MYANMAR COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT (P179066)
AND
ADDITIONAL FINANCING (P181413)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

September 2023

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CHF	Swiss Franc
DOA	Department of Agriculture
ECOP	Environmental Codes of Practice
EcoSec	Economic Security Department (ICRC)
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MCSP	Myanmar Community Support Project
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WatHab	Water and Habitat Department (ICRC)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

Under the **Myanmar Community Support Project (MCSP)**, including its Additional Financing (AF), the World Bank supports the proposed International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC's) activities within the scope of its **multisectoral assistance for violence-affected communities in Myanmar**. The objective of the MCSP and its AF is to improve food security and livelihoods resilience of vulnerable populations in selected areas of Myanmar. ICRC interventions under the Project will support livelihoods support (cash assistance and delivery of seeds, tools and fertilizer to farmers) and small-scale infrastructure (water supply, access to sanitation, waste management systems, shelters, roads, community buildings, health facilities) activities. Based on available data on the humanitarian situation the focus on the proposed activities would likely in Chin, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Kayin states, and Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing regions in Myanmar.

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 ICRC and World Bank policies applicable for the Project, and describes the principles, approaches, implementation arrangements, and environmental and social mitigation measures to be followed. This ESMF will cover ICRC activities under both the original project and the Additional Financing.

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 occupational health and safety risks, security risks, child labor or forced labor, 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 aid packaging or construction waste;
- Healthcare waste management risks from inappropriate management of healthcare waste in health facilities to be supported;
- Wastewater from the health care facilities including toxic/ nonbiodegradable/infectious effluents.
- Risks to biodiversity and natural resources (including accidental introduction of non-native species, over extraction of water or forest resources);
- Pesticides/agrochemical risks;
- 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;
- 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;
- ICRC policies and operational practices (including the Framework for Sustainable Development, Framework for Environmental Management, Guidelines for Health and Safety on Construction

Sites; ICRC Medical Waste Management guidelines; Human Resources Policy, ICRC Compliance Framework and Code of Conduct; Acceptance of the ICRC and Security Management; Accountability to Affected People Institutional Framework);
- The measures included in this ESMF and the Annexes to this ESMF (including an environmental and social risk Screening Form; Environmental Codes of Practice; Environmental and Social Management Plan Template; simplified Labor Management Procedures; Voluntary Land Donation Procedures; Chance Find Procedures; Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan; Landmine Procedures; and Security and Safety Field Access Measures); and
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared for this project.

Implementation Arrangements. The ICRC Delegation in Yangon and sub-delegations in relevant states and regions will be responsible for managing the implementation of the project, including this ESMF. ICRC has its national office (delegation) in Yangon, with sub-delegations and offices in Rakhine, Shan, Kachin States and the Mandalay Region (covering implementation in Chin State, and Magway and Sagaing Regions) from where it will directly oversee implementation of the project. The project will be managed through the existing systems and structures of the organization and the environmental and social management measures will be implemented as part of the project cycle. ICRC implements project directly; the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) will provide limited assistance in monitoring the delivery and implementation of project support to beneficiaries for activities under Component 3. MRCS' networks allow them access to hard-to-reach areas in a timely fashion that makes it possible for ICRC to be one of the first responders to large-scale humanitarian needs in the country. ICRC retains responsibility and technical oversight of MRCS' work. MRCS staff and volunteers will be trained by ICRC staff (based on the capacity building plan in Section 6.3 of this ESMF) to ensure that they understand and follow the environmental and social management measures under the Project. Similarly, local contractors will be required to comply with the Project's environmental and social risk management plans and procedures. ICRC will provide awareness raising briefings for the contractors on the contents of this ESMF.

Monitoring. During implementation, the ICRC technical teams/technical field officers at the sub-delegation office level will conduct regular monitoring visits, whenever possible in person. If field access is not possible or not granted, a range of other options is used, including tasking local MRCS volunteers and/or community members to carry out on-site monitoring and reporting back to ICRC through phone, videos or SMS surveys. ICRC technical teams working to implement the project will ensure that monitoring checklists and practices include the environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and will monitor the implementation of E&S risk management mitigation plans as part of regular project monitoring.

A separate **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP) has been prepared for the Project, based on ICRC's Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (AAP and operational practices, as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. ICRC's community feedback system is underpinned by the organization's commitment to protecting the dignity of victims of conflict and violence and promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles by ensuring meaningful participation, recognizing and respecting the fact that communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence are expert of their own situation.

For collecting grievances or beneficiary feedback, ICRC uses multiple channels and tools, including ICRC staff on the ground, via community leaders and representatives of diverse groups within the community, feedback forms, perception surveys, suggestion boxes, or through hotlines. The feedback and grievance received are documented in a feedback tracker, which supports timely and proper follow up by the teams, ensuring the closure of the feedback loop. The hotlines and other stakeholder engagement are supported

my AAP focal points embedded in technical teams at the sub-delegations and a dictated focal point in the Yangon delegation.

The Community Contact Centre (CCC) application, a professionalized application for a more robust, scalable and user-friendly solution already deployed in 13 ICRC delegations globally by a dedicated CCC team, is currently in pre-deployment phase in Myanmar. It is foreseen to be in place by the end of 2022 and it will facilitate the registration and follow up of feedback and grievances, as well as the resolution of harassment/sexual exploitation and abuse complaints. In any case where reported allegations involved improper behavior of ICRC staff that may constitute a violation of the Code of Conduct, such as incidences of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassments, the case is handled by the ICRC's Ethics, Risk and Compliance Office (ERCO) at ICRC's HQ in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Code of Conduct Operational Guidelines, including the rules of confidentiality and discretion. Should any allegation of this nature be received though the Myanmar hotlines, future CCC or other route, from a stakeholder in Myanmar, this is escalated beyond the delegation for investigation at ERCO.

1. Introduction and Objective

Under the **Myanmar Community Support Project (MCSP) including its Additional Financing (AF)**, the World Bank support ICRC within the scope of its **multisectoral assistance for violence-affected communities in Myanmar**. The objective of the MCSP is to improve food security and livelihoods resilience of vulnerable populations in selected areas of Myanmar. The Project provides support to interventions implemented by ICRC and interventions implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP). This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) covers the interventions supported by the Project that will be implemented by ICRC. A separate ESMF has been prepared for interventions to be implemented by the WFP.

The original MCSP project was approved on April 26, 2023, and became effective on May 2, 2023. The project performance was rated satisfactory for both overall implementation progress and progress toward achievement of the PDO at the time of requesting additional financing. The AF resources will be provided to WFP and ICRC proportionally to their MCSP funding under the original project (which is 40 percent to WFP and 60 percent to ICRC). The environmental and social risk management instruments of the parent project (ESMF, SEP and ESCP) were updated to reflect the AF, reviewed by the World Bank and disclosed prior to the approval of the additional financing.

This ESMF will cover ICRC's activities under both the original project and the AF as the proposed AF would scale up current project activities in the same geographical locations with no changes to the project design and implementation modalities. The AF support will scale up interventions supporting sustainable livelihoods and ensuring access to basic community infrastructure and service to help populations recover from the multiple shocks relating to the current crises in the country, including in response to Cyclone Mocha. Specifically, under the AF, ICRC interventions would allow the project to reach an additional estimated 170,000 beneficiaries. There will be no changes to the project's development objective, components, implementation agencies or arrangements, fiduciary modalities, Environmental and Social Risk Management arrangements, or other aspects of the MCSP.

ICRC interventions under the Project will support livelihoods support and small-scale infrastructure activities. While the typology of activities and the general geographic areas for implementation have been determined at project preparation, the exact locations and nature of activities will be determined during project implementation based on community needs and evolving country context. Therefore, this 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 ICRC and World Bank policies appliable for the Project, and describes the principles, approaches, implementation arrangements and site-specific 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 ICRC capacity.
• To ensure compliance with Myanmar legislations, as well as with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ICRC's Policies

The methodology for the development of the ESMF is based on the long-standing ICRC presence in Myanmar, a review of literature available on Myanmar, consultations with ICRC field teams and experts, a review of field needs assessments, as well as of relevant institutional and policy frameworks. It includes information gathered for several years during the regular consultations ICRC staff conducts in the intervention areas, 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 ICRC's interventions' objective is to ensure that communities affected by armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disasters in Myanmar are able to meet both their urgent needs and to work towards resilient, long-term recovery. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and residents in the regions of Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Kayah, Kayin and Shan States, and Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing Regions will be supported. Specific areas of intervention will be chosen based on the following criteria:

- Presence of conflict and resulting protection concerns and weapon contamination;
- Concentrations of IDPs;
- Areas seeing or likely to see significant numbers of IDPs or returnees;
- Areas previously affected by the conflict and which are in proximity to frontlines (high degree of volatility);
- Added value of ICRC presence (including lack of duplication with other humanitarian actors)

2.1 Project Components

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

Component 1. Protect Human Capital

Component 2. Improving Nutrition of Vulnerable Groups

Component 3. Support Sustainable Livelihoods

Component 4. Ensure Access to Basic Services

ICRC will be implementing Component 3 and Component 4 under the MCSP.

The two main components that will be implemented by the ICRC are described in more detail below, using the names of components and activities as presented in ICRC's original program document:

Component 3: Sustainable Livelihoods, including activities that facilitate medium- to long-term recovery via the provision of cash grants, agricultural inputs and productive assets.

- **3.1: Unconditional cash transfers** to assist households from the loss of livelihoods due to displacement.
- **3.2**: **Cash-for-work** wage transfers to cover critial needs of vulnerable households that woild also help to maintain or repair community infrastructure.
- **3.3: Support to farming communities**: Inputs and technical assistance to increase household agricultural production to improve food security.

Component 4: Community Infrastructure, will finance construction materials, basic equipment, contractor costs, labor and technical oversight for small-scale infrastructure, including investments for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for individual families; rural community infrastructure for water, sanitation, shelter and access; and urban and peri-urban infrastructure for water, sanitation, shelter and access.

- **4.1: Short-term response:** Repair, upgrade or construction of essential infrastructure (water supply pipelines, water distribution points, latrines, showers, wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste management systems, temporary or semi-permanent shelter, household solar power units) for displaced households.
- **4.2 Community infrastructure**: Repair, upgrade or construction of communal structures (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, water treatment or distribution systems, permanent latrines, wastewater treatment systems, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management systems, roads, jetties, bridges, community halls, schools, dormitories, healthcare facilities) for displaced communities.
- **4.3 Urban and peri-urban infrastructure**: Repair, upgrade or construction of communal structures (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, water treatment or distribution systems, permanent latrines, wastewater treatment systems, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management systems, roads, jetties, bridges, community halls, schools, dormitories, healthcare facilities) for displaced communities in urban or peri-urban areas.

2.2. Eligible Infrastructure Subprojects

The exact types and numbers of community infrastructure projects are not known at this time, but based on ICRC's programing and past experience in Myanmar, the potential types and numbers of eligible subprojects are described below. In addition, to the below eligibility list, *Section 6 on Procedures and Implementation Arrangements* of this ESMF contains a negative list or exclusion list, as well as a screening process to determine the environmental and social risks of the subproject and identify the environmental and social mitigation measures to be applied during the subproject implementation.

Table 1. Eligible Community Infrastructure Subprojects

Type of Subproject	Description of Eligible Activities
Water Supply	Ponds - Repair and rehabilitation of rainwater catchment ponds including some, or all, of the following: Rehabilitation of earth embankment, installation of impermeable lining, cover (steel frame with net) to reduce evaporation, jetty for collection (floating wooden) fence around pond, installation of small solar powered submersible pump and elevated plastic/steel/concrete tank supported on steel frame, 10m maximum height.

	Shallow Groundwater wells - Hand dug with concrete/brick lining or hand/machine augured with plastic casing. Extraction through bucket on rope for manual extraction, or installation of small solar powered submersible pump to tank (as above). Water Treatment - Household filters, settlement tanks, slow sand filters. Disinfection in emergency cases. Reticulation and Distribution - Small scale localized reticulation (piped) system to distributions points, plastic and galvanized iron. Water trucking when ponds are empty, ICRC pays local firms for trucking.
Access to Sanitation	Toilets **–** In areas not affected by high ground water table: ventilated improved pit latrine, concrete base and brick/cinder block/corrugated iron/wooden/bamboo above ground structure. Twin pits, pit 1 fills move to pit 2, pit 1 decomposes for 6 months, and then emptied and used for agriculture. In areas potentially affected by high ground water table: Raised ventilated improved pit latrine to keep pit above groundwater level, sealed unit to prevent egress/ingress of leachate/groundwater. Community toilets in health facilities: Two chamber septic tank to soak pit or soak away field. Toilet construction always accompanied by hygiene awareness training. Showers/Washing facilities **–** In IDP camps and other communities at household level. Pipe to soak pit, grease trap, or to septic tank if combined with toilets.
Waste Management Systems	Wastewater Sewerage Systems – In IDP Camps: Very localized piped system delivering wastewater to appropriate treatment or disposal point. Wastewater Treatment – In Rural Areas: Fecal Sludge Management, to land as described above for pit latrines and for septic tanks. In Urban Areas: May include emptying and disposal at formal sites and septic treatment. Solid Waste Management **–** In Emergency Situations: Drums or lined ash pits to prevent leaching to ground water. In Non-Emergency Situations: "De Monfort" incinerator or similar.
Shelters	Construction of Shelters **-** Utilizing local materials, bamboo wood etc. where possible. Maximum size 30m^2**.** Shelter Rehabilitation - Donation of material, utilizing what is locally available or cash donation. Maximum size 30m^2**.**
Roads	Rehabilitation, construction or extension of existing roads to provide immediate solutions for access to re-settled areas. Sub-base, base, asphalt or reinforced concrete.
Community Buildings	Community center, school rehabilitation, kindergartens - Depending on size and use ranges from building constructed with locally available materials (where possible) on reinforced concrete slab, or reinforced concrete structure (2 story maximum) with corrugated tin roof. Usually maximum size 100m^2**.**
Healthcare Facilities	Renovation works in township hospitals, station hospitals and rural health centers – Renovation works may include roof and ceiling rehabilitation, walkways and access upgrades, rehabilitation of specific wards or rooms, sanitation and bathroom upgrades, upgrade in waste management infrastructures, improvement of water supply systems, and rehabilitation of drainage systems.
Other Structures	Solar Power Supply **-** Household level solar power supply, community, water, whenever pertinent Bridges and Jetties – Rehabilitation or construction of rural bridges, maximum 20m in length**.**

3. Environmental and Social Policies and Legal Frameworks

3.1 Myanmar Legal Framework

Myanmar national legislation relevant to environmental and social risks management is summarized below. While project activities will not be implemented by any local administration, ICRC will ensure that its activities are in compliance with relevant national laws.

Table 2. 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 labor 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 ICRC Policies and Framework

The ICRC's institutional frameworks relating to environmental considerations is robust, honed by both its wider organizational expertise in a variety of sectors and decades-long experience operating in fragile and conflict affected environments. Similarly, on the social side, ICRC's operational approach, with teams physically embedded in the communities for which it works, is one that facilitates an ongoing process of participation and feedback from key stakeholders.

ICRC policies relevant to environmental and social risk management are summarized below.

