

Social Safeguard Assessment Report

April 2020

Myanmar: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project

Farm Access Road Construction Sub-Project

Prepared by the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
and Irrigation for the Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CDZ	–	Central Dry Zone
CFAVC	–	Climate-friendly Agribusiness Value Chains
CTQM	-	Commodity Testing and Quality Management
DOA	–	Department of Agriculture
DRD	-	Department of Rural Development
EGDF	–	Ethnic Group Development Framework
ERLIP	-	Enhancing Rural Livelihoods and Incomes Project
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAFSP	-	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAP	–	Good Agricultural Practices
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Km	-	Kilometer
LARF	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
MMK	-	Myanmar Kyats
MOALI	–	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
PIC	–	Project Implementation Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPCU	-	Project Public Complaints Unit
RCDP	-	Resilient Community Development Project
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
Sq. ft	-	Square feet

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	i
CONTENTS	ii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background.....	1
B. Project Description	1
II. PROJECT IMPACT, OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS.....	3
C. Impact, Outcome and Outputs.....	3
III. RATIONALE FOR A LEGAL FRAMEWORK	3
D. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement.....	3
E. Legal Framework of Government of Myanmar	5
F. PROJECT LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK.....	6
IV. SOCIAL SCREENING FOR FARM ACCESS ROADS	7
G. Farm Access Road Construction sub-projects.....	7
H. Social Safeguard Screening	10
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND MONITORING AND REPORTING	19
J. Grievance Redress Mechanism and Information Disclosure.....	19
K. Monitoring on Social Safeguards Implementation and Reporting	21
VI. CONCLUSION	22
L. Conclusion	22

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1. Voluntary donation checklists, list of meeting attendances, location map and record photos
- Appendix 2. Affected household socio-economic and impact survey forms
- Appendix 3. Voluntary donation land transfer certificates
- Appendix 4. Indigenous People/ethnic minorities screening checklists
- Appendix 5. Assigned project staff of DRD at regional, district and township level

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. This social assessment due diligence report has been prepared for farm access road subprojects under the Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project in accordance with requirements of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) and Ethnic Growth Development Framework (EGDF) and under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and Myanmar Government legal framework.

2. Upgrading thirteen farm access roads in twelve townships of three regions have been under the implementation plan of 2019-2020 Myanmar fiscal year. The road length is ranging from 0.8 Km to 4 Km with 3.65 meter width. Type of pavement is earth/granular soil with red stone scraps. All roads have been assessed for the social safeguard screening in accordance with LARF and EGDF.

3. Those farm access roads had been selected through the community consultation meeting and agreement with them, and will benefit to the 4753 HHHs, 21726 people as well as 7280.56 acres of agriculture land and 200 livestock such as fisheries, chicken etc. Among 7280.56 acres of agriculture land, it comprises (3620.56) acres used irrigated water, (2860) acres rain fed water used and (800) acres used river pumping water.

4. According to the assessment, some extents of land space are required for the widening of existing road alignment. That required land area of 353,000 sq.ft (3.28 hectares) are donated by the (229) households which are the direct beneficiaries of farm access roads and own the 98,513,711 sq.ft (915.22 hectares) agricultural land, through the consultation with those people, their proposal for voluntarily donation and agreement. The voluntarily donated land area represents (0.23%) of total land area.

5. In addition, the ethnic minorities screening has been conducted to be involving in planning and decisions that have an impact on their community's development, rights, and traditional resource use and management systems. From that screening, there are no ethnic minorities in the village areas where thirteen farm access roads will be constructed.

6. According to the finding of social assessment for farm access road construction, the project has been categorized as "Category C" in regards to LARF and EGDF.

B. Project Description

7. Agriculture sector in Myanmar accounted for 30% of gross domestic product, 60% of employment, 29% of value addition, and 23% of exports in 2016 (including

\$1.1 billion in pulses alone).¹ It is considered the second largest contributor to future growth of Myanmar. Rice, pulse, bean and oilseed sub-sectors are important due to their potential for job creation, contribution to gross domestic product, and export. Of the total national production, the central dry zone (CDZ) produces 25% of rice, 48% of pulses and 89% of sesame. The potential for developing the value chains for these crops is significant.

