



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Feb-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA22353



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P161568	Project Name Bangladesh Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-Feb-2018	Estimated Board Date 03-Jul-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Fisheries	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The proposed Program Goal is to increase coastal and marine fisheries' contribution to the economy, poverty reduction, and environmental stability. The proposed PDO is to improve management of coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture.

Components

- Enabling Sustainable Fisheries Sector Investments and Growth
- Improving Infrastructure and Production Practices
- Community Empowerment and Livelihoods
- Project Management and Monitoring

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	240.00
National Government	32.20
Total Project Cost	272.20

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Bangladesh physical and cultural characteristics and the livelihoods of nearly 165 million people are defined by the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta—the world’s largest, most densely populated delta and one of the richest in aquatic resources.** Bangladesh has progressed in reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, with poverty incidence (based on international US\$ 1.90 per capita/day poverty line, and measured using the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate) declining from 44.2 percent in 1991 to 13.8 percent in 2016. GDP has grown above the average for developing countries, averaging at 6.5 percent per year since 2010, and reaching 7.24 percent in 2017,¹ driven mainly by the manufacturing and services sectors.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

2. **Fisheries are vital for Bangladesh’s food supply and food security and are central to the livelihoods of millions of fishers and stakeholders along the production chain.** The fisheries sector has emerged as a major growth driver, consistently contributing close to 4 percent of GDP for the last decade (3.7% in 2014-15). The sector grows faster compared to livestock or the still-dominant crop sectors, accounting for nearly a quarter of the agricultural GDP. Fisheries are already the second largest foreign currency earner after the garment industry, generating about US\$ 638 million in exports. In 2015, the sector employed 18.20 million people, or 11 percent of the population, including 1.4 million women.² The least carbon-intensive protein source, fish contributes up to 60 percent of all animal protein consumed, making Bangladesh one of the highest fish consumers in the world.³

3. **The sector comprises three subsectors: aquaculture (56 percent of total production), inland capture fisheries (28 percent), and marine and coastal capture fisheries (16 percent), with total sector value estimated at US\$ 3.68 billion.**⁴ Historically the most developed, in part through past World Bank assistance, Bangladesh’s inland aquaculture and capture fisheries sub-sectors are ranked 4th and 5th in the world respectively,⁵ and have traditionally driven most of the sector’s growth. While also well established, coastal aquaculture contributes only 20 per cent of all aquaculture output and offers significant scope for productivity enhancement and economic growth, with production trailing neighbouring countries at 3 to 9 times lower productivity per hectare. The least developed subsector, the marine fish production for the 2014-15 period was only around 0.6 million tons (US\$ 515 million, first sale value), taken mainly from nearshore areas and far less than the 6 million tons harvested by Bangladesh’s neighbours in the Bay of Bengal. Hilsa accounts for nearly 42 percent and shrimp for 8 percent of the overall catch, with other important commercial species including Bombay duck, Jewfish, and sardines.

4. **Weak sector governance led to a boom of unmanaged coastal fisheries growth in the 1990s, followed by depletion of traditional stocks and structural changes of the sector’s labour force.** Available landing data, albeit limited, suggests that demersal fishery is at or near collapse; fishing is moving ‘down the ecosystem ladder’ to lower-valued species and overharvesting by industrial and semi-industrial/artisanal fleets causing stocks depletion. In the

¹ World Bank. (2017). DataBank. At <http://data.worldbank.org/country/bangladesh?view=chart>

² Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (DOF, MOFL). National Fish Week 2014. Compendium (in Bengali). 144p

³ Ibid.1

⁴ Department of Fisheries (2013-2014)

⁵ FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles. Bangladesh Country Profile Fact Sheets, 2014. At <http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/BGD/en>



process, the economic profile of fishermen in the industrial and motorized artisanal fleets has also changed. Control of productive assets has moved largely away from professional fishermen into the hands of investors and middlemen, de facto, converting traditional fishermen into hired labour.

