INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA13057

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 28-May-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 28-May-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Myanmar	**Project ID:**	P152936
Project Name:	National Electrification Project (P152936)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Dejan R. Ostojic,Xiaoping Wang		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	03-Jun-2015	**Estimated Board Date:**	30-Jul-2015
Managing Unit:	GEEDR	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (100%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (100%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?	No		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	567.00	Total Bank Financing:	400.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		

Financing Source	Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	167.00
International Development Association (IDA)	400.00
Foreign Private Commercial Sources (unidentified)	0.00
Total	567.00

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

19. The project development objective is to help increase access to electricity in Myanmar.

3. Project Description

The Project has four components.

Component 1: Grid extension (IDA $300 million). This component will extend the power distribution network and connect the closest communities and households in line with the Government's National Electrification Plan. IDA finance will support expansion of distribution substations and the procurement and supply of goods for targets of: (a) around 12,900 miles of power distribution lines and transformers in more than 6,300 locations; and (b) connections and meters for around 750,000 households, 11,600 health clinics, schools and other community buildings, and 132,000 public street lights. The Government and communities will co-fund the cost of installation and related services.

Component 2: Off-grid electrification (IDA $80 million). This component targets communities located far beyond the existing national grid and unlikely to receive grid access in the next 10 or more years. IDA finance will cover partial costs to procure goods and services for: (i) solar photovoltaic devices or systems for a target of 456,500 households; (ii) mini-grids to serve some 35,500 households; and (iii) electricity connections for 11,400 health clinics, schools and other community buildings, and 19,000 public street lights.

By targeting remote areas, the IDA support is designed to complement and coordinate with IFC's proposed Lighting Myanmar Program of advisory services to help develop the commercial market for solar photovoltaic devices and kits in central Myanmar. IFC will finance, appraise and approve its proposed program in parallel to preparation of the National Electrification Project, both as integral aspects of the WBG JIP.

Component 3: Technical assistance and project management (IDA $20 million). This component will help to: (a) strengthen institutional capacity to implement both grid and offgrid components of the National Electrification Plan at all levels of implementation; (b) improve related policy and regulation; (c) develop an integrated framework for electrification planning, results monitoring and impact evaluation with geographic information system; (d) secure technical advice and consulting services on standards, technology assessment and technical design, economic and financial analysis, environmental and social impact management, procurement and financial management; and (e) manage the Project.

Component 4: Contingent emergency response (IDA $0). This component, with an initial allocation of zero, is part of the IDA Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) in Myanmar. The IDA IRM allows reallocation of a portion of undisbursed balances of IDA-financed investment projects for recovery and reconstruction support following a formal request from Government in the event of an eligible emergency. Eligible uses of, and implementation arrangements and operational procedures for the IDA IRM are outlined in the Myanmar IDA IRM Contingent Emergency Response Implementation Plan (CERIP) being developed, which will serve as the operational manual for this component.

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

The geographical scope of the Project is national and it is expected that project implementation will eventually include all 64 districts covering all Regions and States in Myanmar. Specific investments will be identified during project implementation and from a safeguard perspective the Project is operating within a framework approach. Both urban, peri-urban and rural areas will be included and areas with a diverse population groups will be covered, including many areas with ethnic minorities.

Using a least-cost approach, the Project has identified initial target areas for both the grid and off-grid components. Based on the initial lists, the district engineers of MOEP and MLFRD (District PMOs) will identify priority investments needed in each district. In addition to the least cost principle, the proposed priorities at the district level will take into account other criteria, such as imminent risk of power shortage in the district and potential congestion of the upstream substation in supplying more residential customers, and environmental and social criteria such as the presence of health and education facilities, affordability and the inclusion of ethnic minorities, vulnerable and poor people through explicit selection criteria. The priority investments ('subprojects') by district will be aggregated at the Union level after consultations with the district and the state/ regional authorities to ensure a strong support and ownership of the electrification program at all levels. Off-grid subprojects will be demand-driven and will only take place where community members wish and support such subprojects, which will involve some upfront cash contributions, agreement to receive training and willingness to take responsibility for O&M. Selection criteria will also involve equity concerns among different types of infrastructure projects with government support (i.e. one village receiving roads this year may not receive support for electrification or water supply), etc. The ESMF describes these selection criteria and the Operational Manuals will provide additional details.

