B. Key actions. The contractors' contracts will specifically provide for equal wages for male and female workers, in				
addition to ensuring appropriate working conditions, sanitary facilities at workers camps, including an HIV/AIDS				
awareness and prevention program. The executing agency, assisted by the PIC will monitor adherence and				
compliance to the aforementioned.				
☐ Gender action plan ☐ Other actions or measures (EMP/resettlement plan) ☐ No action or measure  IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES				
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category:   A B B C FI				
1. Key impacts. Resettlement impacts include permanent land acquisition for tower footings of the Thida–Thaketa–				
Kyaikasan transmission line, as well as for the construction of the South Okkalapa and West University substations.				
Line construction will also have temporary impacts. However, except in the cases of one household affected by the				
construction of the Thaketa-Kyaikasan transmission line and two affected households by the construction of the West				
University substation, all the land needed for the project belongs to government institutions, including the Yangon City				
Development Council, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Sport, and the Ministry of Defense. All these government-owned plots are vacant. The resettlement plan for the Thida—Thaketa transmission line identifies 25 main				
structures to be affected, involving an estimated 120 persons from 23 affected households. Due diligence has shown				
that the project will not lead to any physical relocation of or any impacts on communities of indigenous peoples				
However, in the Thida-Thaketa transmission line, the shops (turned shops-cum-dwellings) being rented from the city				
government by six individual households belonging to various ethnic minority groups (i.e., Rakhine, Karen, Indian,				
and Mon) stand to be damaged during the stringing of the power line. Compliance with ADB information disclosure				
and consultation requirements and implementation of a grievance redress mechanism will be required, as well as implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan agreed with the ADB.				
2. Strategy to address the impacts. A PIU will be set up by the Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise to carry out				
internal monitoring of the resettlement plan, DDRs, and EMP as agreed with the ADB. The ADB will conduct semi				
annual project review missions to ensure compliance to the agreed social and environmental safeguards measures.				
3. Plan or other Actions.				
Resettlement plan  Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan				
☐ Resettlement framework ☐ Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples ☐ Environmental and social management ☐ planning framework				
system arrangement				
□ No action				
B. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Category:   A B B C FI				
1. Key impacts. The due diligence conducted during the preparation of the project found that the project will not				
impact ethnic groups in conflict settings or indigenous people's communities.				
Is broad community support triggered?  Yes  No If yes, briefly describe the process and outcomes of ascertaining that such support exists.				
2. Strategy to address the impacts. N.A.				
3. Plan or other actions.				
☐ Indigenous peoples plan ☐ Combined resettlement plan and indigenous				
Indigenous peoples planning framework peoples plan				
☐ Environmental and social management system ☐ Combined resettlement framework and indigenous				
arrangement peoples planning framework				
☐ Social impact matrix ☐ Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in Project with a summary				
V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS				
A. Risks in the Labor Market				
1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market, indicated as high (H), medium (M),				
and low or not significant (L).				
unemployment underemployment retrenchment core labor standards				
2. Labor market impact. The project offers short-term employment opportunities for the local population in the vicinity				
of the transmission line corridors during the construction period. Core labor standards will be respected during				
construction work.				

The project's activities will not directly or automatically lead to increased consumer electricity tariffs, but investment costs will ultimately need to be included in cost-recovery tariffs. A tariff increase in April 2014 raised tariffs for consumers using more than 100 kilo watt hours of power from MK35–MK40 and above 200 kWh to MK50. The

government intends to implement a policy of low tariffs MK35 for small consumers. Ultimately, all consumers will benefit from an expanded and more stable electricity supply.

## C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks

- 1. The impact of the following risks are rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): 
  Communicable diseases 
  NA Human trafficking
- Others (please specify) HIV/AIDS Awareness, etc.
- 2. Risks to people in project area.

External workers are expected to have only a small impact due to their limited numbers and the scope of the construction involved. The PIC will conduct training and information campaigns for local communities and workers on gender issues, including the prevention of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 1. Targets and indicators. The PIU will monitor and report on the implementation of safeguards requirements and procedures. It will monitor compliance with the safeguard covenants for the project progress reports submitted to ADB semiannually. The PIU will set up and maintain a database of complaints received, and it will update this database on a monthly basis to indicate the status of complaint resolution.
- 2. Required human resources. The PIC's environmental specialists and social safeguards and resettlement specialists will be employed for the duration of the construction. The PIC will help the PIU implement the EMP, the resettlement plan, and DDRs. The specialists will perform regular audit visits to sites and help the Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise in its monitoring activities. The goal will be to carry out all mitigation measures adequately.
- 3. Information in the project administration manual. Compliance with covenants will be monitored through regular ADB review missions and on a quarterly basis in discussion with the Ministry of Electric Power, the executing agency. A list of performance indicators will be tracked and evaluated under a project performance management system. Baseline data and performance targets will be established at the start of the project, and these performance indicators will be monitored and reported to ADB through a quarterly progress report.
- 4. Monitoring tools. The monitoring tools will be:
  - (i) quarterly progress reports in a format consistent with ADB's project performance reporting system;
  - (ii) consolidated annual reports including (a) progress achieved by output as measured through the indicator's performance targets, (b) key implementation issues and solutions, (c) updated procurement plan, and (d) an updated implementation plan for the next 6 months; and
  - (iii) a project completion report within 6 months of physical completion. To ensure projects continue to be both viable and sustainable, project accounts should be adequately reviewed together with the associated auditor's report.
- <sup>a</sup> ADB. 2012. Interim Country Partnership Strategy: Myanmar, 2012–2014. Manila; ADB. 2015. Country Operations Business Plan: Myanmar, 2015–2017. Manila
- The analysis of poverty in urban and rural areas and regions and states of Myanmar was based on an integrated household living conditions survey conducted in 2009 and 2010. The Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) Project Technical Unit carried out the survey with support from the Ministry of National and Economic Development, United Nations Development Program, United National Children's Fund, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. It is one of the most comprehensive surveys on living conditions and poverty ever carried out in Myanmar and was based on a nationwide representative sample of 18,660 households.
- Details on the organizations consulted can be found in the resettlement plan for Thida-Thaketa Transmission Line (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2 of the Report and Recommendation of the President). Sources: ADB. 2010. Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis. Manila; ADB. 2010. Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations. Operations Manual. OM C3/BP. Manila; ADB. 2012. Gender Toolkit: Energy. Going Beyond the Meter. Manila; ADB. 2013. Country Operations Business Plan: Myanmar, 2014-2016. Manila; ADB. 2013. Capacity Building Support for Project Identification. Consultant's Report. Manila (TA 8251-MYA); IHLCA Project Technical Unit.2011. Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey in Myanmar. http://www.mm.undp.org/content/dam/myanmar/docs/FA1MMRPovertyProfile\_Eng.pdf; Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2013. Project for Formulation on the National Electricity Plan in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Interim Report. Yangon.