Table 3. ICRC Environmental and Social Policies

Policy	Description
Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC	The Framework formalizes the ICRC's commitment to integrate principles of sustainable development – including reducing the potentially negative impact of its activities on the environment, making optimal use of financial resources and acting as a socially-responsible humanitarian actor and interlocutor – into its humanitarian work. Operations take into account three dimensions, supported by the following commitments: 1. Social sustainability ▪ Reduce the impact of environmental degradation and climate change on the victims of conflict and violence; ▪ Be a socially responsible partner in our interactions with all stakeholders (beneficiaries, staff, suppliers, State and non-State entities, donors). 2. Environmental sustainability ▪ Monitor and reduce the environmental footprint of the ICRC's operational and support activities. 3. Economic sustainability ▪ Manage financial resources ethically and optimally. Accordingly, the ICRC systematically examines the economic, social and environmental consequences of its policies and activities and reports on it annually at an institutional level, and incorporates sustainability principles into the design and implementation of assistance programs.
ICRC Framework for Environmental Management in Assistance Programs	The Framework defines environmental issues relevant to ICRC's operations, and provides guidance on several levels: o How to understand the relationship between Assistance activities and the environment upon which victims of armed conflicts depend; o How to consider the potential positive or negative impacts of Assistance activities, without in any way compromising the rapidity and effectiveness of ICRC action; o How to continue to develop an environmentally alert mindset and to enable environmental issues to be systematically integrated into the balance of factors that need to be considered to produce an efficient, effective and rapid ICRC response. The framework encourages field operations to systematically assess, identify and understand the potential environmental impacts and implications of their activities and to take reasonable and feasible initiatives to reduce these impacts and enhance the efficiency, appropriateness and quality of Assistance Programs.
Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations	The Charter includes commitments to step up the humanitarian response to growing needs and help people adapt to the growing impacts of climate and environmental crises; and to maximize the environmental sustainability of humanitarian programmes and operations and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while maintaining the ability to provide timely and principled assistance.
Medical Waste Management Guidelines	The guidelines include definitions and descriptions of medical waste, fundamental principles of medical waste management for ICRC, technical guidelines (on minimization, recycling, sorting, receptacles, handling, collection, storage, transport, treatment and disposal) and organizational steps/implementation stages for the assessment, planning and implementation of medical waste management plans under relevant activities.
Economic Security Internal Guidance on Distribution of Synthetic Fertilizers and Chemicals	The guidance dictates that the ICRC must avoid as much as possible to distribute pesticides. When an ICRC Agronomist considers the distribution of pesticides as absolutely necessary and inevitable, national regulations must be respected. The ICRC will not distribute pesticides not authorized in the EU. In all cases of pesticide distribution, the ICRC will provide training and protective gear. All distributions should be monitored and controlled to avoid misuse of the ICRC distributed inputs. The distribution of herbicides is never recommended.
Health and Safety on Construction Sites	ICRC treats health and safety as a priority and has developed the Health and Safety on Construction Sites guidelines for health and safety at small and medium-sized construction sites. The guidelines outline health and safety points one must consider on construction sites and sets out a collection of safe practices for common construction activities and risks.

General Conditions of Purchasing	The conditions are applicable for all procurements, including for contractors and suppliers. Accordingly, contractors and suppliers must respect the following: Prohibition on the use of child labor; prohibition on the use of forced labor; and national laws regarding hygiene, safety and labor rights.
Guidelines and Information on How to Do Business with ICRC	The ICRC requires its suppliers to ensure social compliance, environmental and quality management match with international standards such as ISO 26000, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 and SA 8000. Furthermore, neutrality towards conflicting parties is a must. In accordance with these guidelines, ICRC conducts a supply chain analysis.
Human Resources Policy	The Human Resources Department ensures that the ICRC has a pool of competent staff to meet its operational needs worldwide. It develops the policies, tools and services for recruitment, compensation, training and talent management to allow for the sustained growth of the ICRC. Its policies are geared towards raising professional standards, developing the particular skills required for humanitarian work and supporting management and empowerment of a diverse and inclusive workforce through its professional hierarchy. The ICRC is an equal opportunity employer.
ICRC Compliance Framework; Code of Conduct for Employees	ICRC's compliance framework includes its Code of Conduct policies and operational guidelines. These reflect its commitment to meet fundamental principles and rules concerning ethical conduct in all organizational activities. Every ICRC staff member has to sign it. The ICRC aims to create a culture in which everyone, including affected people, feels confident and has the appropriate means to raise concerns, knowing they will be handled in a reliable, fair and consistent manner.
Strategy on Sexual Violence	Given the destructive and wide-ranging consequences that sexual and gender-based violence has on individuals, a survivor-centered response (encompassing comprehensive health, mental health and psycho-social care, legal aid, and protection services) to support those affected, is essential. The ICRC offers services and referrals to coordinated networks of specialists to implement this. Furthermore, the ICRC ensures that the risks of sexual and gender-based violence are mitigated in its programming, and aids survivors such as through community-based livelihood programming — including a discussion with ICRC mental and psychosocial health delegate to address the prevention of sexual violence.
Acceptance of the ICRC (Social Considerations) and Security Management; Vision 2030 on Disability; Framework on Diversity and Inclusion	To work in volatile environments, the ICRC must first ensure that it is accepted by the parties to a conflict as well as the communities it sets out to serve. Acceptance of the ICRC's presence and working modalities by parties to the conflict and communities alike is based on their understanding its role as an independent and impartial humanitarian organization and what the intended purpose of its presence and activities are. The ICRC has no means of exerting pressure to impose its activities. Persuasion and credibility are its only avenues. Within the framework of its integrated operational and mobilization strategies, the ICRC gains acceptance by the relevance of its operational choices, through dialogue, negotiation and communication, by projecting a coherent image and by spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement at all levels. Public and operational communication approaches and messages are conceived and developed within an integrated strategy that takes account of the security parameters applying to local, regional and global communication. ICRC's close interactions with National Societies of countries it operates in provides it a unique complementary network to tap into and enrich its analysis, network, and outreach.
Accountability to Affected People Institutional Framework	Accountability to Affected People is an approach to preserve the dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. It focuses on valuing people's voices in determining their own needs and designing their own solutions, acknowledging the diversity of people forming a community and the fact they have different needs and capacities. In other words, it seeks to ensure that affected people have the power to effectively shape humanitarian response. Beyond recognizing the need to be accountable to individuals and communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC also acknowledges the importance of considering their specific and diverse needs, vulnerabilities and capacities, which are often linked to factors such as sex, age and disability, among other diversity factors. As such, it strives to engage directly with people and communities, to involve them in designing, planning, implementing and evaluating its activities. Listening to the people it seeks to help is also crucial to fostering acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and activities. In line with this, the ICRC takes steps to identify the potential adverse consequences of its activities or of its lack of response, and consequently does its best to address these. The ICRC seeks to ensure that its policies, approaches and practices are sensitive to sex, age and disability, among other diversity factors, and that beneficiaries can access its services in an equitable manner. A key precondition to integrating this in its operational approaches is to ensure that processes are inclusive and participatory. In terms of addressing the needs of people with disabilities, the ICRC has widened its scope

	of activities to include not only support for their physical rehabilitation but also efforts to promote their social inclusion.
ICRC Policy on Inclusive Programming	The goal of Inclusive Programming is that all ICRC programs identify and include individuals and groups most in need, marginalized and at risk, in line with ICRC's mandate and the principle of impartiality. This policy, adopted in June 2022, clarifies the ICRC's position on Inclusive Programming, its commitments, and how it intends to achieve them. ICRC commits to: 1. Ensuring that ICRC context and needs analysis considers the diversity of affected people and the social power dynamics that affect their lived experiences, including but not limited to an analysis of gender, age, and disability, as part of ICRC's annual planning process and specific programme responses. 2. Designing programmes in a way that ensures the meaningful and dignified access of affected people, in all their diversity, to ICRC services, addressing barriers such as discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility, social/cultural accessibility, and lack of information. 3. Ensuring the meaningful and dignified participation of affected people, in all their diversity, throughout the programme lifecycle. 4. Ensuring that data is disaggregated, at least by sex, age, and disability, as well as other contextually relevant and appropriate factors of diversity, in line with the ICRC Rules on Personal Data Protection. This data must be analysed and used to inform programs. 5. Ensuring that monitoring and evaluation of programmes capture whether potentially vulnerable or marginalized groups have benefited from and are satisfied with the ICRC's response. 6. Monitoring the implementation of the above commitments. To achieve these commitments, the ICRC has adopted a theory of change to advance Inclusive Programming that is complementary to other frameworks, approaches, and processes as part of the normative framework. This theory of change seeks to address both institutional and operational factors to advance commitments on Inclusive Programming. These are framed under three general headings looking at how a change in motivations, capabilities, and opportunities can advance Inclusive Programming: — Enhance staff understanding of the value of Inclusive Programming towards developing a response that is more appropriate, relevant, effective, timely, accessible, free of negative consequences, and supportive of local capacities. — Reinforce staff capacities and means to adopt Inclusive Programming in their work. — Build a culture that values, promotes, and creates opportunities for Inclusive Programming in operations.
ICRC's Approach to Protection	As a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization, the ICRC seeks to ensure that all the parties to a conflict and all authorities provide individuals and groups with the full respect and protection that are due to them under international humanitarian law IHL and other fundamental rules protecting persons in armed conflict or other situations of violence. In response to violations of these rules, the ICRC endeavors, through constructive and confidential dialogue, to encourage the authorities concerned to take corrective action and to prevent any recurrence. Delegations monitor the situation and the treatment of the civilian population and people deprived of their freedom, discuss their findings with the authorities concerned, recommend measures, support the authorities in implementing them, and conduct follow-up activities. The ICRC has developed a set of minimum but essential standards aimed at ensuring that protection work carried out by human rights and humanitarian actors in armed conflict and other situations of violence is safe and effective.

3.3 World Bank Policies and Framework

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

Table 4. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards Relevant for Project Activities[1]

E&S Standard	Description
1. Assessment and Management of Environmental	Sets out the partner'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.

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

and Social Risks and Impacts	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.. The time required to implement larger civil works and the seasonality of civil works elevate the risks.
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; - Prevents the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor; - 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 labor risks for project workers. Labor 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). ESS3 is also relevant because activities supporting renovation of healthcare facilities may negatively or positively impact healthcare waste management infrastructure, procedures and practices in such facilities.
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 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 it is possible that infrastructure activities planned under component 4 on Community Infrastructure 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 construction of temporary and semi-permanent shelters and other community infrastructure may take place in areas with forest covers and trees, and land clearing for construction 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

This section outlines the political, social and environmental context relevant for the Project activities, including an overview of the conflict, development and COVID-19 context in Myanmar; the social context for IDPs who will be the beneficiaries of project activities; the context for ethnic minorities; and the climate and environmental context relevant for community resilience interventions under the project. .

4.1 Overview

Myanmar has been severely impacted by COVID-19 and the military takeover of February 2021. The combined effects of these concurrent crises have had devastating impacts on the economy and society. GDP dropped by 18 percent in FY 2021 and the economy is estimated to be 30 percent smaller now than it would have been without COVID-19 and the takeover.[2] The share of Myanmar's population below the national poverty line was estimated at 40 percent in 2022, reversing a decade of continuous poverty reduction. Vulnerable households face increasing debt and are resorting to negative coping strategies, including reduced food consumption and sale of assets. Women have disproportionately been affected and borne the burden of these developments.[3] As of 2023, the situation remains dire in much of the country with extremely high levels of conflict, displacement, and humanitarian and development needs. These needs have increased in parts of the country due to the devastating impacts of Cyclone Mocha which hit in May 2023, and which has affected many project areas. With no political resolution in sight, Myanmar's crisis is set to deepen; economic damage, humanitarian emergencies, and displacement are expected to increase. This difficult economic environment will continue to constrain the livelihoods and coping mechanisms available to the most vulnerable communities to respond to the crisis.

Conflict levels have escalated sharply since the military takeover with conflict and violence spreading across the country. In the past, fighting was largely between Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) and the Myanmar Armed Forces (the Tatmadaw) confined to a limited number of areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. Since the military takeover, EAO-Tatmadaw violence has continued and in many places escalated. New armed actors, People's Defense Forces (PDFs), have emerged across the country, some of whom have aligned themselves with the National Unity Government (NUG)[4], resulting in the spread of conflict and violence into new areas. Previously peaceful parts of the country, such as Sagaing and Magway Regions are now seeing some of the highest levels of violence and displacement. Violence has recently re-escalated in Rakhine.

Conflict has continued at high levels with widespread impacts. In the six-month period from February to the end of July 2023, there have been an estimated 7,250 conflict fatalities compared to 231 in the six months before the military takeover. Violent conflict continues to be far more intense and widespread that in the period leading up to the military takeover. As of July 2023, more than 1.9 million people were displaced across the country due to insecurity and violence, 300,000 more than was the case in March 2023.[5] Seventy thousand civilian properties have been burnt or destroyed since the takeover, 15,000 more than in March 2023.[6] Martial law remains in place in 47 townships. There are approximately 1.3

[2] World Bank (2022). *Myanmar Economic Monitor July 2022.*

[3] UNDP (2022). *Regressing Gender Equality in Myanmar*. Yangon: UNDP.

[4] The "National Unity Government" (NUG) was established as a government in exile formed by the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), a group of elected members of parliament ousted in the 2021 coup.

[5] OCHA Humanitarian Update #31. July 15, 2023.

[6] Ibid.

million refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighboring countries including 919,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.[7] Six hundred thousand Rohingya remain in Myanmar, mostly in Rakhine State, and face long-standing issues including a lack of basic rights and freedom of movement.

Cyclone Mocha, which hit Myanmar in May 2023, led to even greater needs on the ground. Extremely severe Cyclone Mocha made landfall on Myanmar as a category 4 tropical cyclone on May 14, 2023. An estimated 1.6 million people have been affected by the cyclone.[8] Heavy rainfall, storm surges, and strong winds associated with the cyclone, and the flooding that came in its aftermath, caused widespread and significant damages, estimated at US$ 2.24 billion (3.4 percent of Myanmar's GDP in 2021), to infrastructure including health facilities, schools, communication networks, transportation systems and agriculture. The impacts on people's lives are significant with 262,954 houses, 3,057 religious buildings, 1,892 schools, and 44 medical facilities damaged. Five states/regions--Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway, and Mandalay—were hit with over 80 percent of damages occurring in Rakhine State and Sagaing Region.[9] Many MCSP project locations were heavily hit. As of March 2023, the UN estimates that 75 percent of those displaced since the February 2021 military takeover reside in states and regions affected by Cyclone Mocha.[10] The impact of the cyclone has exacerbated Myanmar's pre-existing humanitarian crisis. Access to basic services and food insecurity are expected to worsen due to the damages to crops and infrastructure, aggravating existing tensions between different ethnic groups over access to basic needs, possibly leading to further surges of violence.

4.2 Social Context for IDPs

Hundreds of thousands of people in Chin, Kachin, Rakhine and Shan who have been displaced by conflict are staying in camps, host communities or resettlement sites in area controlled and not controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, around 3 million people in the country are in need of humanitarian assistance. The situation in Rakhine remains particularly dire. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that around 90,000 people remain displaced in Rakhine and southern Chin owing to the clashes between the MAF and the Arakhan Army in Rakhine. This is in addition to an estimated 130,000 IDPs who remain displaced and fully dependent on humanitarian assistance since 2012. Living conditions in camps are often grim: people lack the means to ensure proper hygiene and protect themselves from adverse weather conditions; water and sanitation facilities are inadequate or unmaintained.

Newly displaced people need food aid, as do those affected by movement restrictions and the presence of landmines, which hinder their access to farmland, rivers and other sources of food and livelihood. The availability and accessibility of staple food in markets is highly dependent on the security situation: since February 2021, supply chains have been disrupted, the local currency has depreciated, and the prices of essential goods have spiked across the country. This has made it even more difficult for people, particularly IDPs, to buy food and other necessities.

IDPs from rural areas often face difficulties in setting up livelihoods and earning an income in camps or host communities in larger, urban areas. A lack of public investment in veterinary and agricultural extension services, post-harvest processing facilities and other related services affects farmers'

[7] UNHCR. https//data.unhcr.org/en/situations/Myanmar
[8] Relief Web, International Federation of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies, Cyclone Mocha Operation Update, June 23, 2023.
[9] Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) Report, World Bank, Myanmar, June 29, 2023.
[10] Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) Report, World Bank, Myanmar, June 29, 2023.

productivity and decreases the resilience of markets to the effects of conflict. Many households rely on income from small businesses, which have been severely affected by conflict, political uncertainty and containment measures necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Water or sewage treatment plants and distribution networks only exist in a few urban centres. Where such systems exist elsewhere, water is commonly supplied for only a few hours a day, and directly from the source, with consumers responsible for treating the water. Essential infrastructure is often unmaintained, as service providers lack the resources to ensure reliability and to respond to additional needs from displaced people. Many communities rely on ponds, communal wells, springs or rivers for water. These sources are at risk of being exhausted, especially during the dry season, owing to variable rainfall, evaporation, leakages and overuse – particularly where the population has increased owing to influxes of IDPs. Ponds are also usually unprotected and prone to contamination from flooding or animals. Women and children are often tasked with fetching water and when ponds become empty, they are forced to travel further to get water, increasing their exposure to risks.

Less than half of the population in areas of concern to the ICRC – areas prioritized for ICRC interventions after considering such factors as the intensity of conflict or violence, the prevalence of violations of international humanitarian law, the assessed humanitarian consequences, and the presence of other humanitarian agencies and other actors – have access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities; in some locations, this figure is as low as 5–10%. As a result, communities are prone to catching preventable diseases; diarrhea is widespread.