Specific investment proposals for subprojects for funding from the Project will be submitted, screened and designed during project implementation. As a commitment in relation to the Thaton Power Station supported by the Bank-financed Myanmar Electric Power Project, Thaton District and the villages near the power station will be prioritized for rural electrification under the NEP. Since the upgrading of the power station will not be completed until 2017, the design of the rural electrification investments in the area will not be prepared until during project implementation. Site-specific preparation of subprojects and consultations for Thaton, and all other sites, will therefore be undertaken during project implementation following the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the Project. The ESMF provides provisions the identification, preparation and implementation of site-specific safeguards instruments on a subproject by subproject basis.

During the preparation of the Project and the ESMF, potential environmental and social impacts and risks were assessed through site visits to typical investments eligible for project financing. A Poverty and Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) was undertaken in two phases. The first phase (PSIA1) focused on generating an overall understanding of access to electricity (barriers to access in rural and urban areas and for poor and marginalized households in particular), uses of electricity, quality of service and affordability of new tariffs of April 2014. The PSIA phase 1 report was finalized in December 2014. The second phase took place from January to April 2015 and provided more in depth inputs to the design of subsidy schemes/tariff structure and additional information to inform the design of the Project and the ESMF.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ana Nunez Sanchez (GENDR)

Charlotte Alice Cantor Bisley (GSURR)

Frank Van Woerden (GENDR)

Phyu Phyu Aye (GEEDR)

Svend Jensby (OPSOR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)

Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project will invest substantially in grid roll-out through the purchase of equipment including for MV-substations (expansion of existing substations and to be built), MV/LV transformers, MV and LV lines, household connections, meters, and off-grid systems including solar PV systems, mini-hydropower, wind, diesel and hybrid systems. Environmental impacts for grid extensions are related to works at substations and the installation of power lines, which for instance may require safe disposal of construction and other waste and some clearance of vegetation. These substations are small and impacts are expected to be limited. Off-grid investments could include systems based on diesel generators, wind turbines and small scale hydropower expected not to exceed 1 MW. Possible impacts related for instance to fuel usage and installation of turbines in water streams requiring (environmental) control measures, but investments will not go beyond village level schemes (in principle less than 1 MW) and potential impacts are expected to be limited, localized with few impacts considered as irreversible and mitigation measures can be designed as part of the safeguard instruments to minimize and mitigate impacts during project implementation. In view of this, the project has been given a Category B classification under OP4.01. Project preparation has focused on building the capacity with the Project counterparts to implement the Project with dedicated staff, the required capacity --also based on support of experienced consultants-- and a strong safeguard framework with mechanisms and procedures to screen, assess, plan and monitor the implementation of subprojects. This capacity will also be required to support applicants with the efficient preparation of proposals for subprojects, also with the help of specialized consultants. The implementation stage of the Project will also include the design of subprojects based on approved application for subprojects. Given this need to establish institutional arrangements and build implementation capacity first, all subprojects and equipment purchases will be determined during project implementation and thus framework arrangements are required for the modalities of selection and implementation of equipment purchases and implementation of subprojects. This framework approach includes an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including a Resettlement Policy Framework and an Indigenous Peoples Planning