8. The overall goal of the Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project is to support the implementation of Myanmar's Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS)² and Myanmar's Second Five-Year Short-Term Plan which includes the following objectives³: (i) extend production and use of good quality seeds; (ii) disseminate modern technology; (iii) upgrade vocational education; (iv) enhance research and development activities for sustainable agriculture; (v) encourage mechanized farming, climate smart agriculture, and extend water availability to increase productivity; (vi) change laws and regulations in line with current conditions; and (vii) encourage PPP and increase local and international investments in agriculture.

9. The Project will also support various agribusiness policies aimed at improving the quality of agricultural inputs, in developing codes of practices and standards applied to various agribusiness activities, and in creating an enabling environment for agribusinesses to conduct business more efficiently and profitably. The Project is consistent with the ADB Midterm Strategy of poverty reduction and economic growth particularly in rural areas, addressing climate change through climate resilience infrastructure development, climate smart agriculture, and in conformity with the ADB Country Partnership Strategy (2014-2018) with outcomes to increase crop production and formal employment opportunities, which are all inclusive. There will be direct synergies with other ADB investment projects and programs, including Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development Project, CASP 2, GAFSP, and with JICA and World Bank projects in the Central Dry Zone (CDZ).

10. In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the rural farm access roads in twelve townships under the Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway Regions with the aims of climate resilient condition to provide improved farm connectivity to the markets and enable enhanced farm mechanization. Those roads are constructed through upgrading to the existing road alignment in which the length ranges from 0.8 km to 4 km with 3.65 meter width.

¹ The European Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar. 2017. Myanmar: Agriculture Guide 2018. Yangon.

² MOALI. 2017. Agriculture Development Strategy 2018-2023. Nay Pyi Daw.

³ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Investment, 2015.

II. PROJECT IMPACT, OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS

C. Impact, Outcome and Outputs

11. The project aims to create an enabling environment that reduces the incidence of poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity among the rural poor. The project is aligned with the following impact: agricultural competitiveness improved.⁴ The project will be implemented in the Magwe, Sagaing and Mandalay Regions in the CDZ, linked to the GMS Southern Economic Corridor.

12. The project has three major outputs:

Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate resilient. It involves infrastructure improvements to increase farm productivity and crop diversification, enhance quality of agricultural products, and increase incomes for value chain stakeholders.

Output 2: Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted. This output will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to integrate climate change concerns into agriculture, and help farmers and agribusinesses to enhance productivity while addressing climate change impacts

Output 3: Enabling environment for climate friendly agribusiness enhanced. Under this output, the project will invest in the creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment for agribusinesses, the identification of opportunities for private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of improved market information services. This output will facilitate harmonization of standards, public-private partnerships, and green financing.

III. RATIONALE FOR A LEGAL FRAMEWORK

D. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

13. In order to avoid or minimize the potential land acquisition impacts from project activities, only subprojects classified as Category B or C will be considered for implementation.⁵ The objectives of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) are; (i) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (iii) help the

⁴ The impact is reflected through enhanced productivity, climate resilience, quality and safety, value addition and rural household incomes.

¹² ⁵ Refer to Section V: Resettlement Planning and Implementation for definitions of safeguard categories.

executing agency strengthen its safeguard system and monitoring. ADB involuntary resettlement policy includes the following principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iii) Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (iv) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (v) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- (vi) Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected

persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

14. Other relevant ADB policies that are relevant in the preparation of LARPs will include: (i) ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples as set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); (ii) ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006); and, (iii) ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). Under these policies specific regard must be given to the needs of indigenous peoples who may be impacted by the project, gender impacts from the project and details provided as to how these needs and special issues will be addressed and mitigated, as well as stakeholder communication, consultation and project information dissemination.

