



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Nov-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA22849



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P161246	Project Name Livestock Development-based Dairy Revolution and Meat Production Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date 06-Dec-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) People's Republic of Bangladesh	Implementing Agency Department of Livestock Services	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to improve productivity, market access, and resilience of small-holder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs operating in selected livestock value chains in target areas.

Components

Productivity Improvement	142.51
Market Linkages and Value Chain Development	224.65
Improving Risk Management and Resilience of Livestock Production Systems	105.67
Project Management	73.83
Unallocated funds	32.00

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	500.00
Total Project Cost	500.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance functions been transferred to the Practice Manager? (Will not be disclosed)

Yes

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Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

1. **Despite being one of the world’s most densely populated countries and highly vulnerable to climate induced natural disasters, Bangladesh has achieved robust economic growth over the past decade**, and the Millennium Development Goal of halving the incidence of extreme poverty from 44.2 percent in 1991 to 13.8 percent in 2016. Poverty reduction has been driven by increases in agricultural productivity, wages, female labor force participation and remittance transfers. Agriculture provided 43 percent of employment in 2016 and accounted for 90 percent of poverty reduction from 2005-2010.

2. **Bangladesh will need to sustain growth to meet its target of reaching middle-income status by 2021 and eliminating poverty by 2030.** About 22 million people remain below the international extreme poverty line (US\$1.90 2011 Purchasing Power Parity), and in rural areas their share exceeds a quarter of the population. Malnutrition continues to be widespread in Bangladesh¹, even amongst food producing households and where agriculture is the main source of income. Bangladesh ranks 90th out of 118 countries in the Global Hunger Index and 142nd out of 186 countries in the Human Development Index. Despite a significant expansion of the power generation capacity in recent years, an estimated 31 percent of the rural population still lacks access to electricity (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

3. **Agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries) features prominently in the Government of Bangladesh (GoB)’s 7th Five-Year Plan (7th FYP) and is expected to contribute significantly to the GoB’s short and medium-term goals.** This will require achieving productivity gains, diversification, value addition and agro-processing, commensurate with national environmental protection, risk mitigation, and climate change adaptation strategies. There is also recognition from the GoB that developing the agriculture sector is a high priority for driving growth and jobs. Finally, climate projections indicate that the effects of climate change will significantly impact the agriculture sector (crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry²) and this can already be felt today. Bangladesh’s 2009 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan prioritizes agricultural adaptation and resilience, and the 7th FYP recognizes climate change as an added, critical challenge to reducing poverty and environmental degradation.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **Livestock is an important socio-economic component in Bangladesh and for the poorest.** Livestock accounts for 1.7 percent of the economy’s Gross Domestic Product but employs 14 percent of total labor force and accounts one-third of total agricultural employment. Over 70 percent of rural households are engaged in livestock production which contributes a large share of the smallholder and landless farmers’ livelihoods. Most poor rural households raise livestock which provide power for cropping, transport, threshing and oilseed crushing; manure as source of fertilizer and fuel; a ready source of cash; and milk, meat

¹ Nationwide, about 41 percent of children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished, and 22 percent are born with low birth weights.

² World Bank. 2014. River Salinity and Climate Change: Evidence from Coastal Bangladesh.



and eggs for human consumption. Livestock provides business opportunities for Producer Organizations (POs); Micro, Small and Mid-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs); and service providers.

5. Livestock has high potential to create rural jobs and livelihood opportunities for women, youth, and the vulnerable in rural areas. Currently 68 percent of agricultural labor force are women and they are mainly involved in livestock and poultry systems. In addition, a growing share of rural households without cultivable agricultural land are engaged in livestock. Therefore, growth in the livestock sub-sector, combined with targeted support has potential to close the gender gap in rural labor force participation and to create more, and better economically-rewarding jobs, especially for women, youth, and the landless.

6. Demand is growing rapidly, and animal source food (ASF) will play more a critical role in improving nutritional status. Cattle and buffalo milk, ruminant meat, and poultry meat and eggs are the main animal source food consumed. Production is lagging consumption growth, resulting in rising deficits: the 7th FYP anticipates annual deficits of 1.5 billion eggs, 0.5 million tons of meat, and more than 5.9 million tons of milk by 2021. In 2015-2016, imports of dairy reached US\$248.8 million. Young children and pregnant and lactating women are particularly vulnerable to nutritional deficits and micronutrient deficiencies.

