

Financial Intermediary: Environmental and Social Management System Arrangement

October 2020

Bangladesh: Microenterprise Development Project –
Additional Financing

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 14 October 2020)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.012
\$1.00	=	Tk84.80

ABBREVIATIONS

FI	–	financial Intermediary
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
MFI	–	microfinance institutions
PIAL	–	Prohibited Investment Activities List
PKSF	–	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
PO	–	partner organization
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY 2018 ends on 30 June 2018.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Microenterprise Development Project aims to promote development of microenterprises for inclusive economic development and rural poverty reduction. The project will support improving access to finance for microenterprises through Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), an apex development finance and capacity building organization, and PKSF's partner microfinance institutions (MFIs) – partner organizations (POs). The overall project comprises (i) an ADB loan of \$50 million for a credit line to PKSF; and (ii) a technical assistance (TA) grant of \$500,000 for capacity development for microenterprise development.

2. In accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009), the project is classified as FI-C for impacts on the environment, involuntary resettlement (IR), and tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities¹. The project is expected to have minimal environmental impact as the sub-loans to microenterprises will be mainly for cottage-size agriculture, trade and services sectors. Similarly, the subprojects will be for activities that will not trigger any involuntary resettlements nor have any adverse impact on tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities. PKSF has developed an environmental screening form for POs (Appendix 1). To ensure sub-loans will not be used to finance activities that will trigger any involuntary resettlement or tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities' impact, social safeguard screening form (Appendix 2) is made mandatory for any subprojects to be financed under the project. In addition, POs will also prepare the related checklists (Appendix 3 and 4 respectively) for each subproject. PKSF will then confirm and do the final review of all the environment and social screening forms and checklists prepared by POs.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN BANGLADESH

3. Bangladesh has an environmental legal framework that is conducive to both environmental protection and natural resources conservation. In addition, a wide range of laws and regulations related to environmental issues are in place in Bangladesh. Many of these are cross-sectoral and partially related to environmental issues.

(i) National Environmental Laws and Regulations

(a) National Environmental Policy 1992

The concept of environmental protection through national efforts was first recognized and declared in Bangladesh with the adoption of the Environment Policy, 1992 and the Environment Action Plan, 1992. The major objectives of Environmental policy are to (i) maintain ecological balance and overall development through protection and improvement of the environment; (ii) protect the country against natural disaster; (iii) identify and regulate activities, which pollute and degrade the environment; (iv) ensure environmentally sound development in all sectors; (v) ensure sustainable, long term and environmentally sound base of natural resources; and (vi) actively remain associate with all international environmental initiatives to the maximum possible extent.

¹ Groups or population identified as indigenous peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

- (b) Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995, Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Rules, 1995, and subsequent amendment

This umbrella Act includes laws for conservation of the environment, improvement of environmental standards, and control and mitigation of environmental pollution. It is currently the main legislative framework document relating to environmental protection in Bangladesh, which repealed the earlier Environment Pollution Control ordinance of 1977.

The main provisions of the Act and Rules can be summarized as:

- Declaration of ecologically critical areas, and restrictions on the operations and processes, which can be carried or cannot be initiated in the ecologically critical area;
- Regulation in respect of vehicles emitting smoke harmful for the environment;
- Environmental clearance;
- Regulation of industries and other development activities with regard to discharge permits;
- Promulgation of standards for quality of air, water, noises and soils for different areas for different purposes;
- Promulgation of standard limits for discharging and emitting waste; and
- Formulation and declaration of environmental guidelines;
- The first sets of rules to implement the provisions of the Act were promulgated in 1997. The Act may be outlined as follows:
- Identification of different types and causes of environmental degradation and pollution;
- Initiating investigation and research regarding environmental conservation, development and pollution;
- Closing down the activities considered harmful to human life or the environment;
- Declaring an area affected by pollution as an Ecologically Critical Area.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

4. PKSF will make POs to conduct environmental and social screening to ensure that:
- (i) All subprojects financed by the project are screened against the Prohibited Investment Activities List (PIAL) (Appendix 5).
 - (ii) All subprojects are reviewed and evaluated against the national laws, regulations and standards on environment, health and safety, involuntary resettlement and land acquisition, tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, and physical cultural resources.
 - (iii) All subprojects financed by the project are reviewed and evaluated against any applicable additional safeguard requirements set for the project.