E. Legal Framework of Government of Myanmar

15. The legal framework of Myanmar related to the Land are summarized as below:

- (i) Constitution: The Constitution identifies that state is owner of all lands as well as all natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in the Union's atmosphere. Citizens and organizations are allocated land use rights, but do not own land. The Ward or Village Tract Administration Law (2012) provides the formation of wards or villages, assigning administrator for security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquility and carrying out the benefit of the public.
- (ii) The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law: The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (VFVLM 2012) governs the allocation and use of virgin land (i.e., land that has never before been cultivated) and vacant or fallow land (which the law characterizes as for any reason "abandoned" by a tenant). The law establishes the Central Committee for the Management of Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands (CCVFV), which is responsible for granting and rescinding use rights for such lands. This also outlines the purposes for which the committee may

grant use-rights; conditions that land users must observe to maintain their use rights; and restrictions relating to duration and size of holdings. The Central Committee is also empowered (Chapter VII, Section 19) to repossess the land from the legitimate owner, after payment of compensation calculated based on the current value to cover the actual investment cost, for infrastructure and other special projects in the interest of the State.

- (iii) Farmland Law 2012: Under the Farmland Law 2012 the State remains the ultimate owner of all land. Both the Farmland law and the VFVLM result in farmers lacking land tenure security and being required to follow government's crop prescriptions and production quotas. The main concerns include protection for farmers from losing land to locally approved investment projects, and the efficient use of land and water resources. The government recognizes the need for Myanmar to have comprehensive sustainable land use and management policies in order to develop and improve living conditions and incomes in rural communities.
- (iv) Land Acquisition Law: The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 establishes the basis for the state to acquire land for public use and is yet to be superseded by more recent legislation. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development Projects. It stipulates actions related to notifications, surveys, acquisition, and compensation and entitlements, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The LAA also provides for disclosure of information on surveys to affected persons.
- (v) Environmental Law: There are environmental related laws that can affect land use and its conservation. The Environmental Law (2012) promotes ecosystem and biological resources services to ensure sustainable development not only for present but also for future generations. Regulations and standards related to the Law are close to being completed.
- (vi) Forest Law and Others: The Forest Law (1992) implements the forestry and environmental conservation policy of the government and is designed to ensure compliance with international agreements relating to forestry and conservation. The Pesticide Law (1990), Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993), Fertilizer Law (2002), and Animal Health and Development Law (1993) address the use of agriculture land.

F. PROJECT LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

16. The project has prepared this LARF to lay out the purpose, principles, and procedures to be used in screening, planning, preparing LARPs or Due Diligence Report (DDR) as required, and implementing resettlement for any subproject or component of the Project with resettlement or land acquisition impacts. The

project's entitlements, assistance and benefits presented below are determined by the laws and regulations of the government of Myanmar and ADB's SPS (2009), and take into account the extent of losses incurred by affected households resulting from acquisition of assets. The objectives of this LARF are to ensure that the following objectives are met:

- (i) Adverse social and physical impacts of sub-projects are avoided, minimized, and or mitigated;
- (ii) All affected households are provided with appropriate compensation and assistance for lost assets which will contribute to an improvement of, or at least maintain, their pre-project quality of life;
- (iii) Nobody will be disadvantaged because of the project;
- (iv) Improve, or at least restore the livelihoods of severely affected persons and vulnerable affected households; and
- (v) Assistance to vulnerable groups.

17. LARF sets out the criteria for screening subprojects on their resettlement impacts and provides guidance in preparing Land Acquisition Resettlement Plans for eligible subprojects with insignificant resettlement impacts. It defines the objectives, principles, eligibility criteria and entitlements for affected households based on (i) ADB's SPS (2009) and (ii) the Government of Myanmar legislation. The government's relevant regulation and legal framework and the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy, social safeguards and related operational manuals define the project's context for the planning and implementation of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for affected assets and lost income, including measures for ensuring that affected households are able to restore their standards of living to at least pre-project levels.