7. Livestock value-chains are largely informal. Mixed livestock production systems predominate, and animals are generally stall-fed or graze around the homestead. in small family-based production units. Considerable numbers of cattle and buffaloes are found in smallholder production systems as most farmers keep small animals and poultry. The livestock supply chains in Bangladesh largely depend on these smallholders, who are mostly practicing subsistence farming and do not have the capacity to meet the demand for a growing livestock industry. The red meat value chain is the least developed, with only two formal meat processing enterprises operating in the country, whereas the poultry chain is the most commercially developed. The milk supply chain provides a mixed picture, as milk not consumed by farming households is supplied to informal traditional markets (>80 percent), while the rest enters a much smaller, but growing³ formal commercial processing and distribution circuit (5 percent). The overall formal milk market comprises 1.35 million tons (or US\$775 million, mostly in the form of powder for industrial use, pasteurized milk, followed by Ultra High Treatment (UHT) milk), of which a third is sourced locally. The few commercially developed value chains of red meat, poultry, egg, and milk are centered around the big cities (Dhaka and Chittagong).

8. Smallholder producers are nevertheless engaged in commerce and contribute into private sector led value chains to varying degrees. Many smallholder producers in the livestock value chains depend on surplus production being sold to neighbors, markets or off-takers for improved livelihoods and income. Whether formally registered as a business or not, the smallholders are *de facto* private sector actors. They engage in sales of surplus product and thus connect to a large and complex supply chain that include: feed manufacturers, health service providers, artificial insemination (AI) providers, logistics and transport providers, processors, retail and wholesale sales agents and exporters. By design, this project will support commercialized smallholders to improve livestock production levels, access to markets and quality – all of which will reinforce commercialization and improve integration into private sector led value chains.

9. The main gender gaps in livestock are related to decision making, social barriers, and access to economic activities. Women’s role in livestock tends to be focused on home-based activities such as feeding and milking of cows, as well as raising small ruminants and backyard poultry. Women’s involvement in marketing

³ Feedback from the major processing companies indicates that demand is still expanding but that farmgate prices are above the cost of using imported whole milk powder to make recombined milk for packaging. Thus, several processors with the ability to change the balance of fresh and recombined milk may be using more imported milk powder.



is limited, primarily due to traditional norms that restrict their mobility⁴ and their decision-making role both within the home and within community-based organizations, such as producer organizations. Women's involvement in marketing is also constrained by limited business skills, voice and agency, and access to inputs, services and technology. In addition, women are relatively more vulnerable to climatic disasters and face further obstacles in terms of heavy workloads, and time-use. There have been recent improvements in gender equality: The Global Gender Gap Index (2017) ranks Bangladesh 47 out of 144 countries, climbing several spots and recording progress across all dimensions of the economic opportunity and participation, improving gender parity for legislator, senior official and manager as well as professional and technical roles. Nevertheless, gender discrimination persists and is widely recognized as a primary underlying cause of undernutrition in Bangladesh.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

10. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve productivity, market access, and resilience of smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs operating in selected livestock value chains in target areas.

Key Results

- Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (following Climate Smart Agriculture principles), disaggregated for female and youth;
- Increased productivity of targeted species by direct beneficiaries (aggregated over cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep and poultry);
- Increase in market access reflected in increased sales (milk and/or processed milk products, live animals and meat, and egg) among the livestock producers and value chain actors in project areas (disaggregated for female and youth);
- Farmers and value chain actors have adopted practices to improve resilience to selected risks (including climate induced risks), and/or livestock insurance products have been developed (disaggregated for female and youth).