IV. SAFEGUARD PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF MDP

5. The project provided sub-loans to 39,580 microenterprises in 9 categories through the PKSF and its 77 Partner Organizations (POs).² As guided by the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), all sub-loans were screened for environmental and social impacts by POs and approved by PKSF. The small businesses financed under the MDP did not have any major adverse impacts on the environment. The minor impacts identified through the screening process were minimized and mitigated through appropriate measures. In the first phase, several sub-loans financed under the agriculture sector have implemented green and climate smart local technologies. The examples of such businesses are: vermi-compost production, saline and drought tolerant rice production, etc. At the implementation, PKSF organized training programs for its POs on the environmental and social screening and monitoring of sub-loans. About 77 representatives from 77 POs received the training and trained the borrowers on environmental management of MDP sub-loans. PKSF reported the compliance with safeguards through quarterly progress reports.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

6. The environmental screening will be a mandatory requirement for all sub-projects to be financed under the MDF-AF. Only category C subprojects or those with minimal or no adverse environmental impacts will be considered.

7. No environment impact means a subproject that is clearly understood as having no impact of the intervention. Minor impact implies when it is felt or clearly understood that there is impact but not significant and have impacts that can be mitigated by following good housekeeping practices and by complying with national laws and regulations. Often it is expected that the impact will be corrected naturally or automatically over a period of time, or even if not corrected will not bring any significant consequence.

8. The environmental screening process will review the (i) list of negative attributes (Appendix 6) and screen against ADB's PIAL (Appendix 5); (ii) design of interventions (if applicable); (iii) whole process of implementation; (iv) screening form (Appendix 1) before going to field; and (v) PO fills the screening form in the field.

9. It is the responsibility of the POs to carry out the environmental screening. Each PO will have at least one environmental focal person who will review and preserve the screening documents at PO's branch level. POs will send environmental screening and management report to PKSF monthly basis.

VI. COVID-19 HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDANCE

10. Considering community transmission of COVID-19 in Bangladesh, ADB shared a guidance notes with the executing and implementing agencies, which is applicable to all ongoing projects and contracts. Bangladesh government has also issued a technical instruction in June 2020 for reopening the businesses and activities. All sub-borrowers of MDP and MDP-AF are required to follow the instructions provided by Bangladesh government and ADB.

² The project has supported 32,576 microenterprises in the first phase and 7,004 microenterprises and 225 repeat borrowers from revolving funds (loan recovery) up to August 2020.

VII. SOCIAL SCREENING

11. The principles, guidelines, and procedures provided in the social management system are intended to ensure that subprojects are prepared, screened and implemented to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) Enhance positive social outcomes of the community-based activities;
- (ii) Ensure participation of the target communities, including women, while identifying the specific measures or activities for the project;
- (iii) Avoid any intervention that may result in negative impacts on livelihood or asset and lead to Involuntary Resettlement impacts; and
- (iv) Ensure compliance with the relevant government and ADB policies on social safeguards and any other social regulations and policy that is triggered in course of project implementation.

12. POs will not propose to undertake activities that will create social safeguards impacts. Such activities are those that involve involuntary resettlement impacts or impacts on tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities and should follow the definition under ADB's SPS.³

- (i) **Involuntary Resettlement.** Any physical or construction activities that could include:
 - (a) Require acquisition of private lands by using the *Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982* (Guidelines for using private and public lands are provided in Section B);
 - (b) Require involuntary contribution of private lands;
 - (c) Affect private homesteads;
 - (d) Require lands that are not available on 'contribution against compensation' or other means not acceptable to the landowners;
 - (e) Render households using public lands destitute;
 - (f) Affect mosques, temples, graveyards, cremation grounds, and other places/objects that are of religious and cultural significance;
 - (g) May significantly restrict access to common property resources and livelihood activities of groups and communities;
 - (h) Cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of land acquisition or involuntary restrictions on land use of access to legally designated parks and protected areas).

Only subprojects classified as category C on involuntary resettlement will be considered under the project.

- (ii) **Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities.** Any activities or adaptation measures, including physical or construction activities that could include:
 - (a) Threaten cultural or traditional way of life of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities;
 - (b) May severely restrict access to common property resources (forests, water bodies, etc.) and livelihood activities;
 - (c) May affect places or objects of cultural and religious significance (places of worship, ancestral burial grounds, etc.);

³ ADB. 2009. *Safeguard Policy Statement*. Manila.

