



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Jul-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC20177



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P161534	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Climate Smart Agricultural Water Management Project (P161534)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date Dec 04, 2017	Estimated Board Date Mar 20, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economic Relations Division	Implementing Agency Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Fisheries and Livestock	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To enhance productivity and climate resilience of irrigated agriculture, improve water management, build institutional capacity for water and agriculture service delivery, and improve market opportunities for farmers small-holder farmers, especially women.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	22.70
International Development Association (IDA)	120.00
Total Project Cost	142.70

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Bangladesh is one of the world's most populous countries with an estimated 160 million people living in a geographical area of about 144,415 sq.-km.** With per capita income of US\$1,409 in 2016, it is well above the lower middle income country category threshold which it crossed in FY14. During recent years, economic conditions improved in the country with headline inflation declining to 5.9 percent in FY16 from 7.3 percent in FY14, while the fiscal deficit was contained at around 3.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FY16. The FY17 budget targets 5 percent deficit with 28.7 percent growth in expenditures. The current account surplus rose to 1.7 percent of GDP in FY16. The GDP grew well above the average for developing countries in recent years, averaging 6.5 percent since 2010, with an officially reported growth of 7.1 percent in in FY16, driven by manufacturing and services. Progress on reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity through human development and employment generation has continued with the poverty incidence based on the international \$1.90 per capita per day poverty line (measured on the basis of the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate) declining from 44.2 percent in 1991 to a 18.5 percent in 2010 (latest available poverty data) and a projected 14.9 percent in 2016. Bangladesh's performance against the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is impressive against the South Asia Region average for most of the indicators. Such progress notwithstanding, the country needs more effort in improving its growth rate to meet its goal of achieving the middle-income status by 2021. For accelerating private sector-led growth with improved investment climate, the key challenges are the need for increased infrastructure and power, with much improved quality in spending public resources, better regulations and enhanced skills of its vast and rapidly increasing labor force.

2. **Despite Bangladesh's remarkable development achievements, significant challenges remain to eliminate poverty.** Bangladesh is still one of the poorest countries in South Asia, with constrained public services and comparatively weak institutions. The country's labor force is growing by 3.1 percent per annum and 21 million people are expected to enter the working age population over the next decade. The World Bank Group's Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) identified three foundational priorities which would promote sustainable growth and jobs creation: (i) maintaining macroeconomic stability, (ii) promoting human development, and (iii) strengthening institutions and the business environment. The multipronged challenges of inefficient on-farm water use, low farm productivity and persisting stagnant yields, low diversification and high post-harvest losses, with a weak agricultural marketing system, and increasing climate change risk, can only be addressed through multi-sectoral and integrated programs that focus on improved water efficiency, intensified cropping systems, diversification into high value crops, reduced post-harvest losses, and improved resilience of agriculture systems to deal with increasing threats of climate change.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

1. **Despite a decline in its share of GDP, two-thirds of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and related activities, and it is the sector hardest hit by climate change.** Agriculture has performed extremely well in Bangladesh despite adverse incentives. The trend growth rate reached 5 percent – high by agricultural growth standards – driven by irrigation expansion, modern technology, better road connectivity, more efficient markets and increased mechanization. But agriculture is also characterized by a significant yield gap, largely due to weak technology adoption. There is potential to further increase agricultural productivity while making it more climate resilient and nutrition sensitive.