D. Project Description

11. **Theory of change and Results chain.** The project seeks to improve productivity, market access, and resilience of smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs by supporting climate smart production systems, farmer empowerment and commercialization. A schematic depiction of the project's results chain is provided in Figure 1 below. It will foster a market-led transformation of livestock production, while ensuring that the supply response to growing demand is sustainable, inclusive, safe, and environmentally conscious. To this end, the project will improve the ecosystem for value chain development by financing key infrastructures including markets, and access to market, insurance and financial products and services, capacity building for both private value chain actors like smallholder organizations, and public agencies in supportive regulation; as well as knowledge. It will establish partnership with public FIs (Bangladesh Krishi Bank, Palli Sanchoy Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank) and other banks to promote co-financing credit for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs.

12. Climate resilient livestock production systems will be developed through the promotion of appropriate CSA practices addressing feeding strategies, animal health and welfare, animal husbandry and breeding, as well as manure and waste management (including production of energy), improved storage and processing. It will also build on existing experience to foster the generation of renewable energy from solar and livestock

⁴ Anderson and Eswaran (2009) reported that 93 percent of women in rural Bangladesh had never been to the local bazaar.



manure sources.⁵ Project activities on animal health, food safety and ant microbial resistance will embrace the One Health principles since it will address public health at the human animal interface.

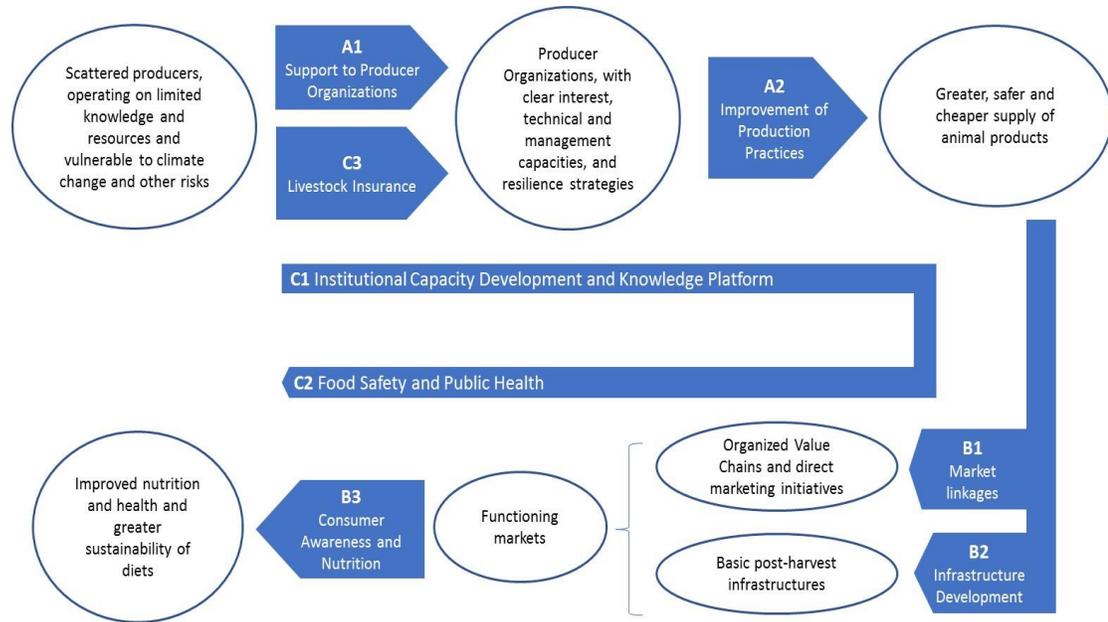


Figure 1: Results chain

13. The project consists of the following components:

- a. **Component A: Productivity Improvement.** This component’s objective is to raise on-farm productivity, and to increase efficiency, safety and profitability through climate smart livestock management, better approaches to animal health, nutrition, and breeding. It is comprised of Sub-component A1: Producer Organizations and Sub-component A2: Improved climate smart production practices.
- b. **Component B: Market linkages and Value-Chain Development.** The objective of this component is to increase producers’ linkage to profitable markets, improve the volume, quality and safety of livestock products being marketed, and decrease transaction costs along the value chains. It is comprised of Sub-component B1: Market linkages and Investments along the Value Chains; Sub-component B2: Critical and Climate Resilient Public Infrastructure for Livestock Development; and Sub-component B3: Consumer Awareness and Nutrition.
- c. **Component C: Improving Risk Management and Climate Resilience of Livestock Production Systems.** This component will finance the development of an enabling environment conducive to sustainable livestock sub-sector growth. It will strengthen the institutional framework and capacity of public sector institutions and private sector partners, address the gender gap in economic