Around 100 international non-governmental organizations are present in Myanmar. Humanitarian access in the country, particularly in Rakhine, remains challenging, owing to the volatile situation, imposed restrictions and complex travel authorization processes. The increased violence has caused disruptions to supply chains, banking and transportation that further exacerbate the difficulties faced by humanitarian actors.

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, Kayah, 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, ICRC will aim to hold culturally appropriate and gender sensitive consultations with ethnic minorities.

The states and regions targeted for support by the project (Shan, Kachin, Chin, 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, Shan, and Chin states. In addition to the direct casualties and fatalities, the intensification of these conflicts will significantly worsen 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). The worsening situation due to the COVID-19 and intensifying conflict will impact socio-economic well-being nationally, with an additional 3.4 million expected to require food aid (on top of the 2.8 million already requiring it), and an additional 12 million people being pushed into poverty.

4.4 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 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 Andamen 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, no authorities have 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 support the abundant forest growth in Rakhine and Taninthari, and 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.

In 2021 the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center conducted a screening of the ICRC's programs in Myanmar. The assessment of 13 different projects found that there was a strong awareness of current climate factors. Assessment reports and proposals explicitly discussed disasters, such as the need for shelter reinforcement and preparedness in the Pauktaw Township, one of the most disaster-prone areas of the country, which experiences floods, cyclones, earthquakes (which can lead to tsunamis) and drought.

The screening highlighted the following climatic impacts and cited some potential adaptations:

- **Heat -** By 2050, Myanmar is projected to have anywhere from four to 17 days of extreme heat monthly, with a mean annual temperature that could increase by 2.8–3.5°C by 2100, although this could be limited to 1.1°C under a low emission scenario. Household-level interventions may offer important alternatives for water access. These include household-level rainwater harvesting, community level rainwater harvesting and treatment to make it drinkable.
- **Rainfall -** Weakened monsoon and decreased cloud coverage is projected to exacerbate drought periods. Many documents already use good practices and approaches relating to surface water, including diversifying water resources and wells; rainwater harvesting; ensuring water quality and fencing, coverings, and home water treatment.
- **Floods -** An increased risk of flooding is expected because of extreme rainfall occurring over a compressed monsoon season. Placing a water collection point (pipe water or groundwater) on an elevated platform is one simple and effective strategy to avoid drinking water becoming contaminated through the hole of the faucet or water tap during flooding.

Furthermore, the screening found that the delegation should be more systematic in integrating future climate trends and impact of hazards in programming. Providing standardized guidelines and criteria for applying a climate lens to projects would help in streamlining knowledge of likely future climatic trends

and events with programming and planning. Future-oriented risk assessments, contingency planning, drought management plans or emergency support plans were other recommendations that should be considered.

Despite being a humanitarian organization, it is increasing its capacity in risk forecasting and adaptation, and the ICRC's programming was found to be based on a long-term sustainable strategy for resource access. The rehabilitation and renovation of ponds, for example, is discussed as a sustainable strategy for community water access for the next five years. This recognition of the wide-ranging impact that climate change has on different needs, from water access to sanitation, demonstrates good project management that may well increase the coherence of responses in the face of future climate disasters in the country.

Healthcare Waste Management. Myanmar has established a basic legal and institutional framework for environmental risk management related to medical waste. Ministry of Health and Sport is responsible for implementing the legal framework on the management and proper disposal of medical waste generated in the public and private health service sectors and has developed Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures for Healthcare Waste Management for Health Care Facilities, and training modules in 2019.

The Ministry of Health and Sports is responsible for implementing the legal framework on the management and proper disposal of medical waste generated in the public and private health service sectors. However, the implementation of this framework is lacking due to financial, physical and human resources constraints at the health facility level. Access, communication and understanding among primary care level health staff related to relevant guidelines and their consistent implementation still requires substantial capacity building support and improvement.

5. Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

The Project aims to support communities affected by armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disasters to meet their urgent needs and work towards resilient recovery with the help of direct assistance, livelihood opportunities and agricultural support, and functioning community infrastructure. Overall, activities are expected to result in positive environmental and social benefits. 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.

5.1 Project Activities and Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Project Benefits. The project will support livelihoods activities and community infrastructure for IDPs. Global evidence shows that multi-purpose cash grants for livelihood assistance are effective in increasing household assets, including household assets and livestock assets. The review of evidence on cash transfers in the Asia Pacific Region also finds that cash transfers have developmental impacts, in line with the project's intervention logic of using multi-purpose cash grants for livelihood development. More specifically, there is evidence that social assistance programmes, including cash transfers, enables beneficiaries to save, reduce their debts and invest in their livelihoods. The agriculture support under the livelihoods component would also allow households to earn income from the production of crops. Current data from Myanmar show that there is potential for positive margins on rice and tomato production in particular.

Infrastructure investments will include the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of small-scale structures that support basic services such as shelter, water, sanitation, and electricity. This infrastructure will benefit households displaced by conflict, as well as residents, returnees, and resettled communities. The component will specifically finance construction materials, basic equipment, contractor costs, labor and technical oversight for basic works such as shelters, latrines, showers, and wash basins at IDP sites and return villages; improvements to access to drinking water (including tap stands, boreholes, reservoir improvements, pipelines, handpumps) that would also include, where required, necessary safety and access infrastructure (fencing, pathways, small jetties, bridges, and access roads); solid waste management in peri-urban areas where displaced populations have resettled; and solar lighting for security. These investments would help to maintain adequate living conditions and access to essential services that this population would not otherwise have. Such investments will be either at the household level (shelter, individual latrines) or for wider community use (in the case of drinking water, showers, lighting, etc.). Where IDPs have moved to an existing village or settlement, the component would finance the expansion of existing structures (for instance improvement of water catchment ponds, expansion of water distribution systems, etc.) to accommodate the newly displaced populations.

Communities will play a key role in the identification of needs and targeting of the most vulnerable households for individualized support. Community mobilization activities and community-based targeting will draw on existing community structures and use focus group discussions to identify priority needs of specific groups such as women. These interventions will aim to contribute to the medium- to longer-term stability of conflict-affected communities and narrow the gap between humanitarian and development assistance.

Project Environmental and Social Risks. Some project activities, such as community infrastructure and agricultural support, may result in potential environmental risks and impacts, such as occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, waste management risks, risks to natural resources, and pesticides related risks. The environmental risk classification is substantial. The inherent environmental risks from the nature and scale of activities are considered moderate. However, the current political and conflict context in Myanmar, the emergency approach taken by the implementing agencies, the time required to implement larger civil works, and the seasonality of civil works elevated the risks.

All project activities pose social risks and impacts, such as exclusion of ethnic minorities or vulnerable communities/households, conflict and security risks, and stakeholder engagement risks. In addition, the community infrastructure activities present workers and community health and safety risks, as well as risks related to land use. While the project impacts are expected to be medium in scale, as well as temporary and predictable, they will be taking place in sensitve locations characterized by a volatile conflict and security situation. Therefore, the social risk rating is also substantial.

Project activities under each component and potential environmental and social risks and impacts are outlined below.

Table 5. Project Activities and Key Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Activities	Beneficiaries & Targeting	Potential E&S Risks & Impacts
Component 3: Sustainable Livelihoods		
3.1 Unconditional cash transfers: Delivery of cash grants to populations affected by conflict, violence, natural disaster or COVID-19.	- Activities will target IDPs, returnees and host communities. - ICRC defines beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with community leaders, IDP representatives and local administrations. The selection criteria include household's socio-economic vulnerabilities, the level of restrictions hindering their livelihood activities and their access to income-generating opportunities.	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Security risks to project workers (including landmines) during transportation and delivery of cash grants - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management
3.2 Cash-for-work wage transfers to cover critical needs of vulnerable households that would also help to maintain or repair community infrastructure	- Activities will target approximately IDPs, returnees and host communities. - ICRC defines beneficiary selection criteria and works activities in consultation with community leaders. The selection criteria include household's socio-economic vulnerabilities and the level of restrictions hindering other livelihood activities. Works identified based on wage/cost ratios and potential to support resilience or local economic activities (drainage, irrigation, etc.)	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households who are less able to work - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management - Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission - Basic OHS risks (lack of personal protective equipment, risk of accidents)
3.3 Support to farming communities: Provision of seeds for staple crops or vegetables, hand tools and fertilizer to farmers affected by conflict, violence or natural disaster.	- Activities will target IDPs, returnees and host communities with access to land. - ICRC defines beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with community leaders, IDP representatives and local administrations.	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Security risks to project workers (including landmines) during transportation and delivery of seeds, tools and fertilizer - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management - Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission - Pesticides/agrochemical related risks and impacts - Community health and safety risks and impacts due to unsafe use of pesticides (indirect) - Risks and impacts to biodiversity and natural resources (accidental introduction of invasive species)
Component 4: Community Infrastructure		
4.1 Short-term response: Repair, upgrade or construction of essential infrastructure for basic services (boreholes, water supply pipelines, tap stands, latrines, showers, wastewater treatment, solid waste management, temporary or semi-	- Activities will target communities affected by protracted displacement or newly displaced and impacted by natural disaster. - Activities will target the entire population of IDP camps or other locations. Specific locations targeted will depend on needs and accessibility,	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Security risks to project workers (including landmines) - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management

permanent shelter using local wood or bamboo, household solar power) or for safety and access to these services and communities (small roads, pathways, bridges, jetties, fencing, etc.) for displaced households.	given security constraints and restrictions by the militaries	- Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission - Risks and impacts to biodiversity and natural resources (excessive harvesting of forest resources, excessive extraction of groundwater resources resulting in decline in water reserves) - Risks and impacts related to management of contractors and project workers - OHS risks during construction (including community workers) (lack of personal protective equipment, risk of accidents) - Risks and impacts to community health and safety during construction - Environmental risks and impacts from construction, including general waste management - Community health caused by lack of drainage in the immediate surrounding of water distribution points - Risks and impacts to natural resources including extraction of water for water supply systems - Environmental risk and impacts from disposal of solar panels - Risks related to land use and voluntary land donation - Risks and impacts related to cultural heritage and chance finds - Risks related to accessibility
4.2 Community infrastructure: Repair, upgrade or construction of essential communal structures for basic services (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, fencing, water purification and/or distribution systems (pipes, tap-stands), permanent latrines, wastewater treatment, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management, small access roads, jetties, bridges, schools, healthcare centers, solar lighting, etc.) for displaced and host communities.	- Activities will target IDPs, returnees and host communities. - Activities will target central and northern Rakhine and vulnerable communities in other priority intervention areas.	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Security risks to project workers (including landmines) - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management - Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission - Risks and impacts to biodiversity and natural resources from potential extensive harvesting of wood, bamboo or potential excessive extraction of water - Risks and impacts related to management of contractors and project workers - OHS risks during construction (including community workers) (lack of personal protective equipment, risk of accidents) - Risks and impacts to community health and safety during construction (SEA/SH, COVID-19, traffic) - Environmental risks and impacts from construction, including general waste management (dust, noise, solid waste, hazardous waste and wastewater generated from construction works) - Healthcare waste management risks, including improper collection, transport, treatment and disposal of healthcare waste

		- A portion of wastewater from the health care facilities include toxic/ nonbiodegradable/infectious effluents, and that may also cause pollution to the environment and local water sources. - Risks to community health due to water borne diseases caused by lack of drainage in the immediate surrounding of water distribution points - Risks to natural resources including extraction of water for water supply systems - Risks related to land use and voluntary land donation - Risks related to cultural heritage and chance finds - Risks related to accessibility
4.3 Urban and peri-urban infrastructure: Repair, upgrade or construction of essential communal structures for basic services (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, water treatment or distribution systems, permanent latrines, wastewater treatment, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management, access roads, jetties, bridges, schools, healthcare centers, solar lighting, etc.) for displaced communities in urban or peri-urban areas.	- Activities will target IDPs, returnees and members of host communities, especially in area where existing infrastructure is inadequate to cover the influx of population. - Activities will take place in urban and peri-urban areas of central and northern Rakhine. - Selection of interventions and planning is done through engagement with township development committees.	- Exclusion of disadvantage or vulnerable households - Exclusion of ethnic minorities - Security risks to project workers (including landmines) - Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks (to communities, to project workers) - Lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management - Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission - Risks and impacts to biodiversity and natural resources from possible extensive harvesting of wood, bamboo or potential excessive extraction of water - Risks and impacts related to management of contractors and project workers - OHS risks during construction (including community workers) (lack of personal protective equipment, risk of accidents) - Risks and impacts to community health and safety during construction (SEA/SH, COVID-19, traffic) - Environmental risks and impacts from construction, including general waste management (dust, noise, solid waste, hazardous waste and wastewater generated from construction works) - Healthcare waste management risks, including improper collection, transport, treatment and disposal of healthcare waste - - A portion of wastewater from the health care facilities include toxic/ nonbiodegradable/infectious effluents, and that may also cause pollution to the environment and local water sources.- Risks to community health due to water borne diseases caused by lack of drainage in the immediate surrounding of water distribution points - Risks to natural resources including extraction of water for water supply systems - Risks related to land use and voluntary land donation - Risks related to cultural heritage and chance finds

5.2 Mitigation Measures

As outlined in the risks and impacts table above, there are risks that are common to all activities, such as exclusion of certain ethnic minorities, communities, or vulnerable households; security risks to project workers (including landmines); SEA/SH risks; lack of stakeholder engagement and grievance management; and increased risk of COVID-19 transmission. Mitigation measures for these risks applicable to all project activities are outlined in Table 6. Table 7 covers mitigation measures for risks specific to activities under 3.2 activities on Support to Farming Communities. Table 8 and 9 cover mitigation measures for risks specific construction activities under Component 4, for the planning stage and the construction stages.

Note that the tables below are a summary outline of risks and impacts and mitigation measures. All the mitigation measures are described in more detail in the Annexes to this ESMF and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). **For operational guidance, please use Section 6 of this ESMF and refer to the annexes.**

Table 6. Mitigation Measures for Risks Applicable to All Activities under both Components

Risks & Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable households	- In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, conduct inclusive and accessible consultations with community members, community leaders and representatives, and local administrations. - Provide transparent information of project activities, benefits, eligibility criteria to communities, through accessible channels, trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic languages. - Proactively identify, consult with and reach out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and households (through surveys, consultations or other means as appropriate). - For relief and livelihood assistance activities, include specific measures to address the potential obstacles to access for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. For example, if electronic money transfers are not accessible to certain households, ensure cash transfer. - Ensure that the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism is accessible by disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through raising awareness among these groups and in relevant ethnic languages, providing different intake channels etc. - Monitoring of project activities (including possibly qualitative monitoring or beneficiary assessments) take into account societal dynamics and ethnic groups. *These mitigation measures are based on ICRC's Accountability to Affected Populations Framework and described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project.*
Exclusion of ethnic minorities	- In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, ICRC 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, as feasible. 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 to the extent possible. - These consultations enable ethnic groups to provide input to the design of project activities and priorities, as well as provide feedback on implementation of project activities, benefits and risks to ethnic group communities, with the objective of obtaining broad community support for project activities to the extent possible. - ICRC 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 to the extent feasible. - ICRC 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 to the extent possible. - ICRC ensures that its grievance mechanism 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 to the extent feasible. - ICRC and MRCS employ staff and volunteers from among the ethnic groups and who speak relevant ethnic languages, as needed and feasible. For MRCS staff and volunteers who are from outside the ethnic communities, provide awareness raising on culturally appropriate behavior, issues related to ethnicity, religion and marginalization. *These mitigation measures are based on ICRC's Accountability to Affected Populations Framework and described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project.*
Security risks to project workers (including landmines)	- Traffic and road safety: ICRC has a Fleet Safety Policy that covers proper maintenance of vehicles, and training of drivers and other users. In line with this, ICRC will raise awareness for project workers on traffic and road safety. - Security and safety management: As a humanitarian actor operating in conflict-affected environments including Myanmar, ICRC has a robust security and safety risk management system. ICRC chooses areas for project interventions and activities based on a conflict and volatility analysis. *See Annex 9. Security and Safety - Field Access Measures.* Once these areas are identified, ongoing due diligence for on-the-ground changes continues. The system relies on just-in-time local information gathering from ICRC workers, as well as representatives of other civil society and development partners working in different areas. Project workers are empowered to make just-in-time decisions at the local level as needed. ICRC has a Security and Safety Officer that oversees security and safety for Myanmar. ICRC will continue to use the systems it has in place for project activities. - Follow existing ICRC risk screening, preparation and mitigation measures for unexploded ordinance and landmines, *as described in Annex 8. Landmine Procedures.* Consult and follow the World Bank's Occupational and Health and Safety Standards as described in ESS2.
SEA/SH risks	- Use the ICRC Code of Conduct *included in Annex 4.* Consult and utilize the World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH as needed. - Provide briefings on the Code of Conduct to all ICRC employees, volunteers, and other project workers (employees or volunteers of partner organizations), as well as contractors.