IV. SOCIAL SCREENING FOR FARM ACCESS ROADS

G. Farm Access Road Construction sub-projects

18. The farm access road subprojects are implemented under the sub-output (iii) of the output 1. The main activities under output 1 involve infrastructure improvements to increase farm productivity and crop diversification, enhance quality of agricultural products, and increase incomes for value chain stakeholders. Key activities include:

- (i) Upgrading infrastructure (irrigation, drainage, buildings, farm and post-harvest machinery and equipment, seed testing equipment, agro-meteorological stations, etc.) in the Department of Agriculture (DOA) seed farms for production of improved and/or climate resilient seed, for sale to private producers of certified seeds and eventually benefitting 167,000 farmers;
- (ii) Renovating at least 130 Km of tertiary canals, rehabilitating 15 community ponds and reservoirs, constructing at least 8000 shallow

tube wells with some of them linked to drip and sprinkler technologies, and small-scale pumping to bring an additional 13,000 hectares under irrigation benefitting at least 35,000 households;

- (iii) Rehabilitating at least 300 Km of farm feeder roads to climate resilient condition to provide improved farm connectivity to markets and enable enhanced farm mechanization; and
- (iv) Upgrading the safety and quality testing equipment and instrumentation in MOALI Plant Protection Division's Pesticide Testing Laboratory and Food Safety Testing Laboratory, and the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) Commodity Testing and Quality Management (CTQM) Laboratory to meet ISO 17025 standards, and providing food safety testing kits to DOA plus the private sector.

19. The farm access road subprojects will support DOA seed farms in promoting (i) strong links with the private sector, (ii) marketing, and (iii) business development services. Thirteen farm access roads in 12 townships of 3 regions are Kanker roads pavement type (local name, mixed soil and small granular stones) constructed on existing road alignment. Farm access road designs are prepared through considering climate resilience measures. The list of roads is described in the following table.

Table 1. List of farm access road and its estimated budget allocation

No.	Project description	Location	Budget (MMK)	Number of Beneficiaries (Population)	Number of Benefitted Agriculture Land area (Acres)
1	Farm Road and Causeway for Khoe Than Village, Monywa Township	Sagaing Region	37,031,640	1360	950
2	Farm Road for Oe Bo Village, Yinmabin Township	Sagaing Region	56,049,185	1687	510
3	Sel Gyi Farm Road (Yinmar Village), Shwebo Township	Sagaing Region	49,656,075	2066	353.56
4	Kyar Tat-Shwe Chan Thar Farm Road (Kyar Tat Village), Salingyi Township	Sagaing Region	72,557,492	4032	500
5	Farm Road and Box Culvert for Tha Pan Zeik Village,	Magway Region	58,360,985	1700	115

No.	Project description	Location	Budget (MMK)	Number of Beneficiaries (Population)	Number of Benefitted Agriculture Land area (Acres)
	Magway Township				
6	Farm Road and Box Culvert for Innkone (South) Village, Natmauk Township	Magway Region	22,020,754	470	850
7	Farm Road, Box Culverts, and Causeway for Than Chape Village, Aunglan Township	Magway Region	111,120,000	820	887
8	Farm Road for Shwe Tan Tint Village, Pakkokku Township	Magway Region	23,500,000	3189	800
9	Farm Road and Box Culvert for Tha Pyay Yoe Village, Sintgaing Township	Madalay Region	53,745,805	2088	407
10	Farm Road for Let Wel Village, Natogyi Township	Madalay Region	53,755,480	2206	700
11	Kan Gyi Production road to Ywar Thit Kalay Field (241) and Mone Pin Production road ,Mahlaing Township	Madalay Region	53,751,016	1518	1088
12	Farm Road and Box Culvert for Ohn Pin Village, Pyawbwe Township	Madalay Region	53,755,976	590	120
Total			645,304,407	21,726	7,280.56

H. Social Safeguard Screening

20. The assessment for farm access roads was done in accordance with Ethnic Groups Development framework (EGDF) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of CFAVC Project.

21. During detailed feasibility study under CFAVC project preparation, DRD staff undertook the following activities related to the land space requirement for farm access roads. According to the assessment, the rural farm access road subprojects are under Category C of LARF because of no involuntary resettlement and land acquisition impact and application of voluntary land donation.

