



The World Bank

Additional Financing For Modern Food Storage Facilities Project (P168484)

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Mar-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28941

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P168484	Project Name Additional Financing For Modern Food Storage Facilities Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P120583
Parent Project Name Bangladesh Modern Food Storage Facilities Project	Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 31-Mar-2020	Estimated Board Date 30-Sep-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Government of Bangladesh	Implementing Agency Directorate General, Ministry of Food

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The overall Project development objective is to increase the grain reserve available to households to meet their post-disaster needs and improve the efficiency of grain storage management.

Components

Component A – Construction of Modern Grain Storage Silo Facilities

Component B – Support for Food and Market Planning and Monitoring Program

Component C - Project management, Construction Supervision, Technical Assistance, Training and Strategic Studies

Component D - Contingent Emergency Response(CERC)

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	212.00
Total Financing	212.00
of which IBRD/IDA	202.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	202.00
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IDA Credit	202.00
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Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	10.00
Borrower/Recipient	9.50
Local Beneficiaries	0.50

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

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 decade¹. It has met the Millennium Development Goal on poverty: the incidence of extreme poverty has declined 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. Looking ahead, 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 Bangladesh², even amongst food producing households 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 strong economic growth and a steady decline in poverty, natural disasters regularly cause serious damage to the country's infrastructure and agricultural sectors, severely affecting food access and food availability for the poor and vulnerable. Bangladesh remains highly vulnerable to extreme weather events and climate variability. The challenges to meeting the food and nutrition security needs of the vast number of poor and vulnerable, particularly women and children in rural areas, remain considerable. As 80 percent of Bangladesh's population lives in rural areas and around 53 percent of the rural population is classified as poor, climate shocks and stresses have particularly negative implications for their food, livelihood security, and welfare.

¹ The Gross Domestic Product grew well above the average for developing countries in recent years, averaging 6.5 percent since 2010, with an officially estimated growth of 7.86 percent in FY2018, driven by manufacturing and construction.

² Nationwide, about 41 percent of children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished, and 22 percent are born with low birth weights



The expected increase in the frequency and intensity of weather-related shocks makes it imperative that the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) enhances its preparedness to address food insecurity in disaster-prone areas. Historically, the country has been hit by a major cyclone and/or widespread flooding once every three years on average. Growing climate variability and natural disaster risks are anticipated to lead to more intense and frequent cyclones, floods, and droughts, as well as a sea level rise and associated salinity intrusion in coastal areas. This is expected to increase pressure on the government to respond to the food and nutrition security needs of affected populations with food distribution programs, both for short-term relief interventions as well as for longer-term recovery assistance.

In 2017, severe monsoon floods in the north and north-eastern regions affected the livelihoods of about 8 million people. These floods caused considerable physical damage to housing and led to major losses of agriculture and livestock assets across 32 districts. As a direct impact of this adverse climatic event, around 1.5 million people required food assistance in the short-term. The expected increase in the frequency and intensity of weather-related shocks is at the core of the efforts to enhance its capacity to respond to household food insecurity in disaster-prone areas by increasing its strategic grain reserves, enhancing the efficiency of its food-based disaster relief and recovery programs, and strengthening the climate resilience of households in those areas to address.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Established by the GoB in 2006, the National Food Policy (NFP) is coordinated by the Ministry of Food (MoFood) and implemented in close coordination with the national Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). Under the NFP, MoFood procures food grains from local producers and/or through imports and distributes the subsidized grain through the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) to eligible segments of the population. In September 2012, GoB passed the updated Bangladesh Disaster Management Act, 2012, which promotes a more holistic approach to disaster preparedness and management. This has led to an improvement in Bangladesh's overall effectiveness and disaster preparedness by: (i) strengthening coordination and networking at all critical levels for addressing issues in risk exposure to the most disadvantaged livelihood groups in targeted, disaster-prone districts; and (ii) mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation agendas in sectoral policies, plans, and budgetary frameworks.

The GoB seeks to improve its capacity to respond to short and long-term post-disaster food and nutrition security needs by enhancing its network of food grain storage facilities; to that effect, the construction of modern grain storage facilities for rice and wheat has been initiated under the Modern Food Storage Facilities Project (MFSFP). The availability of modern grain storage facilities in eight different strategic locations across the country will allow grain to be kept in bulk for a few years in much better conditions than in the existing but largely dilapidated godowns currently used. This will significantly reduce grain losses and enhance the nutritional value of the grain distributed.