	- Raise awareness of the Code of Conduct, SEA/SH risks, and grievance/beneficiary mechanism among beneficiary communities. - Ensure that the grievance/beneficiary mechanism has special processes (respecting sensitivity and confidentiality) for intaking, managing and referring SEA/SH grievances.
Lack of stakeholder engagement/grievance management	- In identifying subproject activities and beneficiaries, conduct inclusive and accessible consultations with community members, community leaders and representatives, and local administrations. - Provide transparent information of project activities, benefits, eligibility criteria to communities, through accessible channels, trusted intermediaries, in relevant ethnic languages. - Proactively identify, consult with and reach out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and households (through surveys, consultations or other means as appropriate). - Ensure that the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism is accessible by disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through raising awareness among these groups and in relevant ethnic languages, providing different intake channels etc. - Monitor the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism to ensure adaptive management. *These mitigation measures will be based on ICRC's Accountability to Affected Population Framework and as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project.*
Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission	- Provide briefings on COVID-19 prevention to all ICRC employees, volunteers, and other project workers (employees or volunteers of partner organizations), as well as contractors. - Raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention among beneficiary communities. - For civil works, ensure that contractors follow the COVID-19 safety measures outlined in *Annex 2. Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP)* or as included in the site-specific *Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).*

Table 7. Mitigation Measures Specific to 3.3 Activities on Support to Farmers Activities

Activities	Risks & Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Provision of seeds for staple crops or vegetables	Accidental introduction of non-native, invasive species (risks to biodiversity natural resources)	- ICRC will conduct due diligence and procure locally available seeds certified by the Myanmar Department of Agriculture.
	Pesticides/agrochemical risks due to increased pesticide use (indirect)	- Follow proper labelling, transport, storage, handling and disposal procedures for fertilizers (*as described in Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan)*.
	Community health and safety risks due to unsafe use of pesticides (indirect)	- Follow proper labelling, transport, storage, handling and disposal procedures for fertilizers *(as described in Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan).*

		- ICRC will provide training to farmers for proper use of fertilizers, pest and disease management *(in line with Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan)* and post-harvest processing.
Provision of fertilizer	Agrochemical risks (pollution of water and/or soil)	- ICRC will conduct due diligence, and avoid procurement and provision of fertilizers that may create significant adverse environmental impacts, in line with Myanmar national law or good international practice. - Follow proper labelling, transport, storage, handling and disposal procedures for fertilizers *(as described in Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan).*
	Community health and safety risks due to unsafe use of fertilizers	- Follow proper labelling, transport, storage, handling and disposal procedures for fertilizers (as described in Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan). - ICRC will provide training to farmers for proper use of fertilizers, pest and disease management *(in line with Annex 7. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan)* and post-harvest processing.

Table 8. Mitigation Measures for Component 4 Construction Activities – Planning Stage

Activities	Risks & Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Repair, upgrade or construction of essential communal infrastructure for basic services (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, fencing, water purification and/or distribution systems (pipes, tap-stands), permanent latrines, wastewater treatment, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management, small access roads, jetties, bridges, schools, healthcare centers, solar lighting, etc.) for displaced communities.	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 any private land to be used, ICRC will conduct due diligence and document that the process to secure the follows the *Voluntary Land Donation Procedures included in Annex 5* 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.
	Environmental risks from construction, including general waste management, resource efficiency, biodiversity risks (such as extensive harvesting of bamboo and wood)	- Extensive harvesting of bamboo and wood is included in the Exclusion List. ICRC builds only with locally sourced materials in the traditional construction style used by the communities. ICRC will promote efficient and sustainable use if resources, including raw materials, and consider climate resilience for the design of community infrastructure, to the extent feasible. - As part of the screening procedure of activities 4.2 and 4.3, ICRC will determine the applicable environmental and social plans for the related subproject activities, which may be the ECOP or an ESMP. If an ESMP is needed, and only for the subproject activities 4.2 and 4.3, ICRC will prepare an ESMP based on the template in Annex 3 and submit the first 5 to the World Bank for prior review.

		- In order to ensure that environmental and social mitigation measures covered under the ESMF are implemented effectively during the construction stage, ICRC will include the ECOP or ESMP as part of the bidding documents for contractors. - ICRC will ensure contractors are fully aware, through verbal and written intervention, of WB ESS commitments relevant to their contract.
	Risks related to management of contractors and project workers	- In order to ensure that the labor management measures covered under the ESMF are implemented effectively during the construction stage, ICRC will include the LMP as part of the bidding documents for contractors. - ICRC will ensure contractors are fully aware, through verbal and written intervention, of the LMP.
	Healthcare waste management risks, including improper collection, transport, treatment and disposal of healthcare waste	- For activities supporting renovation of healthcare facilities, ICRC will conduct an initial assessment on the healthcare waste management practices at the facility, based on the *Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines* and the *ICRC Medical Waste Management Guidelines* to identify how activities can contribute to ensuring proper implementation of the national guidelines at the facility level. - ICRC will raise awareness of *Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines* and the *Healthcare Waste Management Procedures in the Annex 2 ECOP* among relevant healthcare stakeholders at the facility.
	- Wastewater from the operating health care facilities that include toxic/ nonbiodegradable/infectious effluents	- The healthcare facilities to be supported by the AF are small (township hospitals, station hospitals and rural health centers), and the volume of wastewater from these facilities and impacts on the local water resources and environment are not likely to be significant. ICRC will conduct an initial assessment on the wastewater discharge system at the facility, based on the Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines. When the impacts are likely to be significant, ICRC will identify how activities can contribute to ensuring proper implementation of the national guidelines at the facility level.
	Risks related to accessibility	- For any relevant community infrastructure, ICRC will ensure that the design will include universal access.

Table 9. Mitigation Measures for Component 4 Construction Activities – Construction Stage

Activities	Risks & Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Repair, upgrade or construction of essential communal infrastructure for basic services (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, fencing, water purification and/or distribution systems	Dust, noise, and wastewater (including degraded/polluted water) generated from construction works	- ICRC to ensure that 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. - 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.

(pipes, tap-stands), permanent latrines, wastewater treatment, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management, small access roads, jetties, bridges, schools, healthcare centers, solar lighting, etc.) for displaced communities.		- 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. - 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. *See Annex 2 ECOP.*
	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).
	Hazardous waste: - Any fuels or chemicals -Asbestos containing materials generated from building renovation or minor civil works	- Store fuels and chemicals in areas with impermeable ground. - Appropriate communication and training programs 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 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. Contractors will remove or repair ACM strictly in accordance with their contract. 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.

	Healthcare waste management risks, including improper collection, transport, treatment and disposal of healthcare waste	- Based on the initial needs assessment conducted during the planning stage, ICRC activities will support implementation and/or improvement of proper healthcare waste management practices in line with *Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines* and the *Healthcare Waste Management Procedures in the Annex 2 ECOP.* - In line with the national guidelines and the procedures in the *Annex 2 ECOP*, ICRC will support healthcare facilities to adopt and implement waste management procedures, including waste segregation procedures, on site handling, collection, transport, treatment and disposal, and training of staff. - ICRC will support capacity building and training for relevant healthcare stakeholders on proper healthcare waste management practices in line with *Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines* and the *Healthcare Waste Management Procedures in the Annex 2 ECOP.* Capacity building and training should involve medical workers, waste management workers and cleaners. Third-party waste management service providers should be provided with relevant training as well.
	- Wastewater from the operating health care facilities that include toxic/ nonbiodegradable/infectious effluents	- The healthcare facilities to be supported by the AF are small (township hospitals, station hospitals and rural health centers), and the volume of wastewater from these facilities and impacts on the local water resources and environment are not likely to be significant. ICRC will conduct an initial assessment on the wastewater discharge system at the facility, based on the Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines. When the impacts are likely to be significant, ICRC will identify how activities can contribute to ensuring proper implementation of the national guidelines at the facility level.
	Risk of improper disposal of solar panels at their end of life	- Need to raise community awareness on electrical hazards and health and safety concerns, as well as proper maintenance of solar panels - Need to raise community awareness on proper disposal of solar panels, specifically avoiding disposal of panels near bodies of water. *See Annex 2 ECOP.*
	Occupational health and safety (OHS): - Lack of relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will increase the risk of workers exposure to construction hazards - Risk of fall while working at heights (construction/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	- 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 contractor - 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. - Contractor will provide OHS trainings to contracted workers and community workers.
	Sanitation: - Improper siting of latrines near water sources resulting in contamination - Bad odours and mosquito breeding in damaged latrine pits - Lack of drainage around water distribution points may result in water-borne diseases	- Proper siting and recommended design considerations outlined in the *ECOP in Annex 2*. - Proper construction of sub structure will minimize possibilities of damaged latrines.
	Risk to natural resources from excessive extraction of water resources	- In accordance with recommended design considerations outlined in the *ECOP in Annex 2*. ICRC 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. - Contractors will ensure that access to the construction site is restricted and sign-posted - Contractors will keep construction sites tidy and all activities, material and machinery contained within an area that is as small as possible. Clear and clean site weekly.
	Risks related to cultural heritage and change finds	In case of any chance finds, the contractor 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 ICRC and the responsible local administration. (See *Annex 6 for Chance Find Procedures*) - 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.
	Site restoration/decommissioning	- ICRC will monitor activities with regard to site restoration and landscaping in the affected areas to ensure that the activities are done to an appropriate and acceptable standard. The sites must be restored to at least the same condition and standard that existed prior to commencement of works.
	Operation and maintenance risks for infrastructure transferred to communities	- ICRC will provide training to communities on operation and maintenance of facilities to ensure sustainability. This will include facilities for water supply and sanitation facilities. ICRC also provides training on clean water and sanitation in these communities.

6. Procedures and Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Environmental and Social Risk Management Procedures

The environmental and social risk management procedures will be implemented through the Project's design and subproject selection process. The procedures aim to do the following:

Table 10. Project Cycle and E&S Management Procedures

ICRC Project Stage	E&S Stage	E&S Management Procedures
1. Assessment & Analysis: Subproject identification through participatory assessment and conflict analysis	Screening	- During subproject identification, ensure subproject eligibility by referring to the Negative List in Table 11 below. - For 4.2 and 4.3 activities use the *Screening Form in Annex 1* to identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts and identify the appropriate mitigation measures for the subproject. For Component 3 and 4.1 activities the required documentation will apply as listed below. - Submit first 5 Screening Forms to the World Bank for prior review and no objection.
2. Formulation & Planning: Planning for subproject, including human and budgetary resources and monitoring measures.	Planning	- Based on the components, activities, and the *Screening Form* for activities under 4.2 and 4.3 adopt and/or prepare relevant environmental and social procedures and plans. - For relevant activities identified via the Screening Form under 4.2 and 4.3 submit the first 5 ESMPs to prior review and no objection by the World Bank, if relevant. - Ensure that the contents of the ESMP are shared with relevant stakeholders in an accessible manner and consultations are held with the affected communities. - Train ICRC and MRCS staff and volunteers responsible for implementation of plans. - Incorporate relevant environmental and social procedures and plans into contractor bidding documents; ICRC will ensure contractors are fully aware, through verbal and written intervention, of WB ESS commitments relevant to their contract
3. Implementation & Monitoring: ICRC implementation support and continuous monitoring for projects.	Implementation	- Ensure implementation of plans through site visits, regular reporting from the field and other planned monitoring. - Track grievances/beneficiary feedback. - Continue awareness raising and/or training for relevant staff, volunteers, contractors, communities.
4. Review & Evaluation: Qualitative, quantitative and/or participatory data collection on a sample basis.	Completion	- Assess whether plans have been effectively implemented. - For Component 4 subprojects, ensure that physical sites are properly restored.

More detail for each stage is provided below.

1. Subproject Assessment and Analysis – E&S Screening

At this stage, ICRC collects information and conducts participatory assessments with communities, other relevant stakeholders and local administrations to identify and prioritize activities to be implemented under different Components. The Economic Security (EcoSec) department is responsible for activities

under Component 3, and the Water and Habitat (WatHab) department is responsible for activities under Component 4.

As a first step, EcoSec and WatHab technical teams and field officers should ensure that all proposed activities (under all project components) 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 11 below.

Table 11. 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 in protected areas or biodiversity areas, as defined in Myanmar's Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018
- 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 that involve extensive harvest and sale/trade of forest resources (post, timber, bamboo, charcoal, wildlife etc.) for large-scale commercial purpose
- 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
- Purchase or use of banned/restricted pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and other dangerous chemicals
- The construction of any new dams or the rehabilitation of existing dams including structural and or operational changes; or ii) irrigation or water supply subprojects that will depend on the storage and operation of an existing dam, or a dam under construction for the supply of water
- Activities that involve the use of international waterways
- 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 on land that has been abandoned due to prior displacement[11]
- Any activity that will cause physical relocation of households or will require the use of eminent domain
- Any activity with significant environmental and social risks and impacts that require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) according to the ESF
- Any activity on land that is considered dangerous due to security hazards or the presence of unexploded ordinance or mines, see *Annex 8.*

As a second step, depending on the project components, ICRC will follow the approach described below.

For Component 3 activities (cash transfer, cash-for-work and agriculture livelihood support through provision of seeds, tools, fertilizer), apply the following:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) / ICRC Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (separate document)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) / ICRC Code of Conduct (Annexed)
- Security and Safety – Field Access Measures (Annexed)

[11] The risk of activities taken place on abandoned land will be determined through a pre-investment screening of the location where the project activity is to take place to determine the extent to which lands may have been abandoned due to prior displacement. The methods and evidence for this screening may include a review of briefing reports from UN agencies, from other international organizations, a review of local and international media reports on displacement and land abandonment, a review of satellite imagery (if accessible), and field verification through by local staff and community partners.

- Landmine Procedures (Annexed)
- ECOP on Livelihood Support Activities (Annexed)
- Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan (Annexed)

For 4.1 activities (short term response, temporary or semi-permanent infrastructure[12]), apply the following:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) / ICRC Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (separate document)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) / ICRC Code of Conduct (Annexed)
- Security and Safety – Field Access Measures (Annexed)
- Landmine Procedures (Annexed)
- ECOP on Infrastructure Projects (Annexed)
- Voluntary Land Donation Procedures, if relevant (Annexed)
- Chance Find Procedures, if relevant (Annexed)

For 4.2 and 4.3 activities (community infrastructure, and urban and peri-urban infrastructure[13]), apply the following:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) / ICRC Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (separate document)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) / ICRC Code of Conduct (Annexed)
- Security and Safety – Field Access Measures (Annexed)
- Landmine Procedures (Annexed)
- Voluntary Land Donation Procedures, if relevant (Annexed)
- Chance Find Procedures, if relevant (Annexed)
- *E&S Screening Form in Annex 1* to determine if ECOPs may be used or a site specific ESMP needs to be prepared (see description below)

For all 4.2 and 4.3 activities, the WatHab department will use the *E&S Screening Form in Annex 1* to identify and assess relevant environmental and social risks specific to the activities, and identify the appropriate mitigation measures. The *Screening Form* lists the various mitigation measures and plans that may be relevant for the specific activities (such as the ECOP, the ESMP, the LMP, Chance Find Procedures etc.)

This E&S Screening process will be led by the ICRC technical team / field officers in the WatHab departments, at the sub-delegation offices in Kachin, Rakhine, Shan states and the Mandalay region (covering Chin state, and Magway and Sagaing regions). The E&S Screening Forms will be submitted to the ICRC Delegation Office in Yangon, to the E&S Focal Points in the WatHab Department for review, no-objection and compilation as a general practice. The first 5 Screening Forms will also be submitted to the

[12] Defined as repair, upgrade or construction of localized water supply pipelines, water distribution points, latrines, showers, wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste management systems, temporary or semi-permanent shelter, household solar power units. Wastewater sewerage systems consist of very localized piped system delivering wastewater to appropriate treatment or disposal point. Wastewater treatment consist of fecal sludge management in rural areas, for pit latrines and for septic tanks. Solid waste management consists of drums or lined ash pits to prevent leaching to ground water in emergency situations.

[13] Defined as repair, upgrade or construction of communal structures (water-supply systems such as ponds and other sources, water treatment or distribution systems, permanent latrines, wastewater treatment systems, drainage, semi-permanent and permanent shelters, solid waste management systems, roads, jetties, bridges, community halls, schools, dormitories, healthcare centers) for displaced communities.

