



Initial Environmental and Social Review Summary

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/20/2026 | Report No: ERSI05674



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P517487	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	ESFoS	2026
Operation Name	Emergency Support for Food Security		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	SOUTH ASIA	Fiscal Policy and Growth
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Board Date	
People Republic of Bangladesh	Finance Division	26-Jun-2026	
Estimated Concept Review Date	Total Project Cost		
	250,000,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

To support food security amid persisting external shocks by ensuring the availability of fertilizer.

B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

[Description imported from the OIS Data Sheet in the Operations Workspace providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

This project has only one component: purchase of critical goods (fertilizer) in emergency context.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings



[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 2,000]

The project aims to enhance agricultural productivity and food security in Bangladesh by financing the nationwide procurement, transport, storage, and distribution of fertilizers. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) will lead financing, implement and provide overall government oversight, while Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) and Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) will be responsible for procurement. Activities will occur all the site offices of these organization at geographical areas of Bangladesh. From an environmental and social perspective, the activities involve generally manageable and localized risks related to fertilizer storage, transport, and handling, including dust, minor spillages, waste management, traffic, and worker health and safety issues. There is no land acquisition or civil works anticipated, and project has limited physical footprint. Risks are considered manageable and temporary, with mitigation measures available and effective under the ESF. However, detailed supply chain operational arrangements are not yet finalized; therefore, the ESMP will be prepared immediately after project effectiveness to establish a comprehensive supply chain mapping covering entry points, inland transport routes and modes, storage facilities, and associated site-specific E&S risks and mitigation measures.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower's capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 2,000]

The Project will utilize the existing Project Coordination and Management Unit (PCMU) established under the Finance Division. The PCMU will oversee implementation of environmental and social requirements, including coordination with line ministries, monitoring, reporting, and compliance with World Bank ES commitments, supported by experienced Environment and Social staff already deputized. For ESF projects, MoF has primarily been in a signatory & coordinating role (eg-FSSP II P512154). However, MoF has extensive experience in WB-financed operations with competent ES staff. They are IA in SGIR-P511201, a PforR, and Second Bangladesh Green and Climate Resilient DPC-P180439.

BADC has strong fertilizer import and distribution experience. It is an IA for PARTNER PforR. Additionally, BADC has a satisfactory track record in managing E&S risks under ESF as IA for BD B-STRONG (P508058) with PIU with dedicated E&S staff and has demonstrated capacity to prepare and implement ESF instruments.

BCIC has strong fertilizer distribution experience. BCIC has introduced measures related to occupational health and safety, environmental compliance, emergency preparedness, and contractor supervision in several fertilizer and warehouse operations, reflecting a growing institutional focus on safer and more efficient fertilizer handling and distribution. However, BCIC has no prior experience with WB or ESF. The Bangladesh Overview Assessment FY25 identifies BCIC as requiring capacity building.

For all IAs, training on ESF requirements will be provided and development of internal E&S procedures need to be ensured. ES assessment of the existing OHS and environmental procedures of BADC and BCIC will be conducted and incorporated into the ESMP with recommended follow-up measures and actions. Institutional arrangements and capacity-building measures will be further detailed in the ESCP & PAD.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS



A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

The project excludes civil works and permanent infrastructure, and activities are limited to the procurement, transport, storage, and distribution of fertilizers. Environmental risks are expected to be localized, temporary, and manageable, including dust generation, accidental spillages, localized soil or water contamination from improper storage or leakage, packaging waste, traffic-related emissions, and limited noise impacts across warehouses, ports, transit routes, and distribution points. Occupational health and safety risks are relevant for workers involved in loading, unloading, bagging, transport, and warehouse operations, including exposure to dust, chemical handling, and physical strain. Bulk fertilizer handling, particularly urea, may also pose spill and chemical exposure risks during port operations and inland transport, especially under congested handling conditions. These risks can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures, including proper storage and stacking, spill prevention and emergency response procedures, PPE use, waste management protocols, routine supervision, and application of the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines for Ports, Harbors, and Terminals. Given the nature of activities, anticipated impacts, and implementing agency capacity, the environmental risk is rated Moderate.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