- (d) Require private lands using the power of eminent domain under the Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and cause resettlement/relocation.

Only subprojects classified as category C on tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities will be considered under the project.

13. The loan officers of POs, in consultation with the community members, will fill in the Social Safeguards Screening Form (Appendix 2) together with checklists (Appendix 3 and 4) and submit them with the detailed subproject proposal. The POs' management will review the information on negative social attributes in Appendix 7 to determine whether or not the proposal could be financed. Each PO will have at least one social safeguard focal person who will review and preserve the screening documents at PO's branch level. POs will send social safeguard screening and management report to PKSf monthly basis.

VIII. SAFEGUARD STAFFING OF PKSf

14. PKSf, an apex development organization established by the Government of Bangladesh, works through an integrated network with an organizational structure to ensure that all employees irrespective of their ranks work towards realizing its proclaimed vision and mission. While extreme care is taken and scrutiny of very high standard is in place in primary recruitment, the PKSf officials are morally and strategically motivated through different meetings and necessary training sessions to demonstrate skills and efficiency in performing their duties with a commitment to their profession and society. Their skills are regularly updated and sharpened through in-service training at various intervals both at home and abroad. PKSf's organizational structure comprises eight Divisions and Units: (1) Enterprise Development, (2) Administration, (3) Finance, (4) Extreme Poverty and Social Development, (5) Audit, (6) Communications and Publications, (7) Research, (8) Environment and Climate Change.

15. Enterprise Development: This Division deals with the core financing programs of PKSf such as Jagoron, Agrosor, Buniad and Sufolon. It also manages the activities of MIS Cell, IT Cell and six specialized programs and projects namely, Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises (PACE) Project, Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP), Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP), Microenterprise Development Program (MDP), Rural Microfinance Transformation Project (RMTP) and Bangladesh Rural Water Sanitation & Hygiene for Human Capital Development Project. In addition, two special programs- 1. Cultural and Sports Program, and 2. Program for Adolescents —are implemented by this Division headed by a Deputy Managing Director.

16. Administration: The Administration Division is responsible for providing all kinds of administrative support to PKSf's staff through its different cells. General administration, infrastructure development and maintenance, procurement, legal affairs, library and transport management are the main areas of responsibilities of this Division. It also operates five mainstream programs of PKSf namely, Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of the Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH), Uplifting the Quality of the Lives of the Elderly People, Special Fund, Programs-Support Fund (PSF), PO enlistment for social development, and SDGs. Besides, some core financing programs such as Jagoron, Agrosor, Buniad and Sufolon are also conducted under this Division, headed by a Deputy Managing Director.

17. **Finance:** The main task of the Finance Division is fund management and accounts-related matters, reimbursement and various transactions. It provides different types of financial information in response to the development partners and the Government of Bangladesh. It also takes care of the Risk Mitigation Cell. This Division deals with some core financing programs such as Jagoron, Agrosor, Buniad and Sufolon, and further takes care of Human Resources Cell and Training Cell, Kuwait Goodwill Fund (KGF), and programs related to fisheries, livestock and agriculture. Besides, this Division looks after the Low Income Community Housing Support (LICHHS) Project. A Deputy Managing Director heads this Division.

18. **Extreme Poverty and Social Development:** This Division was created in 2018 in view of the diversification of PKSf activities. It is specifically engaged in the implementation of a new project: Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (PPEPP). It is also responsible for Social Advocacy and Knowledge Dissemination Unit, and the LIFT for the Disadvantaged People program. This Division is headed by a Deputy Managing Director who also looks after two credit operation panels and works as the Board Secretary of PKSf.

19. **Audit:** The Audit Division is responsible for scrutinizing all official transactions. Testing of internal control and monitoring compliance with PKSf's policy and government regulations are the key responsibilities of this Division. It exclusively reports to the Managing Director and is headed by a General Manager. This Division has two wings: Internal and External. The Internal Audit wing deals with the audit-related affairs of both PKSf and POs. The External Audit wing coordinates the tasks of external audit of both PKSf and POs through enlisted audit firms.

20. **Communications and Publications:** This Unit directly reports to the Managing Director. It looks after all the publications of PKSf. The contents and quality of various publications of different Divisions and Units are supervised by this Unit. Wider dissemination of PKSf programs, news and events through mass and social media, and official website is managed by this Unit, currently headed by the Senior Editorial Adviser.