World Bank for prior review and no objection. After this, the World Bank will not conduct prior review of Screening Forms, but may review a sample during implementation support missions.

2. *Subproject Formulation and Planning – E&S Planning*

Based on the process above and the Screening Form, EcoSec and WatHab technical team / field officers at the sub-delegation levels will adopt the relevant environmental and social management plans listed in the Annexes to this ESMF. For 4.2 and 4.3 subprojects, based on the Screening Form and if necessary, the WatHab technical team / field officers may need to prepare a site-specific ESMPs or Voluntary Land Donation forms to manage impacts.

For Component 4 activities, if site-specific ESMPs or Voluntary Land Donation Forms are necessary, the WatHab technical field officers at the sub-delegation level will prepare these ESMPs and Voluntary Land Donation Forms, with support from the E&S Focal Point in the WatHab Department in Yangon and other technical expertise if needed. The E&S Focal Points in the WatHab Department, as well as providing support and revising with teams, will provide no objection to and compile ESMPs and Voluntary Land Donation forms. The contents of the ESMPs will be shared with relevant stakeholders in an accessible manner and consultations will be held with the affected communities on the environmental and social risks and mitigation measures.

The first 5 ESMPs will also be submitted to the World Bank for prior review and no objection. After this first 5, the World Bank and ICRC will reassess whether prior review is needed for further ESMPs or a certain category of ESMPs (for example, for roads or for activities exceeding a certain budget). The World Bank will not conduct prior review of Voluntary Land Donation Forms, but will review a sample during implementation support missions.

At this stage, ICRC and MRCS staff and volunteers who will be working on the various subproject activities should be trained in the environmental and social management plans relevant to the activities they work on. EcoSec and WatHab environmental and social focal points based in Yangon should provide such training to sub-delegation level technical teams/technical field officers, with a plan for the technical field officers to cascade the training to lower levels.

ICRC should also ensure that all selected contractors understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures relevant to them as standard operating procedures for civil works. WatHab technical field officers should provide awareness raising and training to selected contractors to ensure that they understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures.

3. *Implementation and Monitoring – E&S Implementation*

During implementation, the ICRC technical teams/technical field officers at the sub-delegation office level conduct regular monitoring visits, whenever possible in person. If field access is not possible or not granted, a range of other options is used, including tasking local MRCS volunteers and/or community members to carry out on-site monitoring and reporting back to ICRC through phone, videos or SMS surveys.

In order to increase the efficiency and accountability of its data collection and management processes and different stages of the project cycle, ICRC teams use mobile-devices and associated data collection

programs (ODK, Device Magic). The system reduces data collection errors, ensures secure storage of information and enables quicker data aggregation and analysis. It also includes off-line data converters, bar-code enabled registration cards, and automated identification of beneficiaries through barcode reading.

ICRC technical 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 mitigation plans as part of regular project monitoring.

At a minimum, the reporting will include: (i) the overall implementation of E&S risk management instruments, (ii) any environmental or social issues arising as a result of project works and how these issues will be remedied or mitigated, (iii) OHS performance (including incidents and accidents), (iv) community consultation updates, (v) public notification and communications, (vi) progress on the completion of project works, and (vii) summary of grievances/beneficiary feedback received, actions taken and complaints closed out. Reports from the state/region level will be submitted to the Environmental and Social Focal Points at the national delegation office level, where they will be aggregated and submitted to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.

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

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

Lastly, if ICRC 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 labor, abuses of community members by project workers (including gender-based violence incidents), violent community protests, or kidnappings.[14]

4. Review and Evaluation – E&S Completion

Upon completion of Project activities, ICRC will use qualitative, quantitative and/or participatory approaches to review and evaluate progress and completion of project activities and environmental and social mitigation measures. Especially for works that are contracted out under Component 4. ICRC will monitor and evaluate results, and environmental and social performance before closing the contracts. ICRC technical teams/technical field officers will monitor activities with regard to site restoration and landscaping in the affected areas to ensure that the activities are done to an appropriate and acceptable standard. The sites must be restored to at least the same condition and standard that existed prior to commencement of works. Any pending issues must be resolved before a subproject is considered fully completed. The ICRC Environmental and Social Focal Points at the Delegation in Yangon will prepare the

[14] 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."

completion report describing the compliance of E&S risk management measures, and submit it to the ICRC Regional Environmental and Social Focal Points and a consolidated report will be prepared by HQ's for Bank.

6.2 Implementation Arrangements

ICRC has been carrying out humanitarian protection and assistance activities in Myanmar for more than 35 years, including covering areas where no other development actors have access. ICRC's long-standing operational presence in Myanmar, its partnership with MRCS, its dialogue with local administrations, weapon bearers and other influential actors, and its neutral and impartial approach enable it to access hard-to-reach areas and assist the most vulnerable among those contending with the combined effects of armed conflict and other situations of violence, natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic. In Myanmar, The ICRC currently has approximately 1,000 national and international staff in-country who are responsible for overseeing and managing their estimated CHF 70 million annual budget (2021).

The ICRC Delegation in Yangon and sub-delegations in relevant states and regions will be responsible for managing the implementation of the project, including this ESMF. ICRC has its national office (delegation) in Yangon, with sub-delegations and offices in Rakhine, Shan, Kachin States and the Mandalay Region (covering implementation in Chin State, and Magway and Sagaing Regions) from where it will directly oversee implementation of the project. The project will be managed through the existing systems and structures of the organization and the environmental and social management measures will be implemented as part of the project cycle.

The Economic Security (EcoSec) department and the Water and Habitat (WatHab) departments will have primary technical responsibility for the project implementation. EcoSec is responsible for Component 3 (livelihoods support through cash assistance and in-kind assistance to farmers) while the WatHab department is responsible for Component 4 (community infrastructure). Both the EcoSec and the Wat Hab departments have technical teams / ICRC technical field officers at the sub-delegation offices, in the States and Regions. Overall, the ICRC technical field officers at the State and Region level will be responsible for initial environmental and social screening, selection and implementation of relevant environmental and social mitigation measures, and monitoring for the subproject activities they work on. At the national level, ICRC will assign an "Environmental and Social Focal Point" in both the EcoSec and the WatHab departments. These E&S Focal Points will coordinate and support the ICRC technical field officers for the implementation of the ESMF. They will also provide quality control, review and no objection to documents, aggregate monitoring reports, and support the reporting process led by ICRC HQ to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.

The Logistic Department (referred to as Logistics Co), which is responsible for procurement and contracting of entities that work on infrastructure projects, will incorporate the relevant aspects of this ESMF, including the ECOPs or the ESMPs, the Labor Management Procedures and the Code of Conduct, into the ESHS specifications of the procedures documents and contracts with the implementing partner and contractors.

Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) will provide limited assistance in monitoring the delivery and implementation of project support to beneficiaries for activities under Component 3. MRCS' networks allow them access to hard-to-reach areas in a timely fashion that makes it possible for ICRC to be one of the first responders to large-scale humanitarian needs in the country. ICRC retains responsibility and

technical oversight of MRCS' work. MRCS staff and volunteers will be trained by ICRC staff to ensure that they understand and follow the environmental and social management measures under the Project.

Local contractors will be required to comply with the Project's E&S risk management plans and procedures, including the ESMP, ESCOP, LMP, and local legislation. This provision will be specified in the contractor's agreements. Contractors will be expected to disseminate and create awareness within their workforce of environmental and social E&S risk management compliance for their effective implementation. ICRC will ensure contractors are fully aware, through verbal and written intervention, of all commitments relevant to their contract.

The Table 12 below summarizes the roles and responsibilities regarding the implementation arrangements for environmental and social management.

Table 12. Implementation Arrangements

Level / Responsible Party	Roles and Responsibilities
ICRC National Level/Delegation Office in Yangon: EcoSec and Wathab Co Departments Logistics Co Department	- Provide support, oversight and quality control to technical field officers working on environmental and social risk management. - EcoSec and Wathab Co to appoint Environmental and Social Focal Points who will collect, review, provide quality assurance and no objections to Screening Forms, Voluntary Land Donation Forms and ESMPs as relevant. Submit first 5 set of Screening Forms and the first 5 ESMPs to the World Bank for review and no objection. Keep documentation of all progress. - Focal points will 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. - Focal points will provide briefings to ICRC Technical Field Officers who will be responsible for implementing the ESMF. - Logistics Co will train relevant staff on mitigation measures to be built into service contracts
ICRC State and Region/Sub-Delegation Offices in Kachin, Rakhine, Shan and Mandalay: ICRC Technical Field Officers Logistics Officers	- Ensure project activities do not fall under the Negative List. Fill out Screening Forms for relevant subproject activities and submit forms to the E&S Focal Points. - If relevant, fill out Voluntary Land Donation Forms and/or draft site-specific ESMPs for subproject activities and submit forms to the E&S Focal Points.

	- Oversee daily implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation measures, and report progress and performance to the E&S Focal Points on a quarterly basis. - Provide briefings to MRCS volunteers and local contractors on relevant environmental and social mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities.
MRCS Volunteers	- Comply with the Project's environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as local legislation.
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.

The World Bank will provide training, technical support and implementation support to the ICRC in the implementation of this ESMF. It will conduct prior review and no objection for the first 5 Screening Forms and first 5 ESMPs that may need to be prepared. During quarterly implementation support visits, it will review monitoring reports and progress on implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures.

6.3 Proposed Awareness Raising 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. Awareness raising and capacity building will be necessary for the key stakeholders in order to ensure effective implementation ESMF and the SEP. An initial awareness raising approach is outlined in Table 13 below. To the extent possible, awareness raising on environmental and social risk management will be integrated into briefings about the ICRC project cycle and operational procedures. Given the need to raise awareness among project workers and stakeholders at many levels and access limitations due to conflict, a cascading model is proposed where information will follow from the national level to the field levels.

Table 13. Proposed Awareness Raising and Capacity Building Approach

Level	Responsible Party	Audience	Topics / Themes that may be covered
National / Delegation Level	World Bank	EcoSec and WatHab E&S Focal Points Other relevant ICRC Operational Staff	ESMF and approach: - Identification and assessment of E&S risks - Selection and application of relevant E&S risk management measures / instruments - E&S monitoring and reporting - Incident and accident reporting

State / Region Level	EcoSec and WatHab E&S Focal Points	ICRC Sub-Delegation Technical Field Officers Other relevant ICRC Operational Staff Relevant MRCS Operational Staff	ESMF and approach: - Identification and assessment of E&S risks - Selection and application of relevant E&S risk management measures - E&S monitoring and reporting - Incident and accident reporting - Application of SEP and the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism
Township / Activity Site Level	ICRC Sub-Delegation Technical Field Officers	Relevant MRCS Staff Contractors	- Application of SEP and the grievance/beneficiary feedback mechanism - Application of LMP, including Code of Conduct, incident reporting, SEA/SH, COVID-19 mitigation - Application of ECOPs or ESMPs, as relevant
Community Level	ICRC Sub-Delegation Technical Field Officers Other relevant ICRC Operational Staff Relevant MRCS Operational Staff	Community members Community Workers (this includes people who may benefit from cash-for-works assistance under Component 3.2, as well as any community workers who may work on community infrastructure under Component 4)	- Basic OHS measures and Personal Protective Equipment - Community health and safety issues - Worker Code of Conduct - SEA/SH issues, prevention, measures - COVID-19 mitigation - Grievance redress - Workers' grievance redress

6.4 Estimated Budget

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

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

Table 14. ESMF Implementation Budget – Costs Additional to Standard Programming Costs

Activity	Potential Cost (USD)
Dedicated staff to support implementation of ESMF: For ESMPs, stakeholder engagement enhancement, coordination for reporting pathways etc. Possible services of artist for visual environmental safeguard messaging.	150,000
TOTAL	150,000

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 ICRC's Accountability to Affected Populations Framework; ICRC's operational procedures in Myanmar for engagement, targeting, beneficiary selection and beneficiary feedback; and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. An overview of ICRC's approach to stakeholder engagement and grievance management is provided below. Mode details can be found in the SEP.

ICRC is committed to providing stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. The SEP outlines the ways in which the ICRC dialogues with relevant parties.

ICRC integrates the engagement of a variety of stakeholders by embedding the Accountability to Affected Populations Framework into operational strategies and approaches. This allows it to identify and make use of the most relevant and trusted communication channels so that the population (including marginalized groups) can access timely, useful and actionable information about ICRC services and provide feedback on its programs. Where and when field access is possible, it is prioritized. The proximity and accessibility of ICRC, as well as partners from the MRCS, ensures continuous opportunities for stakeholder engagement, in addition to more formal ones with official and traditional authorities, as well as other community representatives. Through local ICRC and MRCS staff/volunteers and community representatives, stakeholder engagement activities are conducted in the relevant ethnic languages of the communities.

ICRC's beneficiary feedback system is underpinned by the organization's commitment to protecting the dignity of victims of conflict and violence and promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles by ensuring meaningful participation, recognizing and respecting the fact that communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence are expert of their own situation. ICRC's specific engagement and feedback system in Myanmar is supported by the Accountability to Affected Populations officer in Yangon and AAP focal points at Sub delegation level, who advise the teams on the proper management of grievances and feedback received. ICRC teams engage with community leaders and representatives of diverse groups to enhance community participation, feedback and complaints. For collecting grievances or beneficiary feedback, ICRC uses multiple channels and tools, including ICRC staff on the ground, community leaders and representatives, MRCS volunteers, feedback forms, perception surveys, suggestion boxes, or ¨through hotlines. The feedback and grievance received are documented in a feedback tracker, which supports timely and proper follow up by the teams, ensuring the closure of the feedback loop The Community Contact Center (CCC), foreseen to be in place by the end of 2022, will facilitate the registration and follow up of feedback and grievances through first line of independent operators (not involved in field activities) speaking local dialects. The operators will run a satisfaction survey following the interaction between the program specialist and the complainer/requester to control/verify if the issue has been addressed well and eventually resolved. The CCC is a professionalized application for a more robust, scalable, and user-friendly solution for stakeholder feedback and grievance follow-up, which will replace the existing hotline set up. The CCC is in de-deployment phase in Myanmar and already deployed in 13 ICRC delegations globally.

Whenever field activities are carried out, ICRC staff and MRCS volunteers disseminate hotline phone numbers that community members are encouraged to call to ask questions, raise concerns or make complaints. If the caller wants to make a complaint, depending on the nature of the complaint, it is either responded to directly or, if the nature of the complaint is sensitive, escalated to management for further investigation. Any allegations or complaints related to possible violations of ICRC's Code of Conduct including incidences of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse received in Myanmar via the hotlines, future CCC or other route, this is escalated beyond the delegation for investigation at the ICRC's Ethnics, Risk and Compliance Office at ICRC's HQ.

Quarterly reporting will reflect the volume and type of community feedback received through the mechanisms described, including through ERCO if and where relevant.

7.2 Disclosure and Consultation

The ESMF, as well as the SEP and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) that have been prepared for the parent project, have been disclosed in draft for stakeholder consultations on the ICRC website and shared with relevant stakeholder as part of an invitation for consultations.

The link for the documents on the ICRC website can be found here:

https://www.icrc.org/en/document/icrc-and-world-bank-support-violence-affected-communities-myanmar

A range of stakeholders were identified for the consultations conducted by ICRC on environmental and social risk management. These stakeholders included women and men with a range of ages from communities affected by conflict; local administrations with previous experience interacting with the ICRC on infrastructure projects; representatives from a state Department of Agriculture, infrastructure contractors, and construction workers.

Consultations for the parent project took place in Sittwe (Rakhine), Mrauk U (Rakhine), Lashio (Shan) and Myitkyina and WaingMaw township (Kachin) on 27th October and 28th October 2022. A summary table of the locations and stakeholder groups can be found below, followed by a summary of discussion points based on the social and environmental safeguards outlined for this project.