		Framework. The ESMF provides guidelines for screening of all subprojects and all project activities including procurement of goods that would result in investments, determination of requirements for assessment and preparation of further documentation in accordance with the World Bank safeguards policies including site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and the implementation and monitoring of these ESMPs (if needed, the ESMPs will include a Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan as described below). The ESMF includes selection criteria to make sure that no subproject will be developed with potential impacts that could require Category A qualification as these would fall beyond the intended scope of the project with limited scale subprojects and capacity would not be in place within the PMOs to prepare and implement Category A subprojects. The ESMF further includes procedures to identify possible environmental impacts for each type of subproject (nine categories of possible subprojects have been pre-identified) and screen for the potential scope of this impacts, ranging from not-applicable to insignificant to significant. Based on the screening outcome and further analytical work when a specific subproject is being prepared, different types of safeguard instruments are available. These are (1) standard Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP), standardized safeguard measures for subprojects with no specific or only insignificant impacts; (2) standardized ESMP templates, for subprojects with no significant impacts and that are highly repetitive, such as grid extensions; and (3) tailored ESMP or ESIA for subprojects with significant impacts. The ESMF also includes guidance on health and safety issues to be followed during project implementation based on the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution and including provisions for beneficiaries and worker health and safety. Given the current lack of capacity with the implementing agencies and other parties that are expected to implement the project and investments in sub-projects, a comprehensive safeguards capacity building program will be required to prepare designated PMO staff and others for project implementation and experienced consultants will be supporting preparation of safeguards documents, their review and the monitoring of subproject implementation. This training program started in January

		2015 to prepare project counterparts and staff already during project implementation. In view of the expected gradually increasing skills with the implementing parties and the PMO staff that are the core of this, the review by the Bank of safeguard screening results, prepared safeguard instruments and supervision of implementing subprojects will also have a staged approaches, with first subprojects being reviewed and provided no-objection by the Bank on an individual and pre-review basis. After the first stage and proven skills with implementing agencies, a less demanding regime can be adopted based on post-review and spot checking for most subprojects. In addition to sub-projects that are implemented by ESE and YESB, it is expected that part of the subprojects' investments to be funded by the Project will be implemented by private investors / operators and local communities. Since the Project in principle will only finance the purchase of goods, the ESMF procedures will consider that these investments will be matched with funding from investors and local communities, as applicable. All project funded activities, including the sub-project that are implemented by private parties, will be required to comply with the World Bank Safeguard Policies and the Project's ESMF. IFC will not finance any subprojects. The IFC advisory services that are mentioned in the PAD relate to general support to the private solar system sector in Myanmar, but will not extend to direct support of subprojects or activities under the NEP.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Significant impacts on natural habitats are not expected. However as specific subprojects and their locations are yet to be determined further information may be needed during implementation to ascertain specific impacts. The ESMF provides specific screening provisions to determine if natural habitats are an issue, as well as what environmental instrument is needed.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Some vegetation clearance will be required for the construction of MV/LV and household connection, but this would be limited and highly localized and would not affect any forestry activities nor require triggering of OP4.36.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Myanmar has no practice of pesticide use for maintenance of cleared power line corridors

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered to the project as PCRs may be present in subproject sites. Since the exact locations of subprojects are not known at this moment, a guideline for identification of physical cultural resources and determination of the suitability of the subprojects from the perspective of PCR is provided in the ESMF. The ESMF also includes "Chance Find" procedures for protection of cultural property and contracts for subcontractors will include “Chance Find” procedures.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	The project is expected to be country-wide and cover all States and Regions, including areas with ethnic minorities who are covered by OP 4.10. Ethnic minorities in Myanmar live mainly, however not exclusively, in the seven States (Kayah, Kayin, Kachin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan). Ethnic minority communities would benefit from project activities. However, the project also presents risks and challenges concerning ethnic minorities, particularly in terms of ensuring that they will receive appropriate benefits. Investing in distribution networks and off-grid electrification in conflict or post-conflict areas where ethnic minority organizations provide parallel social services and community infrastructure also poses risks that require a good consultation and project management approach. Since specific project sites will not be identified during project preparation, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework has been prepared as part of the ESMF to provide guidance on the screening and planning process for sub-projects, including requirements for site-specific social assessment and consultations and the preparation of site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plans to address particular issues concerning ethnic minorities. The ESMF and IPPF was informed by the PSIA and consultations undertaken during project preparation following requirement for social impact assessment under OP 4.01 and 4.10. Rural electrification of the villages near the Thaton Power Station in Mon State supported by the Bank-financed Myanmar Electric Power Project will be prioritized for inclusion in the National Electrification Program. The villages are inhabited mainly by ethnic minorities. However, as the upgrading of the power plant will not be completed until 2017 the project design cannot be prepared until project implementation. An Indigenous Peoples Plan for Thaton, and other sub-projects in areas with ethnic minorities, will be prepared during project implementation once site-specific information will