At the same time, GoB aims to improve the efficacy and accountability of the public food grain system. The new storage facilities will also improve PFDS's logistical capability and operational flexibility in supplying grain both for food-based social safety nets (SSNs) and disaster relief and recovery. With strengthened capacity for improving stock management in the modern silos, and comprehensive analyses for enhancing the overall policy framework on strategic grain reserves, GoB will be in a position to make sound and informed decisions as it reconciles the three strategic objectives that impact the domestic food market: (i) supporting the poor and vulnerable through effective SSN programs; (ii) improving the country's disaster preparedness to meet food security needs caused by disaster-induced food shortages; and (iii) devising non-distortionary market interventions for food price stabilization, mainly for coarse grain consumed by the poor and vulnerable.



Against this background, the World Bank has been supporting the GoB with a US\$210 million IDA credit No. 5265-BD for the MFSFP under implementation since March 2014.

As part of the mid-term review (MTR) carried out by the World Bank in May 2018, the financial proposals received for the construction of the silos and ancillary facilities (first package) were reviewed and the detailed costing for the silos to be built and modern technologies to be acquired for their proper operation was updated. As a result, the MTR projected a significant cost overrun due primarily to: (i) underestimation of original cost for silos: the pre-feasibility prepared in 2011 proposed initial cost in the amount of US\$217 million, but only US\$170.00 million were considered in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of which US\$145.00 million for IDA credit and US\$25.00 million for Bangladesh Climate Change and Resilience Fund (BCCR); (ii) increase from US\$170.00 million to US\$330 million of the initial cost estimates for construction of silos at appraisal; (iii) increase from US\$25.00 million to US\$52 million of the initial cost of the Food Stock and Market Monitoring System; and (iv) increase from US\$20.00 million – US\$40 million of Project Management, Construction Supervision, Governance and Accountability Action Plan (GAAP), Technical Assistance (TA) and Training, Strategic Studies. Consequently, the MTR has recommended that the GoB seeks additional financing from IDA to cover the emerging financing gap.

Despite significant implementation delays, key lessons are learned from the parent project. Preliminary findings of the Food Planning and Policies research show that there are emerging Food Policy Challenges for the public food distribution system: First, 2007/08 world food price shock and temporary disruption of rice imports from India led to lesser reliance on international markets with: a) increased public cereal stocks (0.617-1.687 million metric tons), domestic procurement and public distribution (including a return to rationed sales); and b) GoB's plan for investments in expanded grain storage and drying facilities (2.1-3.05 million metric tons) that would enable storage of rice for longer periods without major quality deterioration. This confirms the needs for scaling-up construction of silos within the country. If these silos would have been operationalized, the vulnerabilities of the availability of food grain during 2017 floods in Bangladesh would have been substantially reduced. The floods have affected the livelihood of about 8 million people in 32 districts. Second, nonetheless, private sector imports of rice and wheat continue at large scale (0.125-0.519 million tons for rice). Third, maintaining an appropriate balance between public interventions and reliance on private sector markets continues to be a key food policy challenge.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The overall Project development objective is to increase the grain reserve available to households to meet their post-disaster needs and improve the efficiency of grain storage management.

Current PDO

The current PDO remains the same as in the original project.

Key Results

The key performance indicators and outcomes of the AF are same as for the original project:

- (i) Increased availability of silo grain stocks: end of project target is 535,500 metric tons;
- (ii) Increased number of households whose grain needs can be met immediately after a natural disaster: 4.5 million households are expected to meet their grain needs;
- (iii) Decreased grain storage cost: US\$300 decrease per metric ton; and
- (iv) Reduced loss in grain stocks: grain losses are down to 3 percent at project closing.



D. Project Description

The MFSFP has three components: Component A – Construction of Modern Grain Storage Silo Facilities; Component B – Support for Food and Market Planning and Monitoring Program; and Component C – Project Management, Construction, Supervision, Technical Assistance, Training and Strategic Studies. Its main on-going investments include:

- a) **Construction of eight public modern grain storage steel silos with total storage capacity of 535,500 metric tons.** The construction of the rice silos in Mymensingh, Madhupur and Ashuganj was started in April 2018 and is expected to be completed by April 2021. Whereas the construction of wheat silos in Chattogram and Maheshwarpasha and rice silos in Dhaka, Narayanganj and Barishal yet to start, but is planned to be delivered in January 2023 and May 2023, respectively.
- b) **Distribution of 500,000 Household Silos** (HHS), i.e food-grade, water and air tight plastic bins. The production and distribution of the total target number of HHS has reached targeted households (poor and marginal farmers, and women-headed vulnerable HHs) in coastal districts. Such a success has motivated Government's own-funds' investments to further the outreach of the program for another 300,000 households.
- c) **Development of the Food Planning and Monitoring Program** (FPPMP). under the food policy work outsourced to IFPRI (Food Planning and Policies-FPP), nine final reports have been submitted to date, out of a total of twenty (on cost and logistics of grain transportation in Bangladesh, private sector rice stocks in Bangladesh, assessment of current grain losses and identification of solutions to reduce losses, assessment of the impact of public farm-gate and consumer price stabilization policy instruments, etc.). Five more reports are expected to be delivered by June 2020 and the remaining six reports are delayed until June 2021, mainly due to lack of available data. For the Food Stock and Market Monitoring System (FSMMS): supply, installation and commissioning of computers and accessories is underway, and the installation of 15 digital truck weigh bridges has been completed and commissioned. A remaining package for maintenance support and supply, installation and commissioning of software is currently under review by the Bank and will be launched before June 2020.
- d) **Project Management**, Construction Supervision, GAAP, TA, Training, and Strategic Studies. The construction would be completed by June 2020 for the Food Monitoring, Research and the Training Center and of the Digital Truck Weigh Bridge for strengthening DG Food operational efficiency.

The only changes and/or additions introduced with the AF are the following:

- a) Costs by component/and sub-components
- b) Results Framework: gender-based indicators and CE indicators have been added to account for Gender gaps identified and corporate requirements for Citizen Engagement (CE).
- c) Project closing date: the AF will close on October 31, 2023, effectively extending the original implementation period of MFSFP by 40 months.
- d) Introduction of a Contingent Emergency Financing Component (CERC)

Under the AF, all other aspects of the MFSFP will remain unchanged.

The AF will finance mainly: (i) the construction of wheat silos in Chattogram and Maheshwarpasha and rice silos in Dhaka, Narayanganj and Barishal; (ii) the supply, installation and commissioning of software for the online FSMMS; and (iii) the eligible project expenditures associated with construction supervision and contract management, GAAP, TA and Training, Strategic Studies.



All applicable fiduciary arrangements and safeguard policies in place for MFSFP will remain the same under the AF. Hence, as for the MFSFP, the AF will be classified as Environmental Category B.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Implementation arrangements (institutional, financial management, disbursement, procurement, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation) agreed to under the parent MFSFP will continue to apply in full to the AF.

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

The possible 8 locations for the Modern Grain Silo under the project are Barisal, Narayanganj, Dhaka, Ashuganj, Madhupur, Mymensingh, Maheshwar Pasha and Chittagong. The sites already possess conventional godowns. Most of the sites have enough extra space to fit the new silo cluster. Although most of the sites are already developed, new technology construction and deployment may require land filling and put pressure on utility supply like gas and electricity. Dhaka site will require demolition of existing structures. Location for stacking of demolished debris and management should be planned beforehand. The drainage and sewerage facility may also need to be enhanced. For the Madhupur site, to the east of the plot, Government khas land under District Commissioner is available for any construction. As the land was lying vacant for long, the local people are informally using the land for banana and pineapple cultivation. The land can be vacated with a cease and desist initiative by the local administration at the request of the DG-Food allowing the informal users such time to harvest from all matured banana plants. Any change of site boundaries, may involve social safeguard compliance issues.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Sabah Moyeen, Social Specialist

Nadia Sharmin, Environmental Specialist

S. M. Zulkernine, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	



Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No
Pest Management OP 4.09	No
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

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:

The project involves civil works and demolition of structure for construction of modern storage silos. Occupational health and safety is the major concern for construction and operation of steel silo. The construction activities involve operation of heavy construction machinery, vehicular traffic, excavation, filling operations and demolition of structures. These activities may pose some safety hazards to the local population. The fuel storage at the camp sites may also pose safety hazards for the construction staff as well as for surrounding population. Stockpiling of construction materials in all sites and debris from the demolished structure may cause serious accident to the construction workers and people in the vicinity. Construction of steel silos may pose significant hazards related to the potential fall of materials or tools. Nitrogen gas along with temperature control will be used for pest control in the steel silos and the project would not support any procurement or use of fumigant/pesticide.

During construction phase, around 450 trees will be cut from the 8 sites. To address this issue the contractor should prepare a tree plantation plan. The project will create noise and vibration in the surrounding due to a wide number of pile driving, at Dhaka and Mymensing, demolition of structure will cause severe dust pollution. In addition Construction machinery and project vehicles will release exhaust emissions. The high tech modern silo will require continuous power supply.