Table 15. Summary of Consultation Meetings

Sub-delegation/office	Stakeholder group	Number of participants and gender	Location	Date
ICRC Agronomists	Director of Department of Agriculture, Deputy Director of Department of Agriculture Deputy Staff Officer	(1) female, (2) males	State Department of Agriculture, Myitkyina, Kachin	27 October

Sittwe, Rakhine	Deputy Director and Executive Engineer, Sittwe Township Municipal Department Rakhine State Chairman, Myanmar Red Cross Society	(2) female, (1) male	Sittwe Township Municipal Department	28 October
Sittwe, Rakhine	Contractors for infrastructure works	(4) males	ICRC sub-delegtion Sittwe	27 October
Mrauk U, Rakhine	Contractors for infrastructure works	(5) males	ICRC office in Mrauk U	27 October
Myitkyina, Kachin	Contractors for infrastructure works	(1) Female (2) male	ICRC sub-delegation in Myitkyina	28 October
Lashio, Shan	Site workers and engineer for infrastructure works	(7) males	Pong Mun village of Nam Tun Village Tract, Lashio township	27 October
Mrauk U, Rakhine	IDPs from Let Kauk Zay 2 site Shwe Htee site	(5) female (4) male (5) female (6) male	ICRC office in Mrauk U	27 October
Lashio, Shan	Female community members of Pong Mun village	(22) female	Pong Mun village of Nam Tun Village Tract, Lashio township	27 October
Lashio, Shan	Community members of Pong Mun village	(8) female (23) male	Pong Mun village of Nam Tun Village Tract, Lashio township	27 October
Sittwe, Rakhine	IDPs and residents of Taung Min Ka Lar village	(7) female (12) male	Taung Min Ka Lar village ,Kyauk Taw Township	27 October
Myitkyina, Kachin	Community members of Ni Sar	(8) female (4) male	Ni Sar site in Sa Nar village, Sadung Town, WaingMaw Township	27 October

The feedback and discussions are summarized below:

Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusion. The stakeholders consulted agreed on the importance of paying attention to specific obstacles that may be faced by ethnic minorities and vulnerable households, such as access challenges, language barriers, discrimination and others. No reports were received during the consultation meetings regarding experience of discrimination or exclusion of ethnic minorities, disadvantaged or vulnerable households during past or present ICRC programming. One all-female focus

group discussion held in Shan State included 7 non-Burmese speakers, they were accommodated through the assistance of a local interpreter. The community consultation in Kachin also took place in a mixed ethnic context where the importance of inclusion was well understood. Contractors in Sittwe noted that illustrated signage for illiterate people to inform about construction sites and facilities could be more widely used. In Shan State construction workers suggested wider dissemination of ongoing activities by ICRC as they sometimes received questions from the community.

Many community members who were familiar with the ICRC recalled that the services provided had met their expectations in part because they had been consulted regarding their needs. Several community members commented that they shared the view that is it necessary to obtain broad community support for project activities. The importance of inclusion of the disabled was raised on several occasions by stakeholders with direct reference to accessible latrines. In one case, a contractor in Mrauk U was keen to share with ICRC some ideas for improved design of accessible latrines which will be explored in detail. In Shan State, one community group illustrated the importance of working towards a common goal to the advantage of the whole community by noting that two private landowners in their village had donated land to widen and include drainage for a village road renovation.

Stakeholders consulted saw the value in stakeholder engagement in general and specifically the ability to give feedback, including airing grievances. Many community spokespersons had telephone numbers to contact the ICRC although they also noted that, in general, many members of the community often prefer to relay observations or concerns through a village leader or camp committee rather than directly to ICRC. Community members expressed the view that if feedback was given, it would be acted upon by ICRC. Discussion included reference to the active use of suggestion boxes already provided. The consultations lent some renewed energy to exploring further ways to ensure that all community members as well as those workers engaged in construction are fully aware of their opportunities to give feedback about the project through hotlines and any other means suited to their environment.

Community and Worker Health and Safety. The importance of health and safety was voiced in the consultations, particularly in relation to infrastructure and construction sites by both local community members and those directly involved in construction. The importance of safety features such as covers on water tanks and handrails for floating jetties at ponds (water catchment) was raised in Mrauk U by internally displaced persons living in camps. Contractors and their workers commented that the local community interacted with them occasionally on issues such as site clearings and proper drainage. Good relations regarding the upkeep of the sites were reported in both village and camp settings. In both settings, respect for controlled levels of noise or dust on exposed work sites and respect for working hours was found.

Contractors universally noted that they were aware and in full agreement that construction waste should be taken to designated dumpsites and that any hazardous waste such as sharp metal rods was segregated. Protective equipment such as boots, helmets, gloves, glasses for iron fabrication and welding works were reported provided as needed. In camp settings, warning boards were noted as important for construction sites by contractors and local community members. In Sittwe, contractors specifically noted the importance of restricted entry and warning signs that they had observed posted around construction sites.

Environmental Risks and Impacts. As part of these consultations, potential environmental risks related to the use of fertilizers were discussed with the State Department of Agriculture in Myitkyina, as well as possible strategic developments in relation to the climate change, the negative consequences of which are already perceived by the farmers in this region. Sittwe Township Municipal Department noted the importance of environmental safeguards, specifically referencing collaboration with the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) and the National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (NEQEG).

Some contractors noted the importance of scheduling the construction of pond excavation in the dry season to prevent soil erosion in Mrauk U; contractors in Kachin noted the importance of scheduling road construction outside of the rainy season. Contractors also agreed on the importance of protecting soil and water from toxic substances during construction. Contractors in Mrauk U also pointed to possible use of metal rather than timber forms for concreting work for road and tank construction to reduce future consumption of wood; to be explored further with the contractors.

Few community members identified any environmental concerns from their own experience but understood and agreed that It is important that any negative impacts on the physical environment are minimized.

The revised ESMF, SEP and ESCP for the AF have been disclosed on ICRCs website. Given that the scope of activities remains largely unchanged, another round of consultations on the documents have not been conducted at this time.

For activities added under the AF (specifically renovation of healthcare facilities), ICRC will conduct site-specific consultations during the design of the renovation activities, before any activities begin. Consultations will include a discussion on the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of healthcare facility renovations as well as the proposed mitigation measures to manage these risks and impacts, including healthcare waste management procedures.

Annex 1. Screening Form

The E&S Screening procedure comprises of two stages-process: (1) Initial screening of proposed subprojects by using the Exclusion List which is applied as part of the Project's Eligibility Criteria; and (2) Screening the proposed subprojects[15] and their associated facilities[16] to identify approach for E&S risk management. This Screening Form is the second stage of screening process and is to be used for 4.2 and 4.3 activities of this project. The completed forms will be signed and kept in the Project ESF file. The World Bank may review a sample of the forms during implementation support visits.

1. Subproject Information:

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
ICRC Sub-Delegation in Charge	
Estimated Cost	
Start/Completion Date	

2. Environmental and Social Screening Questionnaires

Questions	Answer		Next Steps
	Yes	No	
ESS1			
1. Is the subproject likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive and unprecedented that trigger the 'Ineligible Activities' and exclusion?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
2. Does the subproject involve small scale civil works (including new construction) of shallow groundwater wells, household water treatment filters, localized reticulation (piped) system to distributions points, latrines, showers/washing facilities, solar power systems or shelters OR renovation or rehabilitation of any other infrastructure, such as community centers or healthcare centers?			If "Yes": 1. Apply relevant measures based on the ECOPs in Annex 2 (unless one of the questions below raises specific environmental risks and requires a site-specific ESMP). 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
3. Does the subproject involve new construction (beyond small scale civil works listed at point 2) of ponds, wastewater sewerage systems, wastewater treatment systems, solid waste management systems, roads, community centers, schools, bridges and jetties?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
4. Will construction or renovation works require new borrow pits or quarries to be opened?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.

[15] Project or sub-project Project refers to the activities for which Bank support through Investment Project Financing is sought by the Borrower (or Recipient) and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower (or Recipient) and the Bank.
[16] Associated Facilities are facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist.

ESS2			
5. Does the subproject involve uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
6. Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
7. Do workers need PPE relative to the potential risks and hazards associated with their work?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
8. Is there a risk that women may be underpaid when compared to men when working on the project construction?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
9. Does the project may lead to any risks and impacts on, individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.[17]			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
10. Are there any areas with history of previous military use such as battle fields in the areas surrounding the project site?			If "Yes": Apply Landmine Procedures in Annex 8.
ESS3			
11. Is the project likely to generate solid or liquid waste that could adversely impact soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
12. Are any of the construction works involve the removal of asbestos or other hazardous materials?			If "Yes": Apply asbestos guidance provide in the ECOP.
13. Are works likely to cause significant negative impacts to air and / or water quality?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
14. Is the activity rely on existing infrastructure (such as discharge points) that is inadequate to prevent environmental impacts?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
15. Is there any potential to have impact on soil due to agro-chemicals (e.g., pesticides) used in farmlands due to the consequences of the subproject activities (e.g., development of irrigation system, agriculture related activities, seed and fertilizer assistance)?			If "Yes": Apply Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan in Annex 7.
16. Are facilities supported by project activities generating healthcare/medical waste?			If "Yes": Apply Healthcare Waste Management Procedures provided in the ECOP.
ESS4			

[17] "Disadvantaged or vulnerable" refers to those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or ethnic peoples status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

17. Is there a risk of increased community exposure of to communicable disease (such as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, Malaria), or increase the risk of traffic related accidents?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4 and relevant measures in SEP.
18. Is an influx of workers, from outside the community, expected? Would workers be expected to use health services of the community? Would they create pressures on existing community services (water, electricity, health, recreation, others?)			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
19. Is there a risk that SEA/SH may increase as a result of project works?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 4.
20. Would any public facilities, such as schools, health clinic, church be negatively affected by construction?			If "Yes": Apply relevant measures based on the ECOPs in Annex 2 (unless one of the other questions in the screening form raises specific environmental and social risks and requires a site-specific ESMP).
ESS5			
21. Does the subproject involve involuntary taking of private or communal land or the use of eminent domain?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
22. Does the subproject involve physical and / or economic displacement of people			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
23. Is private land required for the subproject activity being voluntarily donated to the project?			If "Yes": Apply the Voluntary Land Donation Procedures in Annex 5.
24. Is the subproject being implemented on land where the tenure status is unclear or in dispute?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
25. Is the subproject taking place on land that may have been abandoned due to prior displacement?[18]			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
ESS6			
26. Does the subproject involve activities that have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical natural habitats[19] whether directly or indirectly, or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
27. Will the project involve the conversion or degradation of non-critical natural habitats? For example, consider the need for and extent of usage of raw materials from the local forests for the repair and construction of communal infrastructure.			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3. 2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
28. Will this activity require clearance of mangroves?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
29. Will this activity require clearance of trees, including inland natural vegetation?			If "Yes": 1. ICRC to prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the ESMP template in Annex 3.

[18] The risk of activities taken place on abandoned land will be determined through a pre-investment screening of the location where the project activity is to take place to determine the extent to which lands may have been abandoned due to prior displacement. The methods and evidence for this screening may include a review of briefing reports from UN agencies, from other international organizations, a review of local and international media reports on displacement and land abandonment, a review of satellite imagery (if accessible), and field verification through by local staff and community partners.

[19] Critical natural habitats such as legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities.

			2. Contractor to include E&S risk management measures in contract documents.
30. Will there be any significant impact on any ecosystems of importance (especially those supporting rare, threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna)? For example, consider the potential degradation of water quality in bodies of water that may receive polluted waste water from construction of communal infrastructure.			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
ESS7			
31. Are there any ethnic groups in the sub-project area?			If "Yes": Ensure meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation as per SEP.
ESS8			
32. Is the subproject to be located within or adjacent to a sensitive site (historical or archaeological or culturally significant site) or facility?			If "Yes": Apply Chance Find Procedures in Annex 6.
33. Locate near buildings, sacred trees or objects having spiritual values to local communities (e.g. memorials, graves or stones) or require excavation near there?			If "Yes": Apply Chance Find Procedures in Annex 6.

3. Conclusion

Based on the result from the screening above, please list the E&S risk management instruments to be prepared / adopt and implemented:

a) SEP (applicable for all subprojects)
b) LMP (applicable for all subprojects)
c)
d)

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 infrastructure subprojects (general guidelines and technical guidelines)
b. ECOPs for livelihood support subprojects

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 to stabilize exposed areas. d) Cover with 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) Collect, store and transport construction waste to appropriately designated/ controlled dump sites, where possible. c) 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. d) 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. e) 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. f) 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). g) 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. ICRC 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 use of unapproved toxic materials including lead-based paints, un-bonded asbestos, etc. d) 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. 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.
Roads, Bridges and Jetties	
	General Considerations:

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Roads connecting villages, between villages and townships.	a) 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. b) 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. c) Sediment control structures should be applied where needed to slow or redirect runoff and trap sediment until vegetation is established. d) Avoid road construction in unstable soils, steep slopes and nearby river banks. 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 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.
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 bankment 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. 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

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	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.
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	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. 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.

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
Electrification	
Solar power supply	a) Tidy wiring for easy maintenance and reduces the risk of accidents. b) Need to raise community awareness on electrical hazards and health and safety concerns, as well as proper maintenance of solar panels c) Need to raise community awareness on proper disposal of solar panels, specifically avoiding disposal of panels near water bodies
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	
Wastewater sewerage and treatment	a) Septic tanks must have a vent pipe to prevent the build-up of gas inside the chamber and shall have a 'manhole' that provides access inside the tank if needed. b) Ensure that the septic tanks have two chambers: first chamber is for settling of sludge, and the second chamber is for aerobic treatment. These chambers will generally treat wastewater better. Partially treated septic tank effluent can pollute groundwater and surface water. c) Do not discharge septic tank effluent to an open drain or other surface water. The effluents need to be treated before final disposal. This may be achieved through: (i) an underground leach field, (ii) a vegetated leach field, or (iii) a pit for soaking away. d) Community awareness should be raised so that the community inspects the septic tanks periodically and ensures that the septic tanks are emptied every few years for the tank to continue to function properly.
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.
Healthcare Facilities	
Healthcare Waste Management Procedures	a) All healthcare facilities should adopt waste management procedures in accordance with the Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines that outline waste segregation procedures, on site handling, collection, transport, treatment and disposal, and training of staff. b) **Waste minimization, reuse and recycling.** Facilities should consider practices and procedures to minimize waste generation, without sacrificing patient hygiene and safety considerations. c) **Segregation and labelling**. Wastes should be segregated at the point of generation by risk. Healthcare solid waste shall be segregated into 5 categories: infectious waste (sharp, non-sharp, highly infectious and anatomical waste), hazardous chemical waste, pressurized containers and general waste. Internationally adopted method for packaging, color coding and labeling the wastes should be followed. d) **Storage**. Facilities should identify the location of waste containers for each type of healthcare waste generated. The location of waste containers must have the instruction of waste classification and collection. Proper maintenance and disinfection of the storage areas should be carried out. d) **Transport**. Transport routes including elevators should also be defined and marked for infected wastes and other types of wastes. Instructions related how to handle medical waste safely should be made to relevant people handling medical waste including health and waste workers. e) **Treatment and disposal**. Open burning and incineration of medical wastes can result in emission of dioxins, furans and particulate matter, and result in unacceptable cancer risks under medium (two hours per week) or higher usage. If small-scale incinerators are the only option available, the best practices possible should be used, to minimize operational impacts on the environment. Single-chamber, drum and brick incinerators do not meet the Best Available Techniques requirements under Stockholm Convention. Small-scale incineration

Subproject Type	Environmental Prevention/Mitigation Measures
	should be viewed as a transitional means of disposal for health-care waste. If existing on-site incinerators are used, mitigation measures will be taken to control air emissions to air in line with WHO's guidelines for safe management of waste generated from healthcare activities. The good practices as follow: • Waste reduction and segregation to minimize quantities of waste to be incinerated; • Siting incinerators away from patient wards, residential areas or where food is grown; • A clearly described method of operation to achieve the desired combustion conditions and emissions; for example, appropriate start-up and cool-down procedures, achievement and maintenance of a minimum temperature before waste is burned, use of appropriate loading/charging rates (both fuel and waste) to maintain appropriate temperatures, proper disposal of ash and equipment to safeguard workers; • Periodic maintenance to replace or repair defective components; • Improved training for operators and improved management including the availability of an operating and maintenance manual, visible management oversight, and regular maintenance schedules. f) The project health facilities should establish and apply procedures for healthcare waste management in line with the Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines and National guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control healthcare facilities.
Healthcare wastewater management	The healthcare facilities to be supported by the AF are small (township hospitals, station hospitals and rural health centers), and the volume of wastewater from these facilities and impacts on the local water resources and environment are not likely to be significant. ICRC will conduct an initial assessment on the wastewater discharge system at the facility, based on the Myanmar Healthcare Waste Management Guidelines. When the impacts are likely to be significant, ICRC will identify how activities can contribute to ensuring proper implementation of the national guidelines at the facility level.