		become available with the investment proposals.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Since specific project investments are not known by appraisal, it is not possible to rule out that some subprojects would involve involuntary resettlement in the form of land acquisition or loss of other assets. The project will finance distribution networks, including expansion of existing Medium Voltage (MV) substations and construction of new MV substations, (ii) construction of new MV lines, Low Voltage (LV) lines and MV/LV transformers. These investments have a minimal footprint, normally follow existing right-of-way and have some flexibility in terms of specific location to avoid land acquisition or loss of property. However, some land acquisition or loss of assets may be needed for some subprojects, particular in cases where new substations will be financed. Off-grid investments, such as mini-hydro systems may also have minor impacts. Potential impacts and risks in this regard were assessed during project preparation as part of the PSIA. The PSIA also assessed typical arrangements for village based compensation for loss of assets or voluntary donations of land for rural electrification infrastructure undertaken by village cooperatives and other private sector entities. Based on this analysis, a Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared as part of the ESMF to provide guidance on the screening and planning process for subprojects concerning involuntary resettlement impacts. The RPF also includes a protocol for voluntary land donations.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	The policy is triggered as the Project interventions may include infrastructure covered by the policy's definition of small dams. The ESMF includes provisions to ensure that such infrastructure is built using generic dam safety measures designed by a qualified engineer. The environmental and social impact assessment for the subproject will assess potential impacts and mitigation measures. Structures with of significant adverse impacts due to potential failure of the structure to local communities and assets will not be eligible for financing as such infrastructure would be beyond the scope of the project and the PMOs would not have adequate capacity to manage dam safety issues. Similarly, large dams will also be screened out as this is outside the scope of the project and beyond capacity of the PMOs to manage.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project interventions are in nature and in scale not expected to cause any drainage or discharges to surface waters, nor entail any significant usage of surface water

		for cooling or other purposes, that would affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project interventions are not in disputed areas and will be wholly within the borders of Myanmar.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

Through improved access to electricity in urban and rural areas across the country the Project will benefit an estimated 6 million people by supporting connections to the grid for around 750,000 households and supporting off-grid investments for around 490,000 households. Project benefits include: reduced costs of electricity (e.g. by reducing connection costs); enhanced well-being by providing electricity for lighting and other household needs, street lighting, telecommunications and entertainment; improved cooking practices and indoor environment (through reduced use of charcoal and firewood for cooking); and enhanced income-generation opportunities and productivity. Furthermore, to maximize developmental impacts the grid component will prioritize connections for health clinics and schools, particularly in poor and vulnerable areas, and the off-grid component will directly benefit the poor and vulnerable households by targeting those who reside outside the reach of the power grid. The Project is also expected to improve the participation of community members in decision-making processes surrounding electricity and strengthen the capacity of Village Electrification Committees.

The PSIA and project preparation assessed potential safeguard impacts and risks. The PSIA assessed the key issues and constraints concerning access to electricity (barriers to access in rural and urban areas and for poor and marginalized households in particular), uses of electricity, quality of services and affordability of new tariffs put in place in 2014. It also assessed potential social impacts and risks in accordance with the Bank's safeguard policies (OP 4.01, 4.10 and 4.12) to inform the preparation of the ESMF.