2. **Bangladesh is prone to climate change risks in multiple ways.** Climate change induced rises in sea levels increase soil and water salinity and further threaten the country's agriculture sector as 30% of the country's arable land



is in coastal areas.¹ Per the Global Climate Risk Index², Bangladesh is the most climate change vulnerable country in the world. Per a World Bank report,³ nearly 5.3 million poor will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change in 2050. Agriculture (consisting of crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries), the most important sector, is extremely vulnerable to climate change as increasing temperatures, rainfall variability, and humidity impact crop yield, livestock and fish production. It is estimated that the country is likely to be negatively affected by sea level rise and saltwater intrusion, mean temperature increases (1.7°C by 2050), rainfall variability, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Increased soil and water salinity is projected to result in a 15.6% yield reduction in high-yielding rice varieties before 2050⁴, and overall production of rice – a staple - to decline in all the three rice growing seasons by 8%–17% by 2050.^{5,6,7} Yet another World Bank report⁸ states that nearly 5.3 million poor will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change in 2050. While early monsoon arrival can cause flood damage when rice seedlings are submerged in early growth stages, especially when farmers are not using submergence-tolerant varieties, on the other hand, late monsoon arrival can lead to water stress. With climate change impacts increasing in coming years, several studies conclude that extreme weather conditions (floods and cyclones) are expected to increase in frequency and intensity in Bangladesh⁹.

3. Given that nearly half the labor force continues to be employed in agriculture, higher land productivity, agricultural diversification, and reduced vulnerability in the delta region remain important challenges in the short- to medium-term. Agriculture in the country is characterized by subsistence production systems largely dominated by small and marginal farmers, yet a significant shift towards commercial farming with high value crops, fisheries and animal products has been evident in recent years. To meet the Government's poverty reductions targets of 2030, agricultural sector growth needs to be robust and adaptive to climate change with a diversified production base, improved management of key inputs (including water), and rapid uptake of innovation and technological transformation. Poverty reduction in rural areas depends crucially on agricultural productivity growth, which is driven by investment in infrastructure, generation of new or improved technologies adapted to changing climate, and their adoption by farmers and other supply chain actors (e.g., processors).

4. Adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector is high on the political agenda in Bangladesh, as evidenced by the current policies and international commitments in support of climate smart agriculture. The Government's objective on agriculture in the 7th Five Year Plan is to enhance agricultural production and ensure food security, while adopting "delta-smart" climate change adaptation strategies and green growth. However, there has been a slow uptake of climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices by farmers up to date. According to the recently completed Bank's Climate-Smart Agriculture Note, the lack of accessible and reliable climate information among farmers, inadequate extension services for the dissemination of new CSA technologies and practices, as well as the

¹ Nash, Julie, Uwe Grever, Louis Bockel, Gillian Galford, Gillian Pirollo, and Julianna White. 2016. "Accelerating Agriculture Productivity Improvement in Bangladesh: Mitigation co-benefits of nutrients and water use efficiency." CCAFS Info Notes, CIAT.

² The Global Climate Risk Index analyses the extent to which countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related events (e.g. losses related to storms, floods, heat waves etc.) Harmeling 2011.

³ World Bank. 2014. River Salinity and Climate Change: Evidence from Coastal Bangladesh.

⁴ Dasgupta, Susmita; Hossain, Md. Moqbul; Huq, Mainul; Wheeler, David. 2014. *Climate change, soil salinity, and the economics of high-yield rice production in coastal Bangladesh*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7140; Paper is funded by the Knowledge for Change Program (KCP). Washington, DC: World Bank Group.

⁵ Sarker, Md Abdur Rashid, Khorshed Alam, and Jeff Gow. 2012. "Exploring the relationship between climate change and rice yield in Bangladesh: An analysis of time series data." *Agricultural Systems* 112: 11-16.

⁶ Yu, W.H., Alam, M., Hassan, A., Khan, A.S., Ruane, A.C., Rosenzweig, C., Major, D.C., Thurlow, J., 2010. *Climate Change Risks and Food Security in Bangladesh*. Earthscan, Washington, DC.

⁷ Amin, Md Ruhul, Junbiao Zhang, and Mingmei Yang. "Effects of climate change on the yield and cropping area of major food crops: A case of Bangladesh." *Sustainability* 7, no. 1 (2015): 898-915.

⁸ World Bank. 2014. *River Salinity and Climate Change: Evidence from Coastal Bangladesh*.