21. **Research:** Headed by a Director, this Unit conducts research in three ways: through its own staff, jointly with research and academic institutions at home and abroad, and through outsourcing.

19. **Environment and climate change unit:** This Unit, headed by a Director, deals with the climate change-related issues in Bangladesh and suggests practical actions to increase the resilience of the communities prone to adverse impacts of climate change. It also maintains communications with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), of which PKSf is a National Implementing Entity (NIE).

22. **Staff:** As of 02 February 2020, the PKSf management team is comprised of 421 staff, which includes 252 regular officers, 19 contractual personnel, 67 project officers and 83 support staff.

IX. CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND STRENGTHENING

23. PKSf introduced environmental health and safety guidelines for microenterprises in 2004 and established environment and climate change unit. PKSf's environmental and social management capacity has been improved through implementation of ADB funded MDP from 2018. Similarly, some POs have initiated environmental and social management systems; however, those are relatively new activities for POs and many POs lack capacity to fully implement environmental and social management.

24. Both ADB and World Bank projects financed in 2018 have enhanced capacity of PKSf and POs. The World Bank funded Sustainable Enterprise Project⁴ provided training on environmental management and standards; assessing microenterprises on environmental norms, climate risk, and using digital tools for project monitoring; and more specific services in high technologies for energy efficiency, cleaner production, and cost-saving opportunities. The project has trained 493 staff from 43 POs and 4,973 borrowers. POs have gained capacity to provide information and knowledge to microenterprises, especially those who have no idea what investments are needed, how to become more environmentally sustainable and resilient to disaster, and what technologies are available. Exposure visits to innovative practice areas and capturing lessons from best practices under the project were another key area. Participating POs of the MDP-AF will assign environmental focal points in the subproject management. ADB will review PKSf's implementation of environmental and social screening through periodical monitoring report and review.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

25. The environmental and social focal person of POs who carried out the environmental and social screening is responsible for reporting as well. The environmental and social focal person will compile the screening report and submit to the PO management. A monthly summary report will be submitted to PKSf that will cover selection of microenterprises, environmental and social issues and concerns in those businesses, and mitigation measures adopted.

26. PKSf will receive the monthly safeguard report from the POs on the implementation of environmental and social screening. PKSf will also carry out progress monitoring to monitor POs' implementation of environmental and social screening and submit two separate annual reports to ADB on the environmental and social safeguards compliance. In addition, there will be ADB review missions at least semi-annually

⁴ The World Bank. 2018. *Sustainable Enterprise Project*. Washington D.C.

Environmental Screening Form for Microenterprises

Name of the organization: _____

Name of the Branch: _____

Date of Screening (D/M/Y):/...../.....

Section A: Basic information

Entrepreneur's Name: Samity/Group:

Village:, Union:

Upazila: District:

GPS Location (If possible): N E.

Name of the Enterprise	Size/Volume/Production Capacity of Enterprise	Environmental Category (A /B/C)

Section B: Checklist for Environmental Screening

Sl.	General Intervention Issues	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
1.	Possible common environmental issues in Enterprises				
1.01	Is the subproject located within or adjacent to any protected area (reserve forest, rehabilitation camp, Ecologically Critical Area, heritage area etc.)?				
1.02	Will the subproject cause damage to any of the cultural heritage sites/structures?				
1.03	Is there any source of surface water nearby?				
1.04	Will the subproject create a barrier from natural runoff?				
1.05	Is deep tube-well required for using huge amount of ground water?				
1.06	Is there any possibility of blocking the local drainage system?				
1.07	Is there a possibility of polluting the adjacent water body?				
1.08	Are there significant sources of air pollution?				
1.09	Is there significant noise pollution which may disturb the community and biodiversity (e.g. birds)?				
1.10	Is resettlement of existing inhabitants or temporary occupants needed?				
1.11	Is there child labor in the work force?				
1.12	Are there any complaints from nearby neighbors/sensitive receptors?				
1.13	Is there any Grievance Redress Mechanism in place?				
1.14	Is there any arrangement for ensuring of environment and social safeguards compliance?				
2.	Issues Related to Agriculture (Crop, Fruit, Vegetables, Spices production)				
2.01	Are the agricultural products safe for humans and harmless to the environment?				