The project will invest in grid roll-out through the purchase of equipment including for MV-substations (expansion of existing substations and to be built), MV/LV transformers, MV and LV lines, household connections, meters, and off-grid systems including solar PV systems, mini-hydropower, wind, diesel and hybrid systems. Environmental impacts for grid extensions are related to works at substations and the installation of power lines, which for instance may require safe disposal of construction and other waste. These substations are small and impacts are expected to be limited. Off-grid investments could include systems based on diesel generators, wind turbines and small scale hydropower expected not to exceed 1 MW. Possible impacts related for instance to fuel usage and installation of turbines in water streams would require environmental control measures but investments will not go beyond village level schemes (in principle less than 1 MW) and potential impacts are expected to be limited.

The Bank's Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) safeguard policies are triggered. Adverse impacts, however, are expected to be minor and far outweighed by the Project's positive impacts. The type of investments supported by the Project generally have small footprints, normally follow existing right-of-way and have some flexibility in terms of specific location to avoid land acquisition. However, some land acquisition or loss of assets such

as trees and standing crops, cannot be ruled out, for instance in relation to expansion of existing and construction of new Medium Voltage (MV) substations, construction of new MV lines, Low Voltage (LV) lines, and off-grid investments such as mini-hydro systems.

The Project includes strengthening of institutional capacity to implement the National Electrification Plan and technical assistance to improve policy and regulatory framework related to electrification (Component 3). These TA activities would not have direct adverse safeguard impacts; they will not lead to the completion of technical or engineering designs, or other outputs in preparation for the construction of physical infrastructure or other activities with potentially significant physical impacts. However, advice on policies may have implications concerning environmental and social aspects relevant to the Bank's safeguard policies, and provide an opportunity to integrate environmental and social objectives in policy advice. Bank-financed TA activities with safeguard implications will provide advice consistent with the Bank's safeguard policies following the Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to Technical Assistance (TA) Activities in Bank-Financed Projects and Trust Funds Administered by the Bank. Moreover, component 3 will provide capacity building for implementing agencies concerning environmental and social concerns. Both aspects of TA related safeguard issues are included in the ESMF.

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

No adverse indirect or long term environmental or social impacts are anticipated from project investments, while these are expected to provide positive effects on project beneficiaries and may reduce pollution from fuel-wood used for cooking and candles used for lighting.

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

No alternatives were assessed during project preparation as subprojects will not be identified until project implementation.

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

The Project triggers the Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10).

Since specific project sites will not be identified during project preparation, specific safeguard impacts cannot be determined until project implementation. An ESMF has been prepared to screen for and address any safeguard issues for specific investments and subprojects. The ESMF prepared for the Project to address OP 4.01, 4.04 and 4.11 (and 4.12 and 4.10), including for screening subproject applications to both assess significance of potential impacts and to identify which safeguards instruments are required to further investigate potential impacts, identify mitigation measures, conduct consultations and prepare environmental management and monitoring requirements as needed. The ESMF for environmental impacts differentiates –depending on significance of potential impacts— for subprojects between full ESIA, ESMP or application of the standardized Environmental Code of Practice (ECoP). The ESMF also includes procedures for the monitoring of subprojects' compliance with the prepared safeguards instruments.

The ESMF includes an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and a Resettlement Policy Framework to address OP 4.10 and 4.12 requirements respectively, including provisions for

preparing site-specific Resettlement Plans and Indigenous Peoples Plans when needed. As a commitment in relation to the Thaton Power Station supported by the Bank-financed Myanmar Electric Power Project, Thaton District and the villages near the power station will be prioritized for rural electrification under the National Electrification Project. The upgrading of the power station is scheduled to be completed in 2017 and the design of the rural electrification investments in the area will be prepared during implementation. This includes the development of an IPP following the requirements of the ESMF and its IPPF.