⁹ Draft Climate Smart Agriculture Profile of Bangladesh, 2017



limited financial capital to deploy these technologies are key barriers to the adoption of CSA practices in the country. The Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP) was implemented as a key part of the Government of Bangladesh's efforts towards adaptation and mitigation in agricultural water sector.

5. **The Bank's support for climate resilient agriculture and water resources management is based on a multi-pronged strategy to address the sector's underlying weakness** – by building and rehabilitating infrastructure to improve resilience; enhancing institutional capacity of key water institutions; improving data monitoring; and developing asset management systems for long-term operations and maintenance (O&M). The Bank aims at enhancing the resilience of coastal communities by rehabilitating polders, improving the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)'s institutional capacity in environmental compliance and O&M, supporting the improvement of monitoring systems to ensure the sustainability of embankment works, rehabilitating damaged water infrastructure along the Jamuna River and improving the BWDB's capacity in asset management and long-term planning. At the same time, improving water infrastructure alone will not be sufficient to address the poverty reduction and climate resilient growth targets. Integrating agricultural productivity with investment in building resilience of local communities is needed through sustained on-farm and off-farm climate smart agricultural practices that focus on efficient water management, improved application of farming inputs, reducing post-harvest losses, and providing support for value-addition and marketing to the farmers. Bangladesh faces, consistent fluctuations in water availability in the dry season and rice paddy production under irrigated conditions is the top contributor to agricultural GHG emissions. Agricultural growth and development is key for food security in Bangladesh, yet the sector is facing several challenges that hinder development and cause stagnating growth rates. The overriding challenge in Bangladesh is to move farmers out of low profitability rice cultivation through the reduction of labor costs through improved mechanization and water conservation through on-farm irrigation efficiency. The key achievements and lessons from the WMIP have clearly highlighted the need for scale-up of participatory approaches as well as addressing current/new needs by this proposed project as follow-on to WMIP.

Relationship to CPF

6. **The proposed project is consistent with the Bank Country Partnership Framework (2016-20) Objective 2.4: Enhanced Rural Income Opportunities for the Poor) and 3.3 (Increased Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture Practices).** The project will support broader rural development and poverty reduction activities and develop a wider range of income-earning opportunities for participating communities. The project will also focus on strengthening Water Management Organizations (WMOs) and contribute to the Government's efforts in economic development and poverty reduction. This will be done by expanding the pilot reforms program and deepen the Participatory Scheme Management (PSM) approach and institutionalize it within BWDB structure. The project will also increase the resilience and reduce the environmental footprint of agricultural production by mainstreaming climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices throughout project activities (FA 3 Climate and Environmental Management)¹⁰.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

7. The Project Development Objective is *to enhance productivity and climate resilience of irrigated agriculture, improve water management and increase market opportunities for small-holder farmers, especially women.* The PDO will be achieved through investing in community participation and changing a centralized top down approach to a more decentralized and participatory water sector management approach for efficient and sustainable operations and management of the existing flood control, drainage and irrigation infrastructure. The project will introduce climate

¹⁰ Based on similar projects' estimates, the investments under CSAWMP are expected to provide a sink of 14 tCO₂-eq per ha, equivalent to 0.7 tCO₂-eq per ha per year. The main carbon sinks are primarily from reduced agricultural inputs, while other sources include land use change, perennials, and the introduction of climate-smart practices for annual crop production.



smart practices and technologies at on-farm level to directly complement the improved infrastructure and contribute to enhanced agricultural production and shift to high value crops.

8. The project design is focuses on agricultural water management by not only improving irrigation infrastructure, but also introducing activities related to on-farm water use efficiency and climate smart irrigation and water management technologies. Most of the key elements of the project design are built on the lessons learned from implementation of the Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP). However, new and innovative interventions have been identified to supplement the PSM approach and further strengthen WMOs and the Water Management Cell within the MoWR. In addition to introduce climate smart agricultural practices, new activities are proposed that will support post-irrigation on-farm water management. The proposed project will scale up the pilot reforms program initiated under WMIP to deepen the PSM approach and institutionalize it within BWDP structure. The project will also strengthen WMOs and include lessons from the previous project implementation.