5. **The transition from current practices to sustainable fishing, with increased economic and social benefits that are gender inclusive, is not without a cost and substantial public sector support and financing are necessary to create the conditions for private-sector investments in sustainable fisheries by addressing the barriers identified above.** To this end, the project rationale is anchored on the premise that early on in the transition from ineffectively managed, open-access regimes to a proper sector management, the public sector has to commit to decisive and responsible involvement in order to (a) improve the governance and management of the marine and coastal fishing industry and resources through a transparent, participatory, and evidence-based process, and (b) improve conditions for responsible private-sector actors to take part in the seafood value chain and related industries in ways that contribute to a successful blue economy rather than further increasing fishing pressures.

6. **Recognizing the need for a long-term commitment and support to effectively strengthen the country's coastal and marine fishing sector and address rural poverty, the BSCMFP is designed as a two-phase series of projects (SOP).** The two-phase design will provide GOB with the space and resources to not only initiate and pilot needed sector reforms (Phase I) but also deepen and scale up implementation for longer-term sustainability (Phase II). As demonstrated by the Bank's experience in supporting the Bangladesh's transformation into one of the leading global inland aquaculture and fisheries producers, fisheries management improvement and the accompanying large-scale community-level engagement that are necessary for the success of any such initiative can only be achieved through a sustained, multi-year commitment. To this end, the SOP adopts a logical phasing of activities, with flexibility and room for experimentation built into Phase I to identify effective approaches to be scaled up across the sector during Phase II.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The proposed Program Goal is to increase coastal and marine fisheries' contribution to the economy, poverty reduction, and environmental stability. The proposed PDO is to improve management of coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture.

Key Results

PDO-Level Results Indicators (Phase I) include:

- i. Issuance of industrial fishing licenses in line with precautionary principle
- ii. Share of artisanal motorized vessels with SAT AIS-B, GSM or equivalent installed.
- iii. Share of landed catch and aquaculture production in targeted coastal and marine fisheries in safe handling according to defined criteria
- iv. Share of targeted household with access to project-promoted livelihood activities outside of capture fisheries (disaggregated by sex and age)

D. Project Description

7. **The BSCMFP Phase I project components will support GOB in designing, establishing, and effectively operating fisheries management systems for sustainable utilization of coastal and marine fishery resources.** Project financing will be provided for fisheries governance and management systems, infrastructure, and other



value-chain investments aimed at improving the sector's resource base and increasing its productivity. The project will focus on bringing fisheries policies, regulations, and management capacity up to a level needed to enable stock recovery and opening the space for responsible private-sector investments in the sector. Phase I project has four components as outlined below. It is further expected that Phase II will maintain the same 4-component structure but will significantly shift the focus and resource allocation towards scaling-up components 2 and 3.

COMPONENT 1: Enabling sustainable fisheries sector investments and growth (IDA US\$ 48.0 million)

8. Component 1 is aligned with the targets of PDO indicators 1 and 2. It also supports the GOB commitment to sustainably developed the country's enlarged EEZ through (a) more effective management of coastal fisheries with responsibilities shared between DOF and artisanal fishing communities and (b) improved sector transparency, integrity, and accountability. The component aims to strengthen the enabling environment for infrastructure improvements and technology investments through support to policy and institutional development, research, and measures for strengthening the MCS, improving safety of life at sea, and enabling effective fisheries management. Specifically, funding will be provided for policy and regulations development, stock assessments, analysis for defying sustainable fishing levels, preparation of management plans, training, design and implementation of control and monitoring system and procurement and installation of equipment, and infrastructure for DOF and other national fisheries research institutions. In addition to strengthening artisanal fishermen safety of life at sea in the face of growing climate variability, the component will also integrate and promote climate and disaster risk reduction into the sector policies, plans and management tools and regulations supported by the project. Activities are grouped in three subcomponents supporting the DOF with regulatory, institutional, and financial frameworks and incentive mechanisms for increased sector growth:

9. **Subcomponent 1.1: Stock Assessment and Development of National Fishery Management Plans** will support DOF to establish the data and analytical foundations for evidence-based fisheries management that utilizes updated stock data and analysis for optimizing fisheries production, including by better monitoring, analyzing, and adapting to on-going climate change impacts on the country's fisheries, for example, through monitoring of commercial species distribution and adjustment of fishing effort. The subcomponent will support DOF for (i) carrying stock survey and assessment for shrimp, demersal, and pelagic stocks; (ii) strengthening the catch monitoring systems for both industrial and artisanal fisheries, and (iii) preparation of national fisheries management plans.