⁵ An estimated 31 percent of the rural population still lacks access to electricity, and about 17 percent do not have access to potable water.⁵ However, renewable energy of solar and waste sources is one of the priorities of the government to alleviate fossil-fuel based energy consumption and climate pollutions, and over the last decade both solar energy and biogas production have been increasing cumulatively and attained at 195.2 MW and 72,104^{SREDA} numbers having capacity of 6.0 m³ to 2700 m³ biogas.



decision making, and promote viable risk management strategies, including insurance and food safety measures, through the following Sub-components. It is comprised of Sub-Component C1: Institutional Capacity Development and Knowledge Platform; Sub-Component C2: Food safety and public health; and Sub-component C3: Livestock Insurance.

d. **Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.**

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

14. **The main implementing agency will be the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL).** A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed, chaired by the Secretary MoFL, to provide strategic oversight and guidance the project implementation. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will assist PSC on oversight of technical issue of implementation. DLS will establish a PMU and PIUs to ensure a day-to-day implementation and supervision of the project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be headed by a strong team comprising an Project Director (PD), a Chief Technical Coordinator (CTC), and five Deputy Project Directors (DPDs) to be deputed from the GoB personnel. PMU and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be supported/empowered by design and supervision and capacity building firms. Importantly, the firms' responsibilities will include significant hands-on training of the DLS, PMU and PIUs staff to ensure the necessary capacity during transition period. This will reduce significantly the risks of institutional capacity gaps during the initial years of implementation and reduce the total cost of consulting services.

15. **Design and Supervision Consultant firm (D&SC).** Based on agreed Terms of Reference, the PMU will be supported during the first 48 months by a Project D&SC to be hired on a competitive basis. The D&SC will be hired within 3 months of project effectiveness to help the PMU with the timely mobilization and uptake of the project. The D&SC will carry out feasibility studies related to the construction works, prepare procurement packages, and supervise the works in coordination with DLS and other relevant ministries.

16. **Capacity Building Service Providers (CBSPs).** CBSPs will be hired on a competitive basis, and could be either private firms, state-owned agencies, or NGOs. They will be hired upon project effectiveness to help the PMU with the timely mobilization and uptake of the project direct support and training. Components A, B and C will be implemented by DLS in partnerships with a CBSP in agribusiness for Component A and B and sub-component C2. Sub-component C1 will be implemented by DLS through PMU. A separate Livestock Insurance Unit (LIU) will be established in the PMU with dedicated personnel (an insurance officer, a computer operator, a support staff) procured through competitive basis from market, responsible for the overall implementation and management of the Livestock Insurance Pilot Program (LIPP). The LIU will implement and monitor the LIPP through a partner agent model in collaboration with insurance companies, IDRA and delivery channels. There will be LIU representatives in each PIUs responsible for project field activities where LIPP operates. The LIU will work in compliance with insurance best practices and with ability to serve small farmers efficiently with risk mitigation products. The key functions of the LIU would include: (i) implementation and refinement of the LIPP; (ii) coordination with insurance companies and delivery channels under the partner agent model; (iii) control of the financial aspects of LIPP; organization of the promotion and awareness activities to maximize rural stakeholder participation; and (iv) M&E of insurance.



F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

17. While project implementation covers the entire country, the exact locations for project activities are not known at Appraisal stage. Therefore, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the project (including gender analysis). Since the detailed design of the project components necessary for conducting component-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) is likely to be available only during project implementation, the system to support the process of environmental safeguards, social development and social safeguards review and clearance has been defined through the ESMF. It provides for each project component to be screened for potential environmental and social impacts and, where necessary, detailed, site-specific ESIAs and subsequent management plans to be prepared to identify and address the risks and potential impacts of the proposed project activities once specific site locations and beneficiaries are identified.