Sl.	General Intervention Issues	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
2.02	Is the enterprise responsible for introducing invasive plant species?				
2.03	Will the invasive plant species be harmful for native species?				
2.04	Are the pesticides and herbicides included in the banned list in http://www.pic.int ?				
2.05	Is there any post harvesting agro-product storage place?				
2.06	Is there any significant quantity of bi-product from harvesting?				
2.07	Is the bi-product useful for the poultry and livestock as fodder?				
2.08	Are residuals used as bio-fertilizer?				
3. Issues related to Livestock and Poultry					
3.01	Is there enough source of food/fodder and medicine?				
3.02	Is there any source of fresh water?				
3.03	Is there proper ventilation?				
3.04	Is the place dry, clean and healthy for the livestock?				
3.05	Is there any scope for waste management?				
3.06	Will the shade belong a waste management facility (if the answer of 3.05 is 'no')?				
3.07	Is the shade vulnerable to spread disease by runoff and water contamination?				
3.08	Is there a possibility of degrading the quality of adjacent water bodies by run-off/seepage/leakage/spillage?				
4. Issues Related to Fisheries					
4.01	Will there be civil works which may affect the quality of surface waters?				
4.02	Is the dike high enough to protect the pond/ditch from surface run-off?				
4.03	Is there any scope for dike-plantation/grass surfing to prohibit soil erosion?				
4.04	Is there any scope of organic waste management?				
4.05	Is there a possibility of accidental oil spills (i.e. from boats)?				
5. Issues related to Manufacturing					
5.01	Is there proper ventilation in the facility?				
5.02	Are there sources noise (i.e. from the equipment)?				
5.03	Are there any sources of air pollution (dust, smoke, odor)?				
5.04	Is there any water treatment facility (to minimize the salinity/iron/arsenic in drinking water)?				
5.05	Are there alternative water sources (rain water)?				
5.06	Are the workers provided with proper training on emergency procedures and safety measures?				
5.07	Are the workers provided with Personal Protective Equipment (i.e. masks, safety-belts, gloves, spectacles, air-pluck, helmet, gumboot, aprons, etc.)?				
5.08	Are the workers provided with sanitary facilities (i.e. toilet)				
5.09	Are solid wastes disposed of properly (biodegradable and non-biodegradable)?				
5.10	Are there any harmful chemicals used in the process?				
6. Issues related to Food Processing					
6.01	Is the facility located near sensitive receptors? (i.e. hospital, school, residential area)				

Sl.	General Intervention Issues	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
6.02	Does the food processing facility have impacts on soil, ground water and surface water?				
6.03	Is wastewater treated?				
6.04	Are food ingredients permitted by the proper authorities (e.g. colors & chemicals)?				
6.05	Is proper hygiene observed by the workers?				
6.06	Are the surroundings regularly sanitized?				
6.07	Is there any bad odor observed or reported within the facility?				
6.08	Are solid wastes disposed of properly (biodegradable and non-biodegradable)?				
6.09	Are the workers provided with Personal Protective Equipment (i.e. masks, safety-belts, gloves, spectacles, air-pluck, helmet, gumboot, aprons, etc.)?				
6.10	Are the workers provided with proper training on emergency procedures and safety measures?				
6.11	Are there safety signs within the facility?				
6.12	Are there any accreditations/certifications related to food safety?				
7. Issues related to Trade & Services					
7.01	Is there any landing and storage space for products?				
7.02	Is there any harmful chemicals used for storage?				
7.03	Are the harmful chemicals labelled and stored properly?				
7.04	Are there any sources of air pollution (dust, smoke, odor)?				
7.05	Are the packages (plastic, glass, wood, polymers) managed or disposed of properly?				
7.06	Are there any related activities which may cause pollution (i.e. solid waste accumulation)?				
8. Others: 8.01-Salt cultivation and trade, 8.02-Hospital					
8.01	Is there any system that protect salt-leaching?				
8.02	Is the hospital managing medical waste properly?				
Description (if any):					

Prepared by _____

Checked by _____

Environmental Focal
Person

Social Safeguard Screening Form

PO Name & Address:

Screening Dates:

A. The Proposed Project

1. *Subproject Title:*
2. *Location of the subproject communities*
 Village: Union:
 Upazila: District:
3. *Project proposed for communities where residents are:*
 All mainstream or non-tribal peoples
 All tribal peoples
 Majority mainstream or non-tribal peoples
 Majority tribal peoples
4. *Brief description of proposed activities and expected benefits:*

5. *How do poor in general and women in particular benefit from the proposed activities?*