10. **Subcomponent 1.2: Enabling investments in sustainable fisheries** will support DOF in (i) strengthening the fishery policies, regulatory framework; and institutional capacity; (ii) measures for reducing investment risks due to regulatory and enforcement gaps; and (iii) implementation of awareness-raising programs.

11. **Subcomponent 1.3: MCS development for IUU Reduction** will support (i) *expansion and strengthening of fisher's boats registration*; and (ii) *development and deployment of information systems for MCS*.

COMPONENT 2: Improving Infrastructure and Production Practices (IDA US\$ 123.2 million).

12. This component is aligned with the targets of PDO indicator 3 and aims to support closing basic infrastructure and technical capacity gaps to promote integrated value chain development and compliance to standards. The component will support measures for improving genetic quality, biosecurity, and disease control in shrimp hatcheries that are expected to significantly reduce coastal aquaculture exposure to devastating disease outbreaks and production crashes, while generating productivity increases of up to 20 percent and reducing the taking of juvenile fish as a by-product to the harvest of wild shrimp seed. Infrastructure support



will be implemented to incentivize private sector investments, where feasible, and will be phased-in in conjunction with the progress of sector management reforms supported by the project in order to avoid generating additional overfishing pressure by increasing the sector's value. In capture fisheries, the initial efforts will focus on the semi-industrial and motorized artisanal fleet and will be extended to the industrial fleet in sync with the progress of management reforms. All infrastructure investments will be subject to detailed disaster and climate risk screening. Where feasible, the project will promote green infrastructure technologies for seafood production that also support broader ecosystem services and improve coastal defenses, such as mangrove rehabilitation, sea grass, and oyster beds. Importantly, the design of coastal infrastructure will aim to optimize adaptation benefits and avoid maladaptation, including by linking fish habitat restoration to nature-based coastal protection solutions and ensuring climate-resilient value chain infrastructure development. Technical services for design and supervision and works will also be financed under this component. Component 2 includes the following subcomponents:

13. **Subcomponent 2.1: Infrastructure Improvements for Capture and Culture Fisheries** will focus on providing support for (i) inputs for *prioritization of productive infrastructure improvements*, and (ii) *infrastructure for increased productivity*.

14. **Subcomponent 2.2: Value chain and food safety** will focus on capacity measures for increasing post-harvest value of catch and compliance with food safety standards, including adoption of good aquaculture practices that are critical to sustaining the value of capital infrastructure improvements. Project support will be provided for (i) seafood safety and competitiveness; (ii) research and innovation, and (iii) boosting coastal aquaculture productivity.

15. **Subcomponent 2.3: Boosting Coastal Aquaculture Productivity** will (i) leverage private sector initiative to pilot and commercialize mariculture in Bangladesh and for boosting export earnings from aquaculture, and (ii) support strengthening DOF capacity to monitor and sanction biosecurity compliance.

COMPONENT 3: Community Empowerment and Livelihoods (IDA US\$ 52 million)

16. This component is aligned with the targets of PDO indicator 4. The component uses a CDD approach and a package of investment and financial support aiming to strengthen community fisheries management and transform livelihoods in poor fishing communities to reduce dependence on fishing. Phase I project pilot activities will focus on up to 450 villages, including up to 100 Model fishing villages (MFVs), which, if successful, will be scaled up in Phase 2 project. A household approach will enable gender-equitable distribution of resources to enhance coping capabilities for both men and women. Ultimately, transformations promoted by the project will be critical not only to achieve poverty reduction in fishing communities, but also to reduce fishing effort and destructive fishing practices, and thereby enable more sustainable fisheries management. Activities for livelihood diversification and/or managed retreat for improving the climate resilience of target coastal fisher communities will be further screened to minimize climate and disaster risk, including to direct flooding, connectivity disruption, salinity regime changes that reduce likelihood of engaging in aquaculture as an alternative to fishing, etc. The activities of component 3 are structured in two subcomponents to be co-implemented by SDF in collaboration with DOF. Project funds will be allocated for technical assistance and services, direct costs, small grants, savings groups, and small loans to promote co-management of near-shore coastal fisheries resources

17. **Subcomponent 3.1 Fishing Community Institutions and Alternative Livelihoods Development** will support (i) fishing communities to establish community institutions and strengthen their capacity; (ii) capacity



training for communities on fisheries management, nutrition, climate and disaster risk reduction, and livelihood diversification; (iii) designation and development of up to 100 model fisher villages (MFV); and (iv) piloting of fisheries co-management and community enforcement.