The institutional capacity of the two implementing Ministries, MOEP and MLFRD, is low for all aspects of the electrification program, including capacity to implement and monitor safeguard requirements. Also, ESE (and to a less degree YESB) will require significant institutional strengthening in order to cope with the required doubling of electrification rate envisaged under the project. Capacity building at the state/ regional/ district levels is necessary as well, since they will have important roles in project implementation including monitoring. Currently, government offices at these levels have no capacity to coordinate electrification activities and have no experience concerning safeguards. Both the MOEP and DRD PMOs have assigned the human resources for carrying out safeguard and operational standards-related activities at a national level. However, the background and experience of government staff is mostly focused on engineering, and needs to be expanded to environmental and social management. Basic training on regulatory requirements, environmental and social impacts, and environmental and social assessment and management has started under project preparation and will need to be further extended to improve the capability of relevant MOEP / DRD engineers and experts in carrying out their responsibilities under the proposed Project.

The PMO safeguard staff has received on-the-job training during the preparation of the ESMF from international and national safeguard consultants and Bank staff. The Project's Technical Assistance component includes capacity building to implement the Bank's safeguard policies and the ESMF includes a capacity building plan. The capacity building will draw lessons from the on-going Bank projects in MOEP (Myanmar Electric Power Project) and MLFRD (CDD project).

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

The project is national in scope sand includes a broad set of settings, including rural and urban an including public, private and community investments. As a result the key stakeholders are many, including: implementing agencies and other government agencies at national, state/region, district and township levels, the private sector, civil society organizations and local communities and project beneficiaries, which includes diverse social groups such as the many different ethnic groups, religious groups as well as different generational and gender groups.

Project preparation included a number of public consultations and field visits to solicit views and feedback from this broad set of stakeholders described above. The PSIA included consultations with civil society, government, and some business stakeholders. This focused on obtaining insights into the potential social impacts and risks of proposed project activities.

The PSIA and consultations considered particular issues and risks concerning ethnic minorities, in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.10, and engaged with civil society stakeholders focused on issues associated with land, gender and natural resources governance.
Field visits were made to eight villages across northern Chin State (Falam, Hakha) and southern Shan State (Taunggyi, Yatsauk), four villages per state, and included observation of examples of

the type of infrastructure eligible for project financing.

Discussions were held with communities that have different experiences of the electrification process; for example, those that: currently receive electricity services through mini-hydro power plants (government-funded and community-funded) and solar home systems; were recently connected to the grid; and also a village that did not currently have access to government-funded electrification programs. In Shan State, the ethnic composition across the four villages visited was Bamar, Danu, Pa-O and Nepali. Chin, Shan, Pa-O and Danu speakers joined the field research team, as needed, to assist in facilitating meaningful engagement at village level.

The draft ESMF and Preliminary PSIA for ESMF Input were disclosed in-country on May 5, 2015. Public consultations took place in Mandalay, Thuanggyi and Yangon in the period May 14 to May 18, 2015. Subsequent to the public consultations the ESMF and PSIA were revised and disclosed in-country and in the Bank's InfoShop.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-May-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000
"In country" Disclosure	
Myanmar	05-May-2015
Comments: In country disclosure of the draft ESMF (including IPPF and RPF) has taken place on May 5 at DRD's website and May 7 on MOEP's website. Subsequent to the public consultations the instruments were revised and disclosed in-country and at the Bank's InfoShop.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Myanmar	05-May-2015
Comments: In country disclosure of the draft ESMF (including IPPF and RPF) has taken place on May 5 at DRD's website and May 7 on MOEP's website. Subsequent to the public consultations the instruments were revised and disclosed in-country and at the Bank's InfoShop.	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Myanmar	05-May-2015
Comments: In country disclosure of the draft ESMF (including IPPF and RPF) has taken place on May 5 at DRD's website and May 7 on MOEP's website. Subsequent to the public consultations the instruments were revised and disclosed in-country and at the Bank's InfoShop.	

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/ Audit/or EMP.
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/ process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Dejan R. Ostojic,Xiaoping Wang	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 28-May-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Julia M. Fraser (PMGR)	Date: 28-May-2015

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