6. *Description of any physical/construction activities that will be required by the project:*

B. Community Participation

7. *Community consultations conducted on the following dates:*
8. *Women were consulted separately:* Yes No
Consultation minutes are available for review: Yes No
9. *Names of PO personnel participated in screening:*

10. *Names of community members participated in screening:*

C. Social Safeguard Issues

11. *Were free prior and informed consultations held with the communities?* Yes No
If 'Yes', consultation dates:
12. *Does the project require any physical/construction activities?*
 Yes No
13. *Will there be a need for lands to carry out the physical/construction works?*
 Yes No
14. *If 'Yes', the required lands presently belong to:*
 Government (Public Lands: *Khas*, other government agencies, Local Governments)
 Private citizens
 Commons land
 Others (mention)

- 15. *If the required lands are Public Lands, they are presently used for:*
 - Agriculture (No. of persons/households using the lands:)
 - Residential purposes (No. of households living on them.....)
 - Commercial purposes (No. of persons: No. of shops, etc.....)
- 16. *If the required lands are Private Lands, they are presently being used for:*
 - Agriculture (No. of landowners/households:.....)
 - Residential purposes (No. of households.....)
 - Commercial purposes (No. persons: No. of shops, etc.....)
- 17. *If the required lands are Private, they will be mobilized through:*
 - Voluntary contribution
 - "Contribution against compensation"
 - Other means (Mention):

D. Information on Tribal Peoples (TP)

- 18. *If the required lands are Private and belong to Tribal Peoples, they will be obtained through:*
 - Voluntary contribution
 - "Contribution against compensation"
 - Other means (mention):
- 19. *Do the physical/construction works restrict any Tribal Peoples' access to any resources that they use for livelihood?*
 - Yes No
- 20. *If yes, dates of consultation held with the TP communities and their organizations:*
Are consultation minutes available for review: Yes No
- 21. *Names of TP community members and organizations which participated in social screening:*
.....
.....
- 22. *Is there a traditional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in the project locality?*
 - Yes No
- 23. *If 'Yes', did any member of this GRM participated in social screening?*
 - Yes No
- 24. *The would-be affected TP have the following forms of rights to the required lands (more than one may apply):*
 - Legal (No. of TP households.....)
 - Customary (No. of TP households
 - Lease agreements with the government (No. of TP households.....)
 - Others (Mention):
(No. of TP households
- 25. *The following are the three main economic activities of the would-be affected TP households:*
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 26. *Social concerns expressed by TP communities and organizations?*
.....
.....
- 27. *The TP community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the proposed adaptive measures:*
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Neither positive nor negative
- 28. *In respect of the social impacts and concerns, is there a need to undertake an additional impact assessment study?*
 - Yes No

This form completed by (Name of PO official):

Signature:

Date:

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?				
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, approximately how many? _____				[] No []
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				[] No []
Are any displaced persons from tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the subproject, as necessary.

Prepared by Name : Designation:..... Signature:..... Date	Reviewed by Name:..... Designation: Signature... Date ...	Approved by Name..... Designation:... Signature :..... Date.....
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Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities¹ Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				

¹ Groups or population identifies as indigenous peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?				

D. Anticipated project impacts on Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. LIST ALL PROJECT COMPONENT / ACTIVITY / OUTPUTS HERE	---- INDICATE EFFECTS OR PUT N/A AS NECESSARY	
2.		
3.		

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the subproject, as necessary.

Prepared by Name : Designation:..... Signature:..... Date	Reviewed by Name:..... Designation: Signature... Date	Approved by Name..... Designation:... Signature :..... Date.....
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ADB Prohibited Investment Activities List

The following do not qualify for Asian Development Bank financing:

- (i) production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor¹ or child labor;²
- (ii) production of or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements or subject to international phaseouts or bans, such as (a) pharmaceuticals,³ pesticides, and herbicides,⁴ (b) ozone-depleting substances,⁵ (c) polychlorinated biphenyls⁶ and other hazardous chemicals,⁷ (d) wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,⁸ and (e) transboundary trade in waste or waste products;⁹
- (iii) production of or trade in weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials;
- (iv) production of or trade in alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine;
- (v) production of or trade in tobacco;
- (vi) gambling, casinos, and equivalent enterprises;¹⁰
- (vii) production of or trade in radioactive materials,¹¹ including nuclear reactors and components thereof;
- (viii) production of, trade in, or use of unbonded asbestos fibers;¹²
- (ix) commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests; and
- (x) marine and coastal fishing practices, such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats.