- (i) Community consultation meetings was conducted at the project area for explaining about projects, its objectives and goals, selection of project site and agreement for the implementation of roads, preparation of road designs, identification of scope of works, designs, the affected land area resulting from road upgrading works and the number of households likely to be affected, and discussion with the affected households for the land requirement. The village community agreed on the construction of farm accesses road, its design and site location. During the consulting meeting, the number of village participants who attend the meeting, participate in the site visit and designing and affected people related to land requirement are summarize in the following table 2. The attendance list of community participants, subproject location map, designs of subprojects and record photos is attached in Appendix 1.
- (ii) Consult with the affected households to explain about their right to entitle compensation for any loss of property such as land, crops, house, etc. or to donate voluntarily. The land owners proposed to donate voluntarily those land space requirement.
- (iii) Assess to affected households, their living conditions and area of land donated by using voluntary land donation checklist and socio-economic impact survey prescribed in the LARF. There are no effects of living standards of affected people and the amount to be donated from each affected household does not exceed 5% of the impacted. They are direct beneficiaries of subproject, and voluntarily donate land will lose no further land other than the 5% donation ceiling. Affected households aren't poor or vulnerable status as well as no affected household will be displaced from housing or be severely affected.
- (iv) Prepare and signed with the land owners in the voluntary donation land transfer certificate as the proof of land donation. In the written record of land donation, DRD staffs from PMU and PIU, three witnesses from village and village administrator also signed and verified on it since it has not yet recruited the external monitoring organization for the verification of any voluntary donation written records.

22. Although the upgrading farm access road subprojects' sites are on the existing road alignment, some road sections which is relatively narrow, needs to be widen for the minimum requirement of farm access road (12 feet). Thus, it was

assessed the land space requirements and consulting with affected households in accordance with the criteria and guidance notes on Voluntary Donation described in the guidelines of LARF. The voluntary donation checklists are integrated into Appendix 1. The affected households proposed voluntary donation to the required land areas for the farm access road. And then, the socio-economic impact survey and assessment of land donated area were done and all affected households' voluntary donation was met with the defined criteria, so that the agreements were made recorded with the voluntary donation form and land transfer certificate. The socio economic impact survey forms are described in Appendix 2 and voluntary donation land transfer certificate is attached in this report as Appendix 3.

23. The required land area of 353,000 sq.ft (3.28 hectares) has been donated by the (229) households who own the agricultural land area of 98,513,711 sq.ft (915.22 hectares). The donated land area represents as 0.23% of total land area. The number of land affected households and its donated land area are summarized in table 3. The type of donated land is productive land where it has grown rice, beans, peanuts, sesame, corn, onions, sunflowers, vegetables and other seasonal crops. There are no effects of living standards of affected people as well as their crops because only up to 10 small crops beside to existing road are affected and generally, no crops are grown within the donated land area. In addition, There are no impacts for the farmers to the access to the farmland or road during road construction because the farmers can access their farmland by footpath way. In addition, the scope of upgrading existing road isn't large like macadam or concrete or asphalt pavement road so that the construction period is consequently short.

24. In the detailed feasibility study under CFAVC project preparation, local officials confirmed that there were no ethnic minorities in the project areas. According to township authorities, the few ethnic minority households in each township are based in urban and peri urban areas and are unlikely to be found farming on any irrigation schemes. Given the nature of the subprojects likely to be implemented under CFAVC, it is unlikely that any ethnic minority household will be encountered under works proposed for seed farms or commodity processing factories.⁶ The ethnic minorities screening checklists are attached in Appendix 4. The project has been categorized as category C in regards to the ethnic minorities social safeguard due to two main reasons:

- (i) The very few ethnic minority households in the CDZ, and in fact total absence of ethnic minority households in project areas studied; and
- (ii) The total assimilation of these ethnic minority households into the mainstream Barma society – where the ethnic minority uses the Myanmar official language and pursues the same livelihoods as their Barman neighbors. The context of ethnic minority in the CDZ under the project is considered outside the spirit of ADB SPS (2009) which is more directed at protecting Indigenous people or ethnic minorities communities and those still preserving their ethnic identity.

⁶ Ethnic Groups Development Framework, Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Project.