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 where prevents hazardous material from 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 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.
Agriculture Support to Farmers	
	a) Use sustainable agricultural practices / approaches / technologies. (e.g., Agroforestry Practices, Polycultures and Crop rotation, Integrated Pest Management (encouraging the predators of crop-eating pest insects such as birds and bats), etc.) b) Reduce top-soil losses from erosion and the reduction in soil fertility. (Cover Crops and Mulches (Establishing leguminous ground cover and applying plant residues), Grass Barriers (planting grass in strips along the contour lines), etc.) c) Induce conservation and efficient use of water. d) Reduce misuse of agrochemicals, contributing to a reduction of toxic substances in soil and water. e) Reduce usage of pesticides and promote integrated pest management approaches recommended by DOA. Reduce, recycle and reuse the agricultural waste (natural, animal, plant waste

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

1. Subproject Information

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
ICRC Sub-Delegation in Charge	
Estimated Cost	
Start/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.).
This information can be copied and pasted from the WatHab Project Sheet prepared for subprojects.

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

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 Timeline and Cost Estimates

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

7. Attachments

ECOPs, SEP, and LMP

IV. Review & Approval

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

Annex 4. Simplified Labor 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 ICRC 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, ICRC's Human Resources Policy, ICRC's Code of Conduct for Employees (included at the end of this LMP) 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 ICRC 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. Volunteers MRCS, other implementing partners and 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 under Activity 3.2, as well as any community workers who may work on community infrastructure under Component 4).
- **Primary supply workers** – people engaged by ICRC, or contractors as primary suppliers. These may include, for example, suppliers of road rehabilitation materials like gravel or other goods.

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, ICRC 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 ICRC 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, particularly 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.)
- Sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (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 work sites and worker accommodation 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

ICRC 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.
- ICRC 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. The ICRC Codes of Conduct will be applicable for all project workers.
- ICRC will ensure compliance with the its Codes of Conduct including providing briefings/awareness raising on the Code.
- ICRC and contractors will ensure compliance with occupational health and safety procedures and COVID-19 specific procedures (see below) including that the workers are properly trained in application of the standards that are relevant to the work.
- ICRC and retained contractors will ensure no person under the age of 18 shall be employed.
- ICRC will recruit contractors and labor locally to the extent that they are available.
- Workers shall be recruited voluntarily, and no worker is forced or coerced into work.
- ICRC will supervise and monitor to ensure compliance with the above requirements.
  All workers will be made aware of the hotlines for community feedback in their local area (and the same for the Community Contact Centre (CCC) when this comes online) and through this channel a work related grievance can be raised. Any allegations or complaints related to possible violations of ICRC's Code of Conduct and Human Resources Policy received by a Hotline operator would be escalated to the Ethics, Risk and Compliance Office (ERCO) at ICRC's HQ for investigation. in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Code of Conduct (CoC) Operational Guidelines, including the rules of confidentiality and discretion.

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 (contracted workers and community workers) and the host community.

- On procurement for contractors, the ICRC will avail the ESMF to the aspiring 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 designates a responsible person to oversee OHS related issues at the project site.
- 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 ICRC 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 all civil 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 worker accommodation arrangements to see if they are adequate and designed to reduce contact with the community.
- Contractors should review work arrangements, tasks and hours to allow social distancing.
- Contractors should provide workers with appropriate forms of personal protective equipment.
- Contractors should ensure handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places at the work site.
- ICRC, MRCS and contractors should together implement a communication strategy with the community in relation to COVID-19 issues on the site.

Contractor Management Procedures

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

- ICRC will make available relevant documentation to inform the contractor about requirements for effective implementation of the LMP.
- Before submitting a bid for any contract, the contractor shall incorporate the requirements of the ESMF, including the LMP.
- Contractor will raise worker awareness on the ICRC Code and Conduct
- Contractor will show evidence of OHS and Emergency Preparedness procedures
- ICRC will monitor contract's E&S performance during its regular site visits utilizing contactor reporting where available. Where appropriate, the ICRC may withhold contractor's payment until corrective action(s) is/are implemented on significant non-compliance with the LMP, such as failure to notify ICRC 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 safety issues to the project from primary supply workers are managed. ICRC, implementing partners 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 under Component 3.2, as well as any community workers who may work on community infrastructure under Component 4. 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. The ICRC and contractors using community workers will apply the following guidelines when dealing with community workers:

- ICRC 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 ICRC Code of Conduct), which will apply to all project activities.
- ICRC 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.
- ICRC 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

ICRC will carry the main responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the LMP. ICRC will identify subproject activities, prepare subproject designs and bidding documents, as well as procure contractors. The ICRC WatHab team will be responsible for contractor and site supervision, technical quality assurance, certification, and payment of works. ICRC will ensure that labor management procedures are integrated into the procurement of contracts and bidding processes.

Grievance Mechanism

Workers, including community workers will be made aware of the hotlines for community feedback in their local area (and the same for the Community Contact Centre (CCC) when this comes online) and through this channel a work related grievance can be raised. Any allegations or complaints related to possible violations of ICRC's Code of Conduct and Human Resources Policy received by a Hotmail operator would be escalated to the Ethics, Risk and Compliance Office (ERCO) at ICRC's HQ for investigation. in

accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Code of Conduct (CoC) Operational Guidelines, including the rules of confidentiality and discretion.

ERCO can also be reached by internal and external parties via the Integrity Line (https://icrc.integrityplatform.org/).

ICRC Code of Conduct

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The ICRC is an organization with an exclusively humanitarian mission. Its credibility, ability to gain acceptance for its operations and capacity to act are underpinned by observance of the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the "Movement") and the trust vouchsafed it by governments, all parties to armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and the victims in these situations, whom it seeks to protect and assist.
2. This Code of Conduct (the "Code") applies to all ICRC employees. For the purposes of the Code, anyone who works for the ICRC under an employment contract or on another basis (such as a secondment agreement with a National Society or another employer, a consultancy contract or as a volunteer) is considered an employee.
3. The rules set forth in the Code are intended to promote safety, to ensure respect for the people with whom the ICRC comes into contact, to protect employees and to project a positive image of the ICRC so as to guarantee the effectiveness and integrity of its work.
4. More specific rules also apply to employees depending on the context in which they work, their area of activity and their job. Employees are required to comply with the Code and the specific rules insofar as they apply; any violations thereof are likely to entail consequences for the employee(s) concerned. In the event of a conflict between the Code and the specific rules, the latter shall take precedence.

II. RULES OF CONDUCT

A. General rules

1. The conduct of ICRC employees must be consistent with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement.
2. ICRC employees must respect the dignity of the people with whom they come into contact, in particular the beneficiaries of the ICRC's work, and must carry out their duties for the ICRC ever mindful that each of their actions in this context can have repercussions for the fate of many human beings.
3. ICRC employees' conduct must be characterized by integrity, respect and loyalty to the ICRC's interests and must not in any way harm or compromise the ICRC's reputation. Supervisory staff and managers have a particular responsibility for ensuring that the Code is observed. Their conduct must set an example for all their colleagues.
4. In operational contexts in particular, employees must, during both working and non-working hours and in their private lives, abstain from any conduct that they know or should know to be or to appear inappropriate, particularly in the specific context they are in.
5. Employees must show due respect, particularly through their conduct, dress and language, for the religious beliefs, usages and customs, rules, practices and habits of the people of the country or context they are in and of their place of work (e.g. a hospital or prison).

6. Employees must obey the law of the countries in which they work, including bilateral agreements between that country's administration and the ICRC.
7. Employees must comply with the safety rules to which they are subject. They must at all times demonstrate such self-restraint and discipline as the circumstances require, especially in situations of armed conflict and other situations of violence in which the ICRC operates.
8. Fraud in any form is strictly prohibited. Fraud is defined as any action aimed at obtaining an unauthorized benefit, such as money, goods, services or other personal or commercial advantages, regardless of whether such advantage benefits the employee(s) concerned, the ICRC or a third party.
9. Employees are prohibited from using their position to obtain advantages or favours and from accepting such advantages, favours or gifts in cash or in kind, promises of gifts, and any other advantage other than token presents in keeping with accepted custom, particularly in exchange for the assistance and/or protection provided by the ICRC.
10. Employees may not engage in outside activities, whether paid or unpaid, except where such activities are in no way prejudicial to the work and are not inconsistent with the interests of the ICRC.

B. Specific rules

1. Employees must comply with the rules that govern the use of the red cross, red crescent and red crystal emblems.
2. Employees must refrain from wearing the official ICRC insignia when not officially on duty.
3. Consuming, purchasing, selling, possessing and distributing narcotic drugs are all strictly prohibited.
4. Employees must refrain from using or carrying about their person or in their luggage any weapon or ammunition.
5. Employees are prohibited from taking photographs, filming or making audio recordings in the course of their duties, irrespective of the medium used, unless their work so requires or they obtain express approval from the ICRC.
6. Any employee who wishes to stand for public office must obtain the ICRC's prior approval.

III. HARASSMENT, ABUSE OF POWER AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

1. Harassment in any form, including sexual harassment, is strictly prohibited. In general, harassment refers to a pattern of hostile language or actions expressed or carried out against an employee over time. Sexual harassment refers to any sexual or gender-related behaviour that is not desired by the person who is the victim of it and that violates his or her dignity.
2. The purchase of sexual services and the practice of sexual exploitation are prohibited. Sexual exploitation is understood as abuse of authority, trust or a situation of vulnerability for sexual ends in exchange for money, work, goods or services.
3. Entering into a sexual relationship with a direct beneficiary of the ICRC's assistance and protection programmes or with a member of his or her immediate family, and using one's position to solicit sexual services in exchange for assistance and/or protection provided by the ICRC, are prohibited.
4. Entering into a sexual relationship with a child (a girl or boy under 18 years of age) or inciting or forcing a child to take part in activities of a sexual nature, whether or not he or she is aware of the act committed and irrespective of consent is prohibited. This prohibition also covers pornographic activities (photos, videos, games, etc.) that do not involve sexual contact with the child, as well as acquiring, storing or circulating documents of a paedophiliac nature, irrespective of the medium used.
5. Abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children (boys or girls below 18 years of age) is prohibited. Employees must ensure that children's safety and well-being is protected at all times, and

must prevent and respond to child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. In all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

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.

Under this project, ICRC will implement all project activities. Any land that is required for subproject activities will not 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 program 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) Informed consent and grievance redress mechanism. 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) Screening. Due diligence 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) Siting. 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) Impact size. 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) Temporary donation. 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) Mechanism for consulting with affected persons and confirmation of the voluntary nature of the donation.

(i) If the plan includes an activity that requires private land, ICRC technical field officers 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 ICRC technical field officers 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 ICRC WatHab E&S Focal Point in Yangon 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 ICRC WatHab E&S Focal Point reviews and approves the voluntary land donation form.

Voluntary Land Donation Form

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
ICRC Sub-Delegation 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)[20]: Length (meter) Width (meter)	Total landholding area (sq. meter)	Ratio of land affected to total land held[21]:	Map code, if available:
Description of annual crops growing on the land now and project impact:				
	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)				

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

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:.....
ICRC 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 ICRC technical field officers and the relevant Village Tract Administrative Office immediately. ICRC technical filed officers will inform the WatHab E&S Focal Point.
- 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. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan

The project is not intended to promote the use or finance procurement of pesticides. However, the provision and use of fertilizers, and the resulting increase in the production of agricultural crops are likely to increase the pest incidence and also rise in use of pesticides or agrochemicals and thus, pest control measures without having any impact on human and the environment become necessary for this project. This Annex provides basic knowledge and guidance to ICRC, implementing partners, village tract committees, and village officials.

Under Component 3.3., when ICRC supports seed, tool and fertilizer assistance to farmers, ICRC will follow the guidelines in this Annex as applicable and provide training to farmers for proper use of fertilizers, pest and disease management in line with this Annex. This Plan may also be relevant under rehabilitation or development of irrigation systems under Component 3, where project activities create a risk of increased use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

The plan comprises the following three aspects: (i) application of Myanmar regulations on pesticide control, (ii) key impacts of pesticides and mitigation measures, and (iii) training on safe use of chemicals.

Myanmar Regulations related to Pesticides. Pesticide Law in Myanmar was firstly enacted in 1990 and has been amended in 2016. The law prescribes the principles, powers and duties of governing authority, rules and measures to be complied by the pesticide users. In accordance with the chapter (11), section (26) of the pesticide law (2016), the user of pesticide shall: a) comply with the instruction for use of pesticide; b) comply with pesticide safety guidelines published by Department of Agriculture (DOA) from time to time; c) neither keep pesticides in close proximity to foodstuffs, nor within easy reach of children; d) comply with the methods of disposal and destruction of the used empty container and packaging materials of the pesticide in accord with the directive of DOA; e)comply with the educational directives published from time to time by DOA concerning use of pesticides in the cultivated fields and the storage of harvested crops.

In line with the Chapter (14), the following prohibitions are described in section (31) to section (38) of the pesticide law (2016).

31. No one shall, import or export the pesticide and active ingredient without a permit of the Registration Board.
32. No one shall, without a license, engage in an enterprise of formulating and selling of active ingredient imported from abroad as a pesticide or of repacking and selling of pesticide imported into the country or of the retail and wholesale of the pesticide and of fumigation.
33. No one shall use the pesticide or active ingredient, apart from suppressing of outbreak of pests, in the crops or foodstuffs or beverages consumed by the public. No one shall use the pesticide or active ingredient to catch or kill any creatures.
34. No one shall employ children of 18 years and under, pregnant woman or nursing mother in handling or in use of pesticide.
35. Whoever using the pesticide shall not affect the environment or anyone by violating any condition of section 26.
36. Whoever using the pesticide shall be punished under the Penal Code when causing to occur the loss of life to anyone by violating section 26.
37. No one shall use other types of the pesticide and application methods other than types of the pesticide and application methods prescribed by the Registration Board in the storage of crops.
38. No one shall offer for sale or transport the pesticide along with foodstuffs.

In exercise of the powers and duties conferred under section (8) of the pesticide law, the Pesticide Registration Board (PRB) has banned pesticides with the Notification No (06 / 2018), dated on 9-08-2018. List of banned pesticides in Myanmar are as follows:

- ***Insecticides:*** Aldrin, Aldicarb, Alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC), Chlordimeform, Chlordane, Chlordecone, Chlorobenzilate, Dieldrin, DNOC, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Ethylene Dichloride, Endosulfan, Endrin, EPN, Heptachlor, Lindane (Gama Hexachlorocyclohexane), Methomyl, Methamidophos, Methyl Parathion, Monocrotophos, Mirex, Parathion Ethyl, Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Phosphamidon, Strobane (Polychloroterpenes), Toxaphene, Trichlorfon, D.D.T (Dichloro diphenyl-trichloroethane)
- ***Herbicides***: Alachlor, Dinoseb, 2,4,5 – T and 2,4,5-TP,
- ***Rodenticides:*** Arsenic Compound, Fluoroacetamide
- ***Fungicides:*** Binapacryl, Captafol, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Mercury Compounds, Tributyltin,
- ***Acaricides***: Cyhexatin
- ***Co Formulant:*** Ethylene Oxide

List of restricted pesticides in Myanmar in accordance with the Notification No (05 / 2018) of Pesticide Registration Board dated on 9-08-2018 are as follows:

- ***Fumigants:*** Methyl Bromide, Phosphine, Magnesium Phosphide
- ***Rodenticides:*** Bromadiolone, Zinc Phosphide, Brodifacoum
- ***Malarial Control:*** Fenthion

Key Impacts of Pesticides and Mitigation Measures. Pesticides benefit the farmers for the crop production, nevertheless, they also impose a series of negative impacts on the environment. Pesticides may easily contaminate the air, ground water, surface water, and soil when they run off from fields, escape storage tanks, and not discarded properly.

Moreover, pesticides are hazardous to both pests and humans and they become toxic to humans and non-target animal species if suitable precautions are not undertaken during transport, storage, handling and disposal. Most pesticides will cause adverse effects if they are in contact with the skin for a long time or if intentionally or accidently ingested. Pesticides may be inhaled with the air while they are being sprayed. An additional risk is the contamination of drinking-water, food or soil.

The following mitigation measures are recommended from different aspects at every stage in order to avoid the adverse impacts on both human and the environment due to pesticides.