¹ Forced labor means all work or services not voluntarily performed, that is, extracted from individuals under threat of force or penalty.

² Child labor means the employment of children whose age is below the host country's statutory minimum age of employment or employment of children in contravention of International Labor Organization Convention No. 138 "Minimum Age Convention" (www.ilo.org).

³ A list of pharmaceutical products subject to phaseouts or bans is available at <http://www.who.int>.

⁴ A list of pesticides and herbicides subject to phaseouts or bans is available at <http://www.pic.int>.

⁵ A list of the chemical compounds that react with and deplete stratospheric ozone resulting in the widely publicized ozone holes is listed in the Montreal Protocol, together with target reduction and phaseout dates. Information is available at <http://www.unep.org/ozone/montreal.shtml>.

⁶ A group of highly toxic chemicals, polychlorinated biphenyls are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors, and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

⁷ A list of hazardous chemicals is available at <http://www.pic.int>.

⁸ A list is available at <http://www.cites.org>.

⁹ As defined by the Basel Convention; see <http://www.basel.int>.

¹⁰ This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.

¹¹ This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment, and any equipment for which ADB considers the radioactive source to be trivial and adequately shielded.

¹² This does not apply to the purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.

List of Negative Environmental Attributes

SI #	Intervention/ Attributes/	Brief Description	Example
1	Protected areas/Archaeological Historical Sites declared by the Government of Bangladesh	Activities within or adjacent to the protected areas or archaeological historical sites identified by DoE or other Government agencies (Attach a list of protected areas & archaeological historical sites)	Any activities in Sundarban is Banned.
2	Natural habitat and sensitive ecosystem	Activities that may adversely affect the natural habitat with sensitive ecosystems like natural pond, etc. with important aquatic life	
3	Use of pesticides	Use of excessive pesticides in agricultural land, tree plantation, large scale nursery.	
4	Road construction	Construction, reconstruction and extension of regional, national road and highway involving major concrete, cement concrete, reinforced cement concrete, or concrete block	
5	Extraction of Natural Resource	Activities supporting commercial logging in forested areas or involving the use of unsustainably harvested timber or fuel-wood or significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats	
6	Extensive Shrimp Farming	Subprojects involving threats to mangrove forest and coastal environment	
7	Dams or Embankment	Construction/reconstruction of dam/embankment involving major concrete, cement concrete, or reinforced cement concrete /concrete blocks	
8	Supply of contaminated water	Tube-wells with Arsenic contamination (higher than national standard (0.05 mg/l) base below the 10 years flood level water supply schemes with high probability of bacterial contamination	
9	Unsanitary disposal of solid waste and wastewater	New or significant expansion of disposal facilities with negative health impacts to nearby water sources or population	
10	Major loss of agricultural land	Construction/reconstruction of road/drain, canal/pond excavation with major loss of agriculture land and use of concrete cement or reinforced concrete cement	
11	Land filling	Sub-projects that will impact major destruction of top soil of agricultural land and land filling by industrial, household and commercial waste	

Checklist with Negative Social Attributes

PO Name:

Project Title & Location:

.....

Involuntary Resettlement: Do the proposed project activities:			
1.	Require private land which is to be <i>acquired</i> by using the Bangladesh <i>Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	Require private land which is not available on voluntary contribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.	Affect any <i>private homesteads</i> (vita with houses & other assets)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4.	Require land that is not available on 'contribution against compensation' or other means not acceptable to the landowners?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	Make persons or households using public lands destitute?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6.	Affect mosques, temples, graveyards, cremation grounds, and other places or objects that are of religious and cultural significance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.	Affect livelihood of vulnerable persons based on the required land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
8.	Significantly restrict access to common property resources and livelihood activities of groups and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Tribal Peoples: Do the proposed activity or adaptation measures, including physical or construction activities:			
1.	Threaten cultural/traditional way of life of tribal peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	Require tribal lands that are to be acquired by using the Bangladesh <i>Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.	Severely restrict access to common property resources (forests, water bodies, etc) and livelihood activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4.	Affect places/objects of cultural and religious significance (places of worship, ancestral burial grounds, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
"Yes" answer to any of the questions under Involuntary Resettlement and Tribal Peoples will make the proposed sub-project ineligible for financing under a project of PKSF.			