18. **Subcomponent 3.2 Business Development and Market Linkages for Alternative Livelihoods** will focus on (i) building/strengthening producer organizations in fishing communities; (ii) facilitation of market linkages with producers in fishing communities; (iii) large scale vocational training; and (iv) providing opportunities for youth in fishing households to access wage employment. The subcomponent will also support a framework for scaling up co-management and livelihoods (under Phase 2).

COMPONENT 4: Project Management and Monitoring (IDA US\$ 16.8million)

19. This component will provide funds for establishment and operation of project management, monitoring and evaluation structure within the DOF that is also integrated within the institutional capacity assistance under Component 1. Specifically, project financing will be directed for the operation of PMU staff and consultants hired as experts on a needs basis; retaining general consultant to manage day-to-day project implementation while strengthening DOF capacity for the initial three years of the project; establishment and operation of financial management and procurement management systems acceptable to the World Bank; PMU recurrent costs; implementation of communication plans and activities related to Access to Information (AI); implementation of governance and accountability and financial management actions and third-party audits; implementation of the project's environment and social management framework (ESMF); monitoring and evaluation (M&E); stakeholder coordination; and special evaluation studies.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

20. The Department of Fisheries (DOF) will be the implementation agency for the project and house the Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for day-to-day implementation. A Technical Implementation Group (TIG), consisting of DOF technical staff, will provide technical guidance on a case by case basis to DOF's front-line offices and outside executing partners at the district and sub-district levels, and overseeing technical implementation quality. A Program Steering Committee (PSC) will oversee project implementation.

21. Project Components 1 and 2 will be implemented directly by DOF through the PMU using the agreed implementation provisions spelled out in the Project Operations Manual. Component 3 will be implemented with the support of the Social Development Fund (SDF) as a co-implementing agency.

22. DOF will provide overall progress reports, including procurement and financial management, to PSC every six months. A mid-term project implementation report in year 3 will be prepared by DOF at the request of the Bank to take stock of implementation progress, gaps, and results based on the agreed results monitoring framework. The mid-term review will advise on readiness for the second phase of the program and will include proposals for immediate and/or longer-term remedy of issues (including modifications of the focus of the second phase), as needed. DOF will carry out a functional review to identify and address the areas where building adequate administrative and technical capacity of DOF staff is expressly required, both at central and district-levels, to enable effective fisheries management implementation and enforcement.



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

Dividing into three major divisions (eastern, central and western), Bangladesh’s coastline extends across total of 710 km from St. Martin’s in the south-east to the Sundarbans mangrove forest in the south-west. The project will support various activities in the coastal area of the country, which comprises 16 coastal districts and spans 118,813 sq km, including the marine areas. While the general area for project interventions is known to be along the southern part of the country, along the coastal belt, the exact locations for specific project interventions are not known at this stage.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Social Safeguards Specialist
Md Istiak Sobhan, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Expected project activities include multiple small-scale infrastructure works for construction/ rehabilitation/ upgrading of fish landing centers, post-harvest processing facilities, and/or rehabilitation of existing water canals and sluice gates. The project will not support new aquaculture production ponds or related infrastructure; however careful environmental and social assessment is required. Respectively, the project is classified as category ‘B’ in accordance with OP 4.01. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to provide guidance for environmental and social assessment and management. It also identifies the requirements and responsibilities for preparing Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) as a precondition for individual investments that are likely to have high environmental and social impacts. Since detailed location and design information for conducting activity-specific EIA for some of the project activities will likely be available only during