18. Considering the potential use of chemicals in livestock and poultry farms, processing facilities and feed storage to manage pests and disease, the OP 4.09 has been triggered and a standalone Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared. Guidance for addressing gender promotion, preparing and implementing community consultations, communication plans, and gender action plans have been provided under the ESMF to complement the design of the main strategies under this project. Guidance has also been provided for grievance redress mechanism and institutional arrangements. Although the project does not foresee any large-scale land acquisition, some small and medium scale infrastructure provision is expected under Component B: Providing Access to Basic Infrastructure and Services. Hence, OP 4.12 has been triggered, and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is included in the ESMF to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), as and when required. It can be expected that the project will touch upon areas with indigenous communities. A Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) fully cognizant of local and cultural nuances has also been included in the ESMF to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site-specific Small Ethnic Community Development Plans (SECDP), where required. The ESMF prepared (including the Gender Action Plan) has been disclosed locally at DLS and in Bank external website before appraisal.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Social Safeguards Specialist (GSU06)
Md Istiak Sobhan, Environmental Safeguards Specialist (GEN06)

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project interventions are expected to cater better and more sustainable livestock management developing market linkages and value-chain, and improving risk management and resilience of the livestock production systems. In addition to the consumers, the project will benefit small and medium scale livestock producers, public and private enterprises and service providers in the selected value chains and



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project areas. The youth, livestock support service institutions, including public livestock research and extension services, and NGOs are likely to benefit from the project. The project will not invest in large scale infrastructures but support critical infrastructures in the value chain. Although denitrification is quick in a tropical country like Bangladesh, the sector will have to handle deposition of the large scale animal waste from increase of livestock and poultry bird numbers. The runoff from manure can flow into water bodies causing severe ecological harm, and decomposing waste can cause harm to the environment. Increase in livestock number and production also increases demand for feed crops thus requiring intensification of agricultural land use and resulting in a host of environmental costs. It is anticipated that some activities may trigger reversible environmental impact during the site clearance and infrastructure development. The project is not expected to be close to any environmentally sensitive areas. However, the project is likely to have limited potential social impacts specially associated with the small-scale infrastructures development and rehabilitation. The project is classified as category B in accordance with OP 4.01.

Exact and detailed location and design information for conducting activity-specific ESIA for some of the project activities was not available at the preparation level and will only be available during project implementation. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has therefore, been prepared to provide guidance for environmental and social assessment and management at the implementatoin level. It will also identify the requirements and responsibilities for preparing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as a precondition for individual investments that are likely to have high environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMF defines the detailed process for the corresponding consultations, reviews, and clearances for environmental and social management.

The ESMF also provides a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for responding to questions, receiving suggestions and addressing complaints related to the project’s safeguards issues and broader project implementation approach.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not support any activities that would trigger this policy, this will be ensured during the subprojects initial environmental screening. Its indirect impact would be reduction in number of animals and respectively reduction of the pressure on the pastures that would be beneficial in terms on improving status of NHs.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This OP/BP is not triggered at the Appraisal stage, as the impact of the proposed activities on vegetation/ forests (natural/ planted) is not definite, project will be located in non-forested area as defined by the policy, and likely to have no direct or indirect impact on forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The policy is triggered considering the potential use of chemicals in livestock and poultry firms to manage pests and disease. Specifically,



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		processing facilities as well as feed storage areas may need to control pests as well utilizing pesticides or rodenticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	Chance finds are unlikely in the project areas and the project activities are not expected to otherwise relate to physical and cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	There is a likelihood that some of the project activities might touch upon areas inhabited by indigenous communities recognized as small ethnic communities. The ESMF therefore, included a Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site specific Small Ethnic Community Development Plans (SECDP) as and when required. The framework will be fully cognizant of local and cultural nuances associated with designing and proposing alternative livelihood measures, grievance redress processes and all other project interventions including free, prior and informed consultation process.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will invest in critical and climate resilient public Infrastructure under Component B including, inter alia: (i) improvement of slaughtering at local wet markets, selected pilot slaughterhouses at district level and in major cities, and mobile slaughter facilities to match slaughter capacities needed during major festivals; and (ii) renewable energy installations (solar panels, bio-digesters) at the livestock processing facilities and milk chilling and cooling facilities. All activities will be within existing available lands and acquisition of private land will be avoided to the extent feasible. Beneficiaries may also be approached for voluntary donation of land or direct purchase methods for infrastructures requiring land. However, involuntary displacement may not be completely avoided. Therefore OP 4.12 is triggered and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared with the ESMF to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) as and when required.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not triggered, as the project has nothing to do with dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not triggered, as the project is not likely to impact any international waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not support activities in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