Table 2. Village consultation meeting for farm access road

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Social Safeguard Categorization	Meeting date	Participants who attend consultation meeting (represent household)		Participants who join subproject designing and site visit		Number of participants who agree farm access road implementation from participants	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Khoe Than Village Farm Access Road	Khoe Than Village, Monywa Township Sagaing Region	Category C	12.9.2019	27	10	13	5	27	10
2	Oe Bo Village Farm Access Road	Oe Bo Village, Yinmabin Township Sagaing Region	Category C	14.9.2019	135	55	8	2	135	55
3	Sel Gyi Farm Access Road	Yinmar Village, Shwebo Township Sagaing Region	Category C	19.11.2019	25	21	7	3	25	21
4	Kyar Tat-Shwe Chan Thar Farm	Kyar Tat Village,	Category C	10.9.2019	30	20	17	12	30	20

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Social Safeguard Categorization	Meeting date	Participants who attend consultation meeting (represent household)		Participants who join subproject designing and site visit		Number of participants who agree farm access road implementation from participants	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Access Road	Salingyi Township, Sagaing Region								
5	Tha Pan Zeik Farm Access Road	Tha Pan Zeik Village, Magway Township Magway Region	Category C	12.10.2019	30	58	8	3	30	58
6	Innkone (south) Village Farm Access Road	Innkone (South) Village, Natmauk Township Magway Region	Category C	7.10.2019	38	45	9	5	38	45
7	Than Chape Village Farm Access Road,	Than Chape Village, Aunglan Township	Category C	4.10.2019	32	41	15	-	32	41

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Social Safeguard Categorization	Meeting date	Participants who attend consultation meeting (represent household)		Participants who join subproject designing and site visit		Number of participants who agree farm access road implementation from participants	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		Magway Region								
8	Shwe Tan Tint Village Farm Access Road	Shwe Tan Tint Village, Pakkokku Township Magway Region	Category C	23.8.2019	35	30	6	3	35	30
9	Tha Pyae Yoe Farm Access Road	Tha Pyay Yoe Village, Sintgaing Township Madalay Region	Category C	26.2.2020	30	14	9	3	30	14
10	Let Wel Farm Access Road	Let Wel Village, Natogyi Township Madalay Region	Category C	27.2.2020	30	25	8	6	30	25
11	Kan Gyi to Ywar	Kan Gyi	Category C	13.11.2019	45	16	4	3	13	6

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Social Safeguard Categorization	Meeting date	Participants who attend consultation meeting (represent household)		Participants who join subproject designing and site visit		Number of participants who agree farm access road implementation from participants	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Thit Kalay Field (241) and Mone Pin Farm Access Road	village and Mone Pin Village, Mahlaing Township Mandalay Region								
12	Ohn Pin Village Farm Access Road	Ohn Pin Village, Pyawbwe Township Madalay Region	Category C	14.11.2019	25	12	5	2	25	12

Table 3. Number of land affected households and its donated land area

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Number of land affected households	Type of Land	Total plot area owned by affected household (Sq. ft)	Total Plot Area Being Donated (Sq. ft)	Donated Area as a % of the Impacted Plot
1	Khoe Than Village Farm Access Road	Khoe Than Village, Monywa Township Sagaing Region	17	Agriculture Land	1,062,576	2100	0.19%
2	Oe Bo Village Farm Access Road	Oe Bo Village, Yinmabin Township Sagaing Region	26	Agriculture Land	54,907,700	116,400	0.21%
3	Sel Gyi Farm Access Road	Yinmar Village, Shwebo Township Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kyar Tat- Shwe Chan Thar Farm Access Road	Kyar Tat Village, Salingyi Township, Sagaing Region	41	Agriculture Land	2,907,148	53,490	1.84%
5	Tha Pan Zeik Farm Access Road	Tha Pan Zeik Village, Magway Township Magway Region	18	Agriculture Land	1,829,460	16,408	0.89%
6	Innkone (south) Village	Innkone (South)	20	Agriculture	754,332	31,707	4.20%

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Number of land affected households	Type of Land	Total plot area owned by affected household (Sq. ft)	Total Plot Area Being Donated (Sq. ft)	Donated Area as a % of the Impacted Plot
	Farm Access Road	Village, Natmawk Township Magway Region		Land			
7	Than Chape Village Farm Access Road,	Than Chape Village, Aunglan Township Magway Region	31	Agriculture Land	28,009,080	17,916	0.06%
8	Shwe Tan Tint Village Farm Access Road	Shwe Tan Tint Village, Pakkokku Township Magway Region	-		-	-	-
9	Tha Pyae Yoe Farm Access Road	Tha Pyay Yoe Village, Sintgaing Township Madalay Region	12	Agriculture Land	3,880,048	37,020	0.95%
10	Let Wel Farm Access Road	Let Wel Village, Natogyi Township Madalay Region	21	Agriculture Land	3,930,331	60,985	1.55%
11	Kan Gyi to Ywar Thit Kalay Field (241) and Mone Pin Farm	Kan Gyi village and Mone Pin Village, Mahlaing	32	Agriculture Land	819,256	8,344	1.02%