The emergency IPF's design fundamentally bounds the social risk profile: all activities operate within existing institutional and delivery infrastructure with no land acquisition, no involuntary resettlement, no labor influx, and no impacts on cultural heritage. Civil works and permanent construction are explicitly excluded. All of these lowers the social risk profile. Social risks include labor and working conditions, community health and safety around storage and retail points during peak demand periods, potential exclusion of vulnerable groups, and risks related to stakeholder engagement and grievance redress. Labor and working condition risks for emergency response workers primarily government civil servants and contracted distributors operating within established systems, are limited and do not involve the community disruption dynamics associated with large-scale labor influx in infrastructure projects. Social risks will be manageable through robust stakeholder engagement and the implementation of a standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (required by Appraisal) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prepared and adopted immediately after effectiveness. Given the type of project, the activities and the implementing agency's capacity, the social risk is rated as Moderate.

A.3 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 2,000]

SEA/SH risk is rated Moderate. While project involves no civil works, labor influx, worker camps, or direct service delivery, its PDO and M&E arrangements are clearly linked to fertilizer access for farmers including marginal farmers, sharecroppers & FHHs, creating interfaces across BCIC/BADC, suppliers, transporters, dealers, & farming communities. In emergency scarcity context, subsidized fertilizer is an economically valuable input, & local



distribution systems may create gatekeeping/unequal access risks, particularly for women are a significant part of Bangladesh's agricultural workforce but often lack direct control over subsidized inputs. No dedicated SEA/SH screening tool exists for such emergency operations so civil works tool is used only as reference. Rating reflects dealer-and farmer-facing distribution risks within country's broader GBV context & will be reviewed during implementation based on supervision findings/complaints. Recommended mitigation measures are:CoC/behavioral standards for IAs, contractors, suppliers, transporters, and warehouse workers & other project-linked workers, where contractually relevant;SEA/SH clauses in contracts (where relevant) covering prohibited conduct, confidentiality, non-retaliation & consequences for misconduct; confidential, survivor-centered GRM intake with safe handling, minimal data collection, & no pressure to pursue investigation;worker grievance provisions with confidentiality, non-retaliation, & safe referral for SEA/SH complaints;light-touch GBV/SEA/SH service mapping for referral information across the project footprint;SEA/SH orientation for IAs, GRM focal points & supply-chain actors; basic SEP/GRM communication materials on complaint channels, confidentiality, & referral options; ESCP monitoring trigger to review rating & measures if interfaces become more direct or complaints indicate elevated risk;Responsibilities, timelines & budget identified for orientation, GRM strengthening, and referral mapping.

B. Relevance of Standards and Policies at Initiation Stage

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

To manage identified ES risks, a comprehensive risk management strategy will be implemented under the ESF. An ESMP will be prepared as a single consolidated operational document covering mitigation measures, monitoring protocols, and institutional arrangements to address operational risks, including safe fertilizer handling, waste management, OHS, and community health and safety across the supply chain. An assessment of existing BCIC/BADC storage sites will be carried out as part of ESMP preparation. Certain high-risk activities (bulk urea discharge and storage) cannot be claimed under Bank financing. Mutually agreed actions, commitments, and timelines will be included in the ESCP. Concurrently, a SEP will be developed and disclosed prior to appraisal to ensure meaningful, inclusive, and ongoing consultation throughout the project lifecycle. An LMP will be prepared and adopted immediately after effectiveness to address labor-related risks and working conditions for all project workers.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Effective stakeholder engagement is essential given nationwide scope of the project and the risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups. Key stakeholders include smallholder and marginal farmers, female-headed households, IA staff, workers involved in fertilizer handling, transport, storage and distribution, dealers and supply chain actors, and communities near storage and transport facilities. During emergency preparation, consultations were