None of the 8 silo sites selected under the parent project required private land acquisition. Seven of them -- Barishal, Maheshwarpasha, Chattogram, Ashuganj, Dhaka, Narayanganj, and Mymensingh -- are being built within the compounds of existing Central Supply Depots (CSDs). The land for these CSDs was acquired decades ago and they have enough unused land to build the steel silo complexes. The other site in Madhupur is altogether new. DG-Food has obtained a parcel of 5.81 acres of khas land, which belonged to the Ministry of Land, through inter-ministerial transfer. The land was under private use and vacated, as explained in Section F (on Location and Physical ...), without



causing negative impacts on the users. Among the 7 existing sites, 39 of the DG-Food employees had been living with their families within the CSD compounds in Chattogram and Maheshwarpasha. DG-Food prepared an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, which was reviewed and cleared by RSA, and implemented at both sites. No social safeguard issues are expected to arise due to the activities that will be implemented with AF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The project does not have any plan for installation of any small scale power plant for ensuring continuous power supply or any other back up plan for power supply. However, the project will require identification of sources for continuous power supply beforehand for ensuring continuous power supply to the silos. If any physical activity is considered for ensuring power supply during project period, the implementing agency will require conducting separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of those activities. With the resolution of land-related issues at Madhupur, Chattogram and Maheshwarpasha, no social safeguard issues are expected to arise.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. The alternative analysis for BMFSP has been conducted into the following points (a) "No Action" alternative of the project. (b) Alternative Analysis for Selection of Sites and (c) Alternative Analysis for Technology Options. It has been found the current storage capacity of the country is 1,600,000 tons. But it will be reduced to 1,300,000 tons by 2013 due to further deterioration of the old godowns. It is estimated that the requirement of storage capacity for food grain will be 3,500,000 tons by the end of 2020. If the storage facility is not increased immediately with the increasing frequency of natural disaster, decreasing storage facility due to deteriorated existing godowns, the country will face shortage of food during emergencies.

Fourteen sites were initially taken into consideration. Considering the above conditions, the 8 sites have been selected by examining the following criteria:

- a. Strategic value of the storage location for distribution of food grain stocks in emergency relief situations or for the pre-positioning of such stocks;
- b. Rationale for increased storage capacity at the site based on existing and anticipated food grain movements by the client for all uses in order to ensure proper rotation of stocks; and
- c. Avoidance of land acquisition issues that could delay the start of construction and therefore a focus on existing Food Department storage sites.

Technological benefits for steel silo, concrete silo and conventional godowns were also assessed. It was concluded that steel silo provides the best scenario in terms of temperature and moisture control, space requirement, dust control and rodent control. However, steel silo requires high skill set for construction and operation.

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 project has been prepared, and is being implemented, by the Directorate General of Food (DG-Food) under the Ministry of Food (MoFood), which has the sole mandate to manage food grain stocks in the country and ensure their availability according to the National Food Policy of 2006. However, MoFood and DG-Food have limited knowledge and experience to manage a project of this magnitude – as this is the first time in recent years they are implementing



a Bank-funded project. Nevertheless, they are getting familiar with the World Bank's safeguards policies and are being supported by experienced professionals.

Given the nature of project interventions and the types of environmental and social impacts captured in the environmental and social assessment, DG-Food has prepared a detailed Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Framework (ESAMF) that included an environmental management framework (EMF), an environmental management plan (EMP), resettlement policy framework (RPF) and social management framework (SMF). The ESAMF provides policy and institutional framework guiding DG-Food to address environmental and any social safeguard compliance issues during project implementation. Although no more of social safeguard compliance issue are there, the ESAMF has been updated with inclusion of corporate issues, such as gender and citizen engagement including grievance redress mechanisms.

The PMU has a dedicated Senior Environmental Specialist (SES) to ensure implementation of EMP and other environmental management responsibilities. The SES would continue maintaining liaison with WB safeguards team, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders during the project implementation and ensure adequacy of environmental component in the Bidding Document (BOQ) and the quality of Environmental Action Plan (EAP) submitted by the contractor. The field level environmental specialist has been on board before commencement of the field work. The PMU also has a Senior Social Specialist (SSS) responsible for resolving the land-related issues associated with the silo sites including those at Chattogram and Maheshwarpasa. sites.