While project implementation covers the entire country except Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), the exact locations for project interventions are not known at Appraisal stage. The overall impact assessment of the DRMP reveals that most of the likely negative social and environmental impacts could be minimized or eliminated by adopting standard mitigation measures; there is also scope to enhance some of the beneficial impacts to be generated from the proposed



project. ESMF identifies that most of the activities will not require further environment and social assessments. However, further assessments are recommended for the Sub component B2 'Critical Public Infrastructure for Livestock Infrastructure Development', in which construction or rehabilitation of few Slaughterhouses are proposed. It is anticipated that some activities may trigger reversible and not so significant environmental impact during the site clearance and infrastructure development. The project is not expected to be close to any environmentally sensitive areas. Although the project does not foresee any large-scale land acquisition, however, some small-scale infrastructure provision is expected under Component B, which may create economic displacements. There is also a likelihood that the project will touch upon ethnic communities' areas. No large scale, significant and irreversible impact is expected from this project.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Although it is difficult to anticipate future implications or trends, however, it is expected that more and more people vis a vis land will come under livestock and poultry production. With the increase of livestock and poultry bird numbers large amount of additional animal waste is a consequence, though it is not expected to be a severe problem in a warm tropical country like Bangladesh, where denitrification is quick, but proper regulation for manure deposition is needed. The runoff from manure can flow into water bodies causing severe ecological harm, and decomposing waste can release dust particles, bacteria, endotoxins, and volatile organic compounds, as well as hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and other odorous substances into the air. Increase in livestock number and production also increases demand for feed crops thus requiring intensification of agricultural land use and resulting in a host of environmental costs including increased erosion, lower soil fertility, reduced biodiversity, pollution of ground and surface water, and impacts on atmospheric constituents, and climate.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. As appropriate, individual investment-specific alternatives will be considered during implementation in line with the project's ESMF.

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

The Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) along with a Pest Management Plan (PMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) for guiding the implementation level assessments of environmental and social impacts and their mitigations. Since the detailed design of the project components necessary for conducting component-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), which is likely to be available only during project implementation, the system to support the process of environmental and social review and clearance is defined through the ESMF. It provides provision for each project component to be screened for potential environmental and social impacts and, where necessary, detailed, site-specific ESIs and subsequent management plans will be prepared to identify and address the potential impacts of the proposed project activities once specific site locations are identified. Guidance for addressing gender impacts, preparing and implementing community consultations, communication plans, and gender action plans are also provided under the ESMF to complement the design of the main strategies under this project component. Guidance has also been provided for grievance redress systems and institutional arrangements. Borrower will hire social and environment staffs in the PMU to monitor and report safeguard issues.

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

The primary key stakeholders are small scale producers, processors and service providers in the selected supply chains and project areas. Given their central role in production and household nutrition decisions, women will represent an



important beneficiary group to be addressed with specific demand led activities to strengthen their empowerment and economic activities. The mechanisms for consultation will be through policy dialogue, consultations among different stakeholders engaged and interested in livestock production, feedback from project beneficiaries and stakeholders and also through awareness raising activities, targeted information campaigns and also by proactive outreach.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
19-March-2018	25-March-2018	

"In country" Disclosure	25-March-2018
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Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
19-March-2018	25-March-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Bangladesh
25-March-2018

Comments

In all the project locations.

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
19-March-2018	25-March-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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Yes	19-March-2018	25-March-2018
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"In country" Disclosure 25-March-2018

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

All pertinent safeguard documents will be disclosed in-country and a link will be provided to access them.

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C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes, a standalone Pest management Plan is prepared and disclosed.

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes



If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?

TBD

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

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All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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