No.	Name of Farm Access Road	Location	Number of land affected households	Type of Land	Total plot area owned by affected household (Sq. ft)	Total Plot Area Being Donated (Sq. ft)	Donated Area as a % of the Impacted Plot
	Access Road	Township Madalay Region					
12	Ohn Pin Village Farm Access Road	Ohn Pin Village, Pyawbwe Township Madalay Region	11	Agriculture Land	413,780	8,630	2.08%
Total			229		98,513,711.00	353,000.00	0.36%

I. Economic Analysis of Farm Access Road Subprojects

25. With reference to the economic analysis of farm access roads under Resilient Community Development Project (RCDP) funded by ADB, Economic Internal Rate of Return was analyzed for rural farm access roads based on experience of ERLIP⁷ and found that they are all viable.⁸ The Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) for lowland farm access road (16.8%) and upland farm access road (18.3%) subprojects models are well above the hurdle rate of 9 per cent⁹. The economic net present values (ENPV) for both are well above zero, indicating viable economic investments.

26. Other economic benefits of farm access road investments cited in that analysis include: savings from post-harvest losses, and transport costs of farm produce and farm inputs from road and bridge SPs. Table 4 summarizes key economic and financial benefits of farm access roads based on the economic analysis under the RCDP. The farm access road under CFAVC will assure to get the same economic benefits by the smallholder farmers and communities who are using those roads.

Table-4 Summary Results of Farm Access Road Economic and Sensitivity Analyses

Sensitivity Test	ENPV (MMK million)	ENPV (USD million)	EIRR (%)	SV (%)
Lowland village road SP - Base case	23.72	0.015	16.80%	
+20% Project costs			14.10%	74.40%
-20% Benefits			13.50%	-42.70%
Upland village road SP - Base case	76.3	0.049	18.30%	
+20% Project costs			16.40%	140.90%
-20% Benefits			16.00%	-58.50%

Source: RCDP Economic and Financial Analysis Report

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND MONITORING AND REPORTING

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism and Information Disclosure

27. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will establish a Project Public Complaint Unit (PPCU) which will act as a central recording and coordinating unit in compliance with ADB SPS (2009) requirement to prevent and address community concerns and assist the project to maximize social benefits. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will

⁷ Enhancing Rural Livelihood and Incomes Project, partnership with Asian Development Bank.

⁸ ADB TRTA 9413, 2018. Economic and Financial Analysis, Proposed Resilient Communities Development Project. Nay Pyi Taw

⁹ 9 per cent = Social Discount Rate. Source: ADB

ensure that a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is publicized locally so that the community is fully aware of the mechanism and the local points of entry to it. Multiple points of entry, including face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephone conversations, or e-mail, will be available. The PPCU's phone number, fax, address, email address will be disseminated.

28. The PPCU will maintain records of complaints and actions taken to correct them. This data will be included in the PMU's reports to the ADB. The PPCU will establish a GRM tracking and documentation system. The system will include the following elements: (i) tracking forms and procedures for gathering information from project personnel and complainant(s); (ii) staff to update the database routinely; (iii) systems with the capacity to analyze information so as to recognize grievance patterns, identify any systemic causes of grievances, promote transparency, publicize how complaints are being handled, and periodically evaluate the overall functioning of the mechanism; (iv) processes for informing stakeholders about the status of a case; and (v) procedures to retrieve data for reporting purposes, including the periodic reports to the ADB.