The construction contractors have employed dedicated Environment Supervisors (ESs) with adequate qualification and experience, based at each site where construction works have been underway, and will do so for the remainder of the silos that will be built with the AF funds. The ESs are responsible to implement various aspects of the EMP particularly the mitigation measures to ensure that the environmental impacts of the construction works remain within acceptable limits.

The Supervision Consultant has adequately qualified and experienced, site-based Environment and Social Monitor (ESM) for each construction site. The ESMs monitor and supervise implementation of EMP and SMP at the field level.

The (Health, Safety and Environment) HSE function will be a key element of the operation and maintenance arrangements at each of the silo facility. Dedicated HSE personnel will be part of the O&M staff and will be responsible to prepare and implement the relevant parts of the Operations Manual for ensuring health and safety during project operation.

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

The people in the disaster prone areas of Bangladesh is the prime beneficiary of the project and they are spread all over the country, including those in the coastal zones, and in the flood and drought prone areas. But the residents in the close proximity of the 8 selected sites are subject to impacts during construction and operation of the silos facilities. As to key stakeholders, local leaders, traders, millers, transporters and wage laborers, including women and vulnerable groups were consulted at two steps: once during identification of the sites for silo facilities and again after finalization of the eight sites. Community meetings and consultations were conducted at the individual silo sites. The consultants and the DG-Food staff at the local level organized and conducted the community meetings and discussed various pertinent issues with the community representatives and general public. In the context of household silos (HHS), communities in two villages in Patuakhali were consulted on current practice of grain storage at the family level



and the need for interventions for improved and safe grain storage facilities.

Consultation during site identification: Consultation with local communities and institutional stakeholders were carried out at all sites under consideration: Barisal, Narayanganj, Dhaka, Ashuganj, Madhupur, Mymensingh, Maheshwarapasha, Chattogram, Mongla, Dinajpur, Naogaon, Bhaghabari, Khulna, and Govindaganj. Key issues discussed at the community level during site identification were (i) project objectives and intended benefits, (ii) project components related to silo facilities, (iii) need for participation of the communities in site selection and project design, (iv) criteria for site selection, (v) likely impacts on assets and income, (vi) provision of national law and the Bank policy on social safeguards compliance requirements, and (vii) possible mitigation measures where project activities adversely affect people at the household and community levels. Despite the potentials for adverse impacts, the communities during project preparation were positive towards the project. They expressed collective pride in having a project of national importance in their area.

Consultation at eight sites: Consultations were carried out after final selection of sites for the eight silo facilities during January 2013 in Dhaka, Narayanganj, Comilla, Chattogram, Tangail, Mymensingh, Khulna (Maheshwarapasha) and Barisal. A total of 387 men and women including traders, transport workers, wage labors, farmers, unemployed youths, transport operators, farmers, millers, teachers, religious leaders, elected representatives, dealers, service holders, students, mechanics, rickshaw pullers, autorickshaw drivers, trade union leaders, and port traders participated in the discussion at the eight sites. The communities at the eight selected sites understood that construction works would involve sudden increase of nonlocal labourers in their localities. They were made aware of the health risks that could be associated with the presence of non-local workers. They urged DG-Food to employ as many local workers as possible, and ensure a work environment free of health risks for both local and nonlocal workers, as well as the local communities.

Consultation at village level in Patuakhali (HHS): The coastal zone including Khulna, Barishal and Patuakhali districts are prone to natural disasters like cyclones and tidal inundations. Communities in two different villages in two unions in Patuakhali were consulted during January 2013 to understand the current practice and problems with family level grain storage. The local DG-Food officials and consultants visited the villages on 3 January 2013 and had meetings with the communities there. A total of 143 persons in two villages including local elected representatives, farmers and women participated in the consultation meetings. The community practice on grain storage at household level and their choice and expectation on the household silo bins were understood during the consultation.

Disclosures: The ESAMF on policy issues and impact mitigation measures has been translated into Bangla Language and disseminated locally. In accordance with the Bank's disclosure policy, the ESAMF is also uploaded in the DG-Food's website and in the Bank's website. The ARP for the Chattogram and Khulna silo sites were concurred by the Bank and disclosed locally and in the Bank websites. All EMPs/SMPs/RPs/ARPs, if prepared for the remaining activities with the AF, will be discussed locally with the stakeholders and disseminated widely and made available in the DG-Food website and in the Bank's website, before award of civil works contract.

**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
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"In country" Disclosure**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure**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)**

**CONTACT POINT****World Bank**

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Christian Berger Valens Mwumvaneza
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Agi Kiss	29-Mar-2020
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Country Director:	Mercy Miyang Tembon	30-Mar-2020