9. The project design includes key corporate priorities including, gender integration, citizen engagement, and grievance redress. The project will foster greater participation of women and vulnerable farmers by proactive outreach to these target groups. All project interventions will be monitored for women's involvement by ensuring gender disaggregated data are collected and incorporated into implementation decisions. To incorporate citizen engagement, the project will involve beneficiaries through: (i) facilitated dialogue between different stakeholders engaged and interested in the water and agriculture service delivery under all components; (ii) feedback from project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on WMOs, knowledge gaps on climate-smart agriculture and other innovate practices, and trainings provided through the project. The citizen engagement activities will be complemented by awareness raising activities and targeted information campaign directed to the small farm holders to ensure they know how to benefit from Project activities. Finally, a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established to cover all aspects of project implementation and will be available to direct and indirect project beneficiaries.

10. **Project beneficiaries** will include farmers, WMOs members, producer organizations and agribusiness entrepreneurs. They will benefit from improved and modernized irrigation, drainage and flood protection systems, adoption and dissemination of advanced technologies on high efficiency irrigation and modern agriculture and water management techniques and practices, agriculture diversification and improved market access. Also, a large of number technical and managerial staff of participating agencies including BWBD, DAE and DOF will benefit from the project through training and capacity building activities.

Key Results (From PCN)

11. The PDO level outcome indicators include following:
- (i) Area provided with improved irrigation and drainage services (resilience, water use efficiency)¹¹;
 - (ii) Increase in agricultural productivity (productivity);
 - (iii) Increase in areas cultivated for non-paddy crops (diversification and value added);
 - (iv) Area under climate-resilient technologies and practices (resilience);
 - (v) Share of selected commodities sold through new marketing channels (increased market opportunities);
 - (vi) Total number of project beneficiaries (including number of female beneficiaries).

D. Concept Description

¹¹ Reduction in partially-irrigated and gap areas.



12. The project design is based on integrated approach to climate resilient agriculture with specific interventions related to irrigation and drainage management, improved on-farm water management technologies, and improved agricultural and aquaculture management within the coverage areas of project schemes including introduction of climate-smart technologies for production, post-harvest, value-addition, and market access. Given that Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to climate shocks, the project design remains sensitive to agro-climatic conditions in different parts of the country and promotes specific technologies and practices relevant to the various agro-ecological systems. The project components will include the following:

13. **Component A: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and Management Transfer (US\$ 80.5 million).** This component will finance rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage schemes identified by the BWBD in consultation with local communities. This component will also finance additional works on selected schemes previously rehabilitated to make them climate resilient. Climate-proofing will be central in the design of all FCD and FCDI schemes. In addition, this component will also support management transfer of schemes to the WMOs.

14. **Sub-component A.1: Rehabilitation of FCD and FCDI Schemes (US\$ 57 million).** This sub-component will finance rehabilitation of selected FCD and FCDI schemes. The exact location of schemes will be identified in batches from the 9 BWDB zones by using a set of selection criteria that combine more efficient use of water with increased resilience of production systems. The design of the schemes will include rehabilitation works focusing on re-sectioning of embankments; re-excavation of canal/khal; rehabilitation and construction of water control structures; and other protective works. The schemes design will promote deficit irrigation approaches to maximize productivity per volume of water applied rather than per area of land along with erosion control actions and better drainage systems.