		project implementation, the ESMF defines the detailed process for the corresponding consultations, reviews, and clearances.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The activities under the proposed program could potentially alter the natural habitat specially at the mangrove areas and also in the EEZ hence this policy is triggered. Habitat restoration and enhancement measures are suggested to include in the program design to avoid, minimize, mitigate and or compensate any adverse impacts on the natural habitat.</p> <p>This will be reviewed during initial stage of the program implementation, once more location-specific information for the proposed project activities is available.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This OP/BP is not triggered at the EMF 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 aquaculture to manage pests and disease. Specifically, 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	<p>The BSCMFP area has small ethnic communities (indigenous communities) residing in the program area of Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar, Patuakhali, Satkhira, etc. and therefore, there is a likelihood of the project impacting them. Therefore, this OP is triggered. A Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) is suggested to prepare during the ESIA, this will be further reviewed through the detailed assessments to be carried out during program implementation for the subsequent stages.</p> <p>The SECDF provides guidance for the preparation and implementation of site specific Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP) as and when required. The framework will be fully cognizant of local and cultural nuances associated with designing and proposing alternative livelihood measures,</p>



		grievance redress processes and all other project interventions including community consultation and communication. This will be further reviewed through the detailed assessments to be carried out during program implementation for the subsequent stages.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Although the project does not foresee any large-scale land acquisition, some small-scale infrastructure provision is expected under Component 2. Hence OP 4.12 will be triggered and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) as and when required. In addition, while OP 4.12 generally does not apply to marine resources, the project proposed alternative livelihood development models to provide alternative and sustainable income sources which will be critical for the success of halting over-fishing and enforcing no-fishing periods. The RPF and social assessment process complement the main project component 2 and provide guidance on preparation of site specific SIAs associated with project interventions.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	n/a
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not supporting any activities outside of the boundaries of the Bangladesh EEZ, and no physical intervention is proposed in the international water which necessitate to trigger this OP/BP.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not support activities in disputed areas. Bangladesh's two outstanding maritime delineation disputes with Myanmar and India were settled in favor of Bangladesh in 2012 and 2014, respectively, [the March 14, 2012 Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration Award (Bangladesh v. Myanmar), available at https://www.itlos.org/en/cases/list-of-cases/case-no-16/ and the July 7, 2014, Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration Award (Bangladesh v. India), available at https://www.pcacases.com/web/view/18]. Both cases are now closed, with the respective arbitration awards recognized by all parties involved.



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 the general area for project is known to be in the southern part of the country, along the coastal belt, the exact locations for project interventions are not known at this stage. The overall impact assessment of the BSCMFP 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 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 3.1.4.

'Prioritize Productive Infrastructure Investments', 'Infrastructure for increased productivity' and 'Model fishers' village and alternative livelihoods' respectively. Although the project does not foresee any large-scale land acquisition, however, some small-scale infrastructure provision is expected under Component 2, which may create economic displacements. There is also a likelihood that the project will touch upon indigenous 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 trends, however, it is expected that more and more people vis a vis land will come under aquaculture practices. In case of subsequent phases of the project, WB will do the necessary due diligence and environmental and social assessments for the components and activities.

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.

Primary project beneficiary include coastal fishers and the poor fisheries-dependent households along the coastal areas, while the fish traders, processors, and formal and informal investors have key stake with the proposed interventions under the project. Fishers associations, boat owners’ associations, fish exporters association, processors associations and hatcheries associations are also important players in the value chain. Informed participation of the fisher communities and other stakeholders in the value chain and management process is crucially important for effective design and successful implementation of the project.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 10-Feb-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 12-Feb-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Bangladesh
12-Feb-2018

Comments

Disclosed in Department of Fisheries website

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 10-Feb-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 12-Feb-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Bangladesh
12-Feb-2018

Comments

Disclosed in Department of Fisheries website

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank 10-Feb-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 12-Feb-2018
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"In country" Disclosure



Bangladesh
12-Feb-2018

Comments

Disclosed in Department of Fisheries website

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

NA

Date of receipt by the Bank

11-Feb-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

12-Feb-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Bangladesh
12-Feb-2018

Comments

Disclosed in Department of Fisheries website

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

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

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

No

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?

Yes



OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

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?

Yes

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

Yes

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?

NA

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

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



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

World Bank

Milen F. Dyoulgerov Vollen
Senior Environmental Specialist

Manievel Sene
Sr Agricultural Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Fisheries
Dr. Syed Arif Azad
Director General, Department of Fisheries
dg@fisheries.gov.bd



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Milen F. Dyoulgerov Vollen Manievel Sene
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Kseniya Lvovsky	28-Feb-2018
Country Director:	Rajashree S. Paralkar	01-Mar-2018