Stage	Mitigation Measures[22]
Before using pesticides	1. Minimize the need for pesticides by practicing integrated management by control strategies such as cultural control, mechanical control, physical control, biological control and chemical control. 2. Receive recommendations from Plant Protection Department (PPD) section of the regional DOA for proper management method for specific crop.
General precautions	1. The pesticide to be used must have registration number under PRB. 2. Only choose the pesticides labelled with Myanmar Language and do not use the pesticides without any label or with foreign language labels. 3. Select the pesticide which is suitable for specific pests and target plants as described on the label. 4. Do not mix any two or more pesticides at the same time. 5. Follow the instructions for use and the pre-harvest interval (PHI) as prescribed on the label. 6. Use appropriate and correct application techniques to ensure safety for the health of humans, animals and the environment.
Label Reading	1. Check the pesticide registration number on your product. 2. Review the date of manufacture and date of expiry. 3.Read the active ingredient and pesticide group on your product. 4. Read the target pests, dosage of product. 5. Read the pre-harvest interval (PHI). 6. Read the storage and disposal procedure for the product. 7. Read the first aid procedure. 8.Follow the instructions and safety precautions precisely written on the label.
Storage and Transport	1. Store pesticides in a certain place that can be locked and not accessible to unauthorized people or children. 2. Never be kept in a place where they might be mistaken for food or drink. 3. Keep them dry but away from fires and out of direct sunlight. 4. Store away from water sources. 5. Should be transported in well-sealed and labelled containers. 6. Do not carry them in a vehicle that is also used to transport food.

[22] Instructions from PPD and Safe Use of Pesticides by WHO

Stage	Mitigation Measures[22]
Handling / Application	**From Environmental Safety Aspect –** 1. Application rates must not exceed the manufacturer's recommendations. 2. Avoid application of pesticides in wet and windy conditions. 3. Pesticides must not be directly applied to streams, ponds, lakes, or other surface bodies. 4. Maintain a buffer zone (area where pesticides will not be applied) around water bodies, residential areas, livestock housing areas and food storage areas. **From Health and Safety of User Aspect –** 1. Use suitable equipment for measuring out, mixing and transferring pesticides. 2. Do not stir liquids or scoop pesticides with bare hands. 3. Do not spray pesticides at the down-stream direction and during the strong wind. 4. Do not spray pesticides at the high temperature of the day (noon). 5. Do not suck or blow the blocked nozzle. 6. Do not assign pregnant women, lactating mother and children under 18 for handling and use of pesticides. 7. Protective gloves, shoes, long-sleeved shirt and full trousers shall always be worn when mixing or applying pesticides. 8. Respiratory devices (nose mask) shall be used to avoid accidental inhaling. 9. In case if any exposure/body contact with the pesticide, wash-off and seek medical aid.
Disposal	**From Environmental Safety Aspect –** 1. Dispose any left-over pesticide by pouring it into a pit latrine. 2. It should not be disposed of where it may enter water used for dinking or washing, fish ponds, creeks or rivers. 3. Do not dispose any empty containers into river, creek, fish ponds and water way. 4. Do not burn any empty containers. 5. Decontaminate the pesticide containers by triple rinsing and use for next application. i.e. part-filling the empty container with water three times and emptying into a bucket or sprayer for next application. 6. All empty package and containers should be returned to the designated organization / individual for safe disposal. 7. If safe disposal is not available, bury the empty package and containers at least 50cm (20 inches) from ground level as much as possible. 8. The hole / disposal site must be at least 100 meters (~300 ft) away from the streams, wells and houses. 9. Do not reuse empty pesticide containers for any purposes.
Personal Hygiene	1. Never eat, drink or smoke while handling pesticides. 2. Change clothes immediately after spraying pesticides. 3. Wash hands, face, body and clothes with plenty of water using soap after pesticides handling.
Emergency Measures	**Indications of Pesticide Poisoning** **General:** extreme weakness and fatigue. **Skin:** irritation, burning sensation, excessive sweating, staining. **Eyes:** itching, burning sensation, watering, difficult or blurred vision, narrowed or widened pupils. **Digestive system:** burning sensation in mouth and throat, excessive salivation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea. **Nervous system:** headaches, dizziness, confusion, restlessness, muscle twitching, staggering gait, slurred speech, fits, unconsciousness. **Respiratory system:** cough, chest pain and tightness, difficulty with breathing, wheezing. **Responsiveness** **General:** If pesticide poisoning is suspected, first aid must be given immediately and medical advice and help must be sought at the earliest opportunity. If possible, the patient should be taken to the nearest medical facility. **First Aid Treatment** **If breathing has stopped:** Give artificial respiration (i.e. mouth to mouth resuscitation if no pesticide has been swallowed.)

Stage	Mitigation Measures[22]
	If there is pesticide on the skin: Remove contaminated clothing from the patient and remove the patient from the contaminated area. Wash the body completely for at least 10 minutes, using soap if possible. If no water is available, wipe the skin gently with cloths or paper to soak up the pesticide. Avoid harsh rubbing or scrubbing. **If there is pesticide in the eyes:** Rinse the eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least five minutes. **If there is ingestion:** Rinse mouth, give water to drink. Never induce vomiting in unconscious or confused persons, seek medical advice immediately.

Trainings. Trainings on pesticide management should be provided to the farmers under Component 3.3 of the Project, and if relevant under Component 3. The following trainings on pesticide management are recommended to be provided:

- *Training on Policy, Laws and Regulations Regarding to Pesticides Use:* To provide basic knowledge about laws, rules, regulations and notifications enacted by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- *Trainings for Pest Management:* To provide trainings to clearly understand the technical aspect of pesticide and skill in using them such as what are the eligible and prohibited items of pesticide in Myanmar, the level of negative impact of each eligible item, how to use them, how to protect and minimize the negative impact on the environment and human while using them, how to keep them before and after used etc.
- *Storage, handling, usage and disposal of pesticide*; To provide trainings about the procedures of storage, handling, usage of pesticide and disposal of pesticides residues or empty containers without affecting the health and safety of user, nearby community and the environment.

Annex 8. Landmine Procedures

Definitions

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) refers to explosive ordnances (EO) in the form of Unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) that remain after the end of an armed conflict, military operation, on a range etc., including all munitions, mines and cluster munitions**.**

Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) refers to explosive ordnances (EO) that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other reason.

Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO) refers to EO that has not been used during an armed conflict, a military exercise, or on a firing range, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, or its owners, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. AXO may or may not have been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for use.

Explosive Ordinance (EO) refers to all munitions containing explosives. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Landmines refers to an explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft.
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Improvised Explosive Device (IED) refers to a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. Refers to a type of IED incident that involves a complete functioning device.

Weapon contamination (WeC) refers to contamination from both conventional weapons (ERW, landmines, IEDs, etc) and non-conventional hazards (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear – CBRN). There are a variety of hazards of immediate concern to the ICRC, including conventional weapons, non-conventional (CBRN) weapons, and the accidental or deliberate release of chemical, biological or radiological agents that are unrelated to non-conventional weapons

Weapon contamination is also used to describe the presence of a range of weapons during and after an armed conflict and in other situations of violence, of conventional or non-conventional nature.

Weapon Contamination in Myanmar. Myanmar is heavily affected by weapon contamination as a result of a long list of conflicts, starting for residual contamination from WWII, the conflicts between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and the numerous non-state armed groups (NSAGs) affiliated with ethnic minorities, and the most recent armed violence erupted after the military intervention in February 2021. This has produced a multilayer level of contamination including land mines, ERW and IEDs. The full extent of weapon contamination in Myanmar is unknown. Landmines have been widely used by parties to hostilities in Myanmar.

Prior to February 2021, the weapon contaminated areas were mainly the border areas of Myanmar adjacent to Bangladesh, China, Lao, and Thailand and in the states where MAF and NSAG (mainly Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. However, with the proliferation of conflict and parties to hostilities since February 2021, weapon contamination has spread to most all states and regions, with a special impact on Kayah and Kayin. Nowadays 12 out of 14 states or regions in Myanmar are affected by weapon contamination.

Status of Humanitarian Mine Action in Myanmar. Myanmar is neither a signatory to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty nor to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, or other weapon controlling/banning treaties. However, it has recently joined the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Myanmar does not have a current national mine action strategy or authority; does not either have national mine action legislation or standards. Despite that, some HMA activities (Risk Education and Victim Assistance) can take part in Myanmar, no without limitations and difficulties. The Myanmar military engineers hold the responsibility for clearance and disposal of weapon contamination. However, humanitarian clearance has not occurred in Myanmar yet as NGO mine action operators are not permitted to conduct clearance by either the national or ethnic minority administrations. The Tatmadaw Engineers randomly conduct some clearance operations but operations not following International Mine Action Standards or humanitarian mine action criteria. The amount of land cleared, and the number of explosive ordnances destroyed is not reported. Between 2106 and 2020, some HMA operators were allowed to conduct survey operations in some specific locations. After the military intervention in 2021, all mine action activities conducted by INGO/NGOs are limited to EORE and VA..

Weapon Contamination Risk Management. The ICRC WeC Unit in Myanmar applies a conceptual and methodological risk-management approach to managing the risks posed by weapon contamination in the light of three imperatives:

- ensuring the safety and security of staff,
- continuing operations and ensuring institutional integrity,
- fulfilling their humanitarian mandates to assist vulnerable populations, especially those people who are affected by weapon contamination.

To contribute to the above effort, the ICRC is also in constant engagement with development partners, local actors, non-governmental organizations communities. ICRC will conduct a constant risk assessment and mitigation exercise to, in due diligence ensure to the best of its ability that project activities will not take place in areas with a potential risk of weapon contamination. If risks are assessed not able to be avoided for a subproject siting, ICRC will consider alternative sites or subprojects.

Risk Mitigation Measures. Even after going through the risk assessment and avoiding the weapon contaminated areas for the project site location, the presence or suspicion of weapon contamination cannot be fully discarded during the project implementation in the subproject areas. In order to mitigate the residual risks, the following measures should be followed in project implementation (but not limited to, follow Delegation guidelines by security focal point and WeC unit):

Issue	Proposed Measures
Selection of routes/sites by project workers	- To select the known safe routes used by many local people; avoid using routes not commonly traveled or assessed by the WeC Unit. As a general precaution, avoid movements when visibility is poor; don't use highly vegetated roads or trails, or routes that have witnessed recent explosive violent events. - Do not go to unknown places, abandoned areas where troops previously sheltered or where battles have occurred, or where explosive violent events have occurred. - To inquire the local signs of landmines and strictly follow the rules. - To select and assess alternative routes in case of uncertain information of weapon contamination on the selected route. Avoid driving along military convoys, stopping in their proximity or other potential target (e.g. check points).
Information gathering and sharing	- ICRC / MRCS staff and volunteers should always inquiry the information of weapon contaminated prone places/dangerous places from the WeC and security focal point and other available sources such as the local villagers and always avoid these places/routes. - The above information is to share with subcontractors / workers. - RASB briefing should be provided to the all project workers/contractors working or visiting the site as well as nearby community by the project.
Preparedness	- ICRC's in-house Myanmar WeC Unit conducts risk assessment and management for ICRC projects and will ensure that the Occupation Health and Safety Plan of the project / sites shall include the assessment and mitigation of explosive hazards. - Communities / project sites in the proximity of weapon contaminated areas should have a detailed medical emergency plan, including the scenarios of explosive accident and containing the information on location and contact details of nearby clinics or health facilities that can treat blast and trauma victims. This information should also be maintained by contractors and be notified to all workers.
Actions on EO finds	Depending on each site, context and subproject, the response to accidentally finding a suspected or confirmed object to be an EO during construction works, may vary. Detailed response will be provided case-by-case but generally speaking: - Follow the instructions provided during the RASB trainings and/or safety briefings, such as - Immediately stop all works and move out using the same path use, - immediately restrict the entry of all the persons including the workers, marking if

	necessary, the area with warning signs, in any case - Immediately report the finding to the community nearby, the security and/or WeC focal point and the authorities (normally the VA), - Inform as well to the committee members and the project IFs as well as to the village tract GAD or TA. - Then the information is step by step reported via township committee to the regional DRD, Tatmadaw, ethnic minority administrations and then to the mine clearance operators (like Tatmadaw engineers) while the area is still under control by the local committee. The chance find should be reported to ICRC and the World Bank.

Annex 9. Security and Safety – Field Access Measures

Operating in volatile and hazardous contexts requires the ICRC to strike a balance between fulfilling its humanitarian mandate and its duty-of-care obligations to prevent and manage risks and to ensure that its staff can safely and securely carry out their work. The ICRC's Security Management System in the field endeavours to help the organization preserve or gain acceptance, security and access to communities it seeks to serve. The ICRC makes use of both industry best practices and internal procedures built on lessons learnt, including staff's field experiences, to ensure an informed and well-functioning security management system.

The volatile security environment requires close coordination on security management between the ICRC and its partners in the Movement. The security of MRCS and ICRC staff being a priority, Security and Crisis Management Support training will be carried out for field staff. In this regard, and with the participation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, regular risk assessments and perception surveys will be conducted prior to field movement/operations, to better mitigate operational and security risks. With respect to security management, this necessitates a streamlined approach including the sharing of best practices and lessons learnt, but also elements of accountability, legal liability and duty-of-care obligations.

A. Key Principles and Standards

Acceptance of ICRC operations remains a key pillar of the ICRC's security management and involves regular exchanges with all parties to conflict or other situations of violence. The ICRC's Field Security Concept is reinforced by a list of Minimum Security Requirements which set the general standard of actions and processes needed by the ICRC to manage risks and security in the field. For example, as a neutral and independent organization, the ICRC generally refrains from using armed protection when conducting its activities.

Following risk management standards, particularly ISO 31000, the ICRC's Security and Safety Risk Management methodology provides a consistent, repeatable, documented and inclusive means of assessing and monitoring risks. It facilitates decision-making – for reducing the most persistent dangers and threats, for instance – while still allowing for contextual adaptations, where relevant and necessary. Risk assessments take place at least once a year, and their findings contribute to an ICRC delegation's annual planning for results exercise and the organization's overall institutional risk management process.

The ICRC's Crisis Management Framework defines how the organization addresses various internal and external crises that directly affect its activities. It brings together all ICRC crisis management mechanisms and their specific standard operating procedures, such as those for managing casualties, abductions, deaths of staff members and pandemics. It incorporates the standard arrangements designed for crisis preparedness, response and recovery.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Security Framework aims to define the ICRC's approach to working with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (hereafter Movement) with respect to security and crisis management roles, responsibilities and potential support and services. The framework may also be applied to partners beyond the Movement.

While the ICRC always seeks maximum proximity to its beneficiaries, it occasionally carries out remotely managed operations – via a third party, usually the pertinent National Red Cross and Red Crescent Society – to continue working in exceptional circumstances and to protect, assist and gain access to certain inaccessible populations. It retains oversight and control through a formal set of procedures and an appropriate accountability framework.

B. Processes

The ICRC's Security Management System is represented by four core processes:

- To understand the specific risks in each site, the ICRC performs regular security risk assessments.
- On the basis of the Minimum Security Requirements and the results of risk assessments, the ICRC looks at both preventive and responsive measures to treat the possible impact of identified risks.
- Teams in the field and at headquarters are required to conduct and document regular security review meetings and to establish a security plan in order to monitor the security situation and the implementation of related measures.
- While the above processes enable decision-making at the site level, some issues – including country evacuations – need to be escalated for a higher-level and more strategic review.

In addition to these processes, the ICRC commissions independent lessons learnt reviews after serious security incidents or crises. Recommendations are shared with the units or teams concerned and linked with other identified institutional risks.

C. Roles and Responsibilities

In the field, the ICRC maintains a decentralized security management model wherein decision-making responsibilities are assigned to personnel who manage operations on the ground and work in proximity to stakeholders (i.e. closest to the actual risk environment). These staff members exercise extensive autonomy in terms of assessing their security environment and ensuring the safety and security of staff and assets under their purview. Delegations most exposed to security risks often have field security coordinators reinforcing the implementation of security management on site.

Various roles and functions at headquarters or at regional sites, including a Security Review Commission and compliance and other oversight mechanisms, give additional support to the Security Management System in the field. A dedicated Security and Crisis Management Support Unit is responsible for providing delegations and other operational partners with professional training and/or other technical support related to safety and security. It is also tasked with overseeing crisis management procedures, including the rapid deployment mechanism, and monitoring the effectiveness of security and safety risk management processes in the field.

All ICRC personnel are trained and contractually required to adhere to security management and other standard protocols, with a view to ensuring their individual safety and security and that of others. The regular sharing of security-related issues and workstreams with staff members, such as through a web-based platform, help reinforce capacity-building efforts for staff.