15. **Sub-component A.2: Management Transfer and Capacity Building of WMOs (US\$ 18 million).** This sub-component will finance the Participatory Scheme Cycle Management (PSM) to promote the participatory and community mobilization aspects of system management transfer and the involvement of communities in operations and maintenance (O&M) management. This will also allow for more robust designs (e.g. build-back better concepts) in the civil works. The participatory process is based on the Guidelines for Participatory Water Management adopted by the Government. This sub-component will also finance a series of capacity building and training activities focused on strengthening the WMOs and advancing their capacity to effectively take responsibilities for O&M of transferred schemes. To promote climate resilience and climate smart planning, schemes based adaptation plans will be prepared to be implemented by the WMOs for transferred irrigation schemes.

16. **Sub-component A.3: Institutional Development of Chief Water Management Cell (US\$ 5.5 million).** This sub-component will finance the strengthening of the office of Chief Water Management Cell to transform BWDB as an organization of the future of water management in Bangladesh. One of the lessons from WMIP relates to how the BWDB staff functions to work with farmers and WMOs. This sub-component will provide systematic training program of staff from the time they are recruited and deployed zonal offices and districts. Hands-on training/capacity building interventions along with experience sharing and learning from best practices in other countries will be done through institutional linkage program with other entities.

17. **Component B: Climate Smart Agriculture for Crop and Aquaculture Productivity (US\$ 30 million).** This component will finance interventions that promote and facilitate increased agricultural productivity, enhanced resilience (adaptation), and reduced GHG emissions (mitigation), as well as improved market access. The component aims to strengthen institutional capacity and increase farmers' adoption of climate-smart practices in selected rural landscapes associated with specific schemes being rehabilitated under sub-component A. 1. In addition, this



component will also support capacity building of DAE officials for delivering improved extension services that focus on integrated agricultural water management.

18. **Sub-component B.1: Crop Production Improvement (US\$ 12.5 million).** This sub-component will finance interventions that improve agricultural productivity, increase its resilience and reduce farm-level GHG emissions. Specific activities for increased productivity will include on-farm water management including use of high efficiency irrigation technologies, agriculture and horticulture production improvement technologies and inputs, and where needed value addition and processing. The adaptation interventions could include promoting salinity, drought and heat resistant seed varieties, and improved soil management through moisture and acidity control and zero tillage. The mitigation interventions would include integrated pest management, crop diversification, off-season vegetables, hydroponics and potted vegetables, etc.

19. **Sub-component B.2: Aquaculture Production Improvement (US\$ 12.5 million).** This sub-component will finance community-based aquaculture interventions that improve its productivity, resilience and GHG emissions control. Activities will include breed improvement, rice fish culture, year-round aquaculture, and cultivation of small indigenous species. The productivity interventions will include harvesting of multiple species to increase productivity per unit area. The adaptation interventions will promote use of alternative feed sources and integration of rice fish culture. The mitigation interventions could include pond excavation and ghers (paddy and aquaculture ponds with tall dikes for vegetable production).

20. **Sub-component B.3: Improved Market Access (US\$ 5 million).** This component will focus on enhancing farmers' linkages to markets through post-harvest management and value addition activities by establishing commodity groups and farmer producer organizations/companies, integrating commercial value chains, and facilitating public-private partnerships.

21. **Component C: Project Management Support (US\$ 9.5 million).** This component will cover the costs for project management including implementation of ESMF, monitoring and evaluation of all project activities in line with the Results Framework, and set-up adequate fiduciary, governance, audits and accountability mechanisms; grievance redressal mechanism, communication and monitoring and evaluation, and special studies. This component will also support introduction of interactive voice response (IVR) system to promote effective citizen engagement through disseminating information of project schemes and associated agriculture and aquaculture interventions to seek community feedback.

22. **Component D: Contingency Emergency Response (US\$ 0.00 million).** This component will be triggered following an Emergency. This component may be used to reallocate or channel additional funds, as available, to support disaster response, recovery and reconstruction.