29. The procedure and timeframe for the grievance redress mechanism are as follows:

- (i) Stage 1: Access to GRM. If a concern arises, the affected person may resolve the issue of concern directly with the contractor, or make his/her complaint known to either the PPCU directly, or through the local village or township government, whichever level of authority he/she is most comfortable with;
- (ii) Stage 2: Official Complaint to PPCU. If a complaint is filed at local government level, the government representative will submit an oral or written complaint to the PPCU. For an oral complaint the PPCU must make a written record. For each complaint, the PPCU must assess its eligibility. If the complaint is not eligible, for instance it is determined that the issue is outside the scope of the project, PPCU will provide a clear reply within five working days to the affected person;
- (iii) Stage 3: PPCU Complaint Resolution. The PPCU will register the complaints informing the respective local and district government, the PMU, contractors, and ADB. The PPCU, with support of the social specialist and other PICs depending on the issue will take steps to investigate and resolve the issue. This may involve instructing the contractor to take corrective actions. Within seven days of the redress solution being agreed upon, the contractor should implement the redress solution and convey the outcome to the PMU and ADB;
- (iv) Stage 4: Stakeholder Meeting. If no solution can be identified by the PPCU or if the affected person is not satisfied with the suggested solution under Stage 3, within two weeks of the end of Stage 3, the PPCU will organize a multi-stakeholder meeting under the auspices of the head of local government, where all relevant stakeholders will be invited. The meeting should result in a solution acceptable to all, and identify responsibilities and

an action plan. The contractor should implement the agreed redress solution and convey the outcome to the PMU and ADB within seven working days. The invitees to this meeting will depend on the nature of the complaint. For example, if the complaints relate to health, land disputes, or labor issues, the appropriate specialist in this field will be invited to the stakeholder meeting. This may include officers from the relevant government departments.

- (v) Stage 5: District Administration Officer Resolution. If the multi-stakeholder meeting cannot resolve the problem, and the affected person remains unsatisfied, the PMU will set up a meeting with the District Administration Officer to identify a solution.

30. The safeguard and grievance focal person from DRD have been assigned at township, regional and Union level Office and they will take actions on the effective implementation of social safeguard and grievance mechanism through the assistance of PMU office at DOA and PPCU. The assigned DRD staffs for safeguard and grievance are attached in Appendix 5. The project information and grievance mechanism will be disseminated to the village community including affected households through the communication channels such as posting on village notice board, site visit meetings etc.

K. Monitoring on Social Safeguards Implementation and Reporting

31. The farm access road contractors will implement social safeguards. The implementing agency staff and Project Implement Consultants (PIC) including project technical specialists and external monitoring organization will monitor implementation of the social safeguards related to voluntary donation to ensure compliance with the agreed activities and timeline. Then, PIC will assist PMU in the preparation of semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to submit to ADB. PMU and PIUs will ensure the implementation of all mitigation measures and monitoring on the implementation safeguards and GRM and capacity development of safeguard counterpart staff. ADB will also make periodic site visits through supervision or review missions to ensure the implementation of social safeguards and review on the submitted reports from PMU.

32. The PMU will maintain a complaints database which indicates the household making the grievance, the nature of the issue, the date the report was received and also dealt with and the result. Dispute receipt and resolution will be reported regularly in project quarterly reports. Monitoring will be through monthly reporting by the Contractor; and quarterly reporting by the PIC. The PIC will draft semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports. The PMU will finalize the social safeguard monitoring reports and submit it to ADB.

VI. CONCLUSION

L. Conclusion

33. It is concluded that the farm access roads construction have no social negative impacts with highly economic rate of returns. The land space required for the road upgrading has been solved through the voluntary land donation of affected households that are direct beneficiaries and not vulnerable or poor. The total donated land has (0.23%) of the total land area which doesn't exceed to 5%. There are no ethnic minorities in the farm access road construction area. In accordance with the LARF and EDGF, the finding of social assessment is that the farm access road subproject implementation is categorized as "Category C".

34. DRD will disseminated the information of social due diligence report to the village community and project stakeholders. In addition, DRD continues to facilitate the affected households for the updating land ownership documents as well as will monitor the implementation of social safeguards and grievance mechanism and the progress will also be incorporated into the semi-annual safeguard report. It is assured to be a fully inclusive, consultative and participatory in the implementation of farm access road construction.

35. The due diligence report is supposed to be a separate document to satisfy the ADB SPS requirement.