SAFEGUARDS

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

The proposed project is a follow-on of recently completed Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP) and will mainly focus the activities related to climate smart irrigation and water management technologies and infrastructure for efficient and sustainable operations and management of the existing flood control, drainage and irrigation infrastructure. The project will operate nationwide, however, the exact location of schemes will be selected in batches from the 9 BWDB



zones by using a set of selection criteria that combine more efficient use of water with increased resilience of production systems. The project is classified as Category B, same as was WMIP. The Project has taken a framework approach as the safeguards compliance issues will be known when subprojects will be identified and designed at the implementation stage.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Bangladesh Water Development Board(BWDB), Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and Department of Fisheries (DOF) will implement their respective components, however, the BWDB under the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) will be the lead implementation agency. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established within BWDB and DAE and DOF will each have their Project Implementation Units (PIUs). All implementing agencies have capacity and previous experience of executing projects financed by the World Bank. The project will also support capacity building of the project officials in respective implementing agencies for complying with safeguards requirements of the World Bank in addition to the national policies and legal framework for water management and use of land for project civil works constructions.

With the proposed institutional arrangements, BWDB will engage one Senior Environmental Specialist and one Senior Social Development Specialist full time with the PCU and the two PIUs with DAE and DOF will have their own environmental and social safeguards officers.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Social Safeguards Specialist
Iqbal Ahmed, Social Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is expected to undertake similar physical interventions as were implemented under the recently completed WMIP. The Project does not envisage any significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts. However, the project overall, will contribute to generate significant positive environmental and social impacts. The environmental impacts that could arise due to the project are mainly from the construction related activities. OP/BP4.01 is triggered to avoid any potential adverse environmental, avoid or minimize adverse social impacts and enhance positive environmental and social development outcomes of the many individual sub-projects. Exact locations, activities and design of the subprojects under the project will only be known at the implementation stage, and therefore, the Project has taken a framework approach of identification, design and implementation. BWDB will carry out partial



		environmental and social assessment of the proposed project at the preparation stage and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for safeguards management guidance during the implementation stage. The ESMF will include an Environment Management Framework (EMF) and a Social Management Framework (SMF) having also a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Tribal Peoples Development Framework (TPDF), a Gender Action Plan and communications frame for the schemes to be identified and designed during implementation stage. The ESMF will be prepared, cleared and disclosed before appraisal of the project along with a Bangla translation of the document. Also the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of the World Bank Group is applicable to the Project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project or subproject activities will not impose impacts on any natural habitat formed largely by native plant and animal species.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project doesn't expect that there would be any impact on the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Project is expected to finance agricultural activities. Any synthetic chemical pesticides may be used and the policy has been triggered. However, a standalone pest management plan(PMP) will be developed and disclosed to promote the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	No Physical Cultural Resources will be affected. However, chance finds will be encountered and special precautions will be taken to avoid damaging cultural heritage sites and property.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project will cover FCD and FCDI schemes across the country and there is likelihood that some of the project activities might touch upon areas inhabited by indigenous communities officially recognized as tribal peoples. The ESMF will therefore, include a TPDF to provide guidance for social screening and preparation and implementation of site specific Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP) where applicable. 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 is expected to limit its activities within existing available lands without encumbrances for rehabilitation of embankments and construction of water control structures. However, in special circumstances of riverbank erosion and retirement of small embankment sections and replacement of water control structures, acquisition of private land might be required. Besides, resectioning of existing embankment sections in few cases, can displace informal settlers on the existing embankments. Hence OP 4.12 will be triggered and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared with the ESMF to provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) where required. The ESMF will provide guidance on site specific social impact assessment of subproject interventions and preparation of RAPs.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not finance any dams, nor do project activities depend on any existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Since the proposed project will rehabilitate existing irrigation and drainage infrastructure schemes in a downstream riparian country, it falls under the exception of OP7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) as it would not adversely change the quality or quantity of water in the upper riparian countries. Therefore, in accordance with the Bank Procedures, the Regional Vice President will be requested to provide approval for waiver to notification to the riparian countries.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas in the Project area of influence.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Aug 31, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Before appraisal completion



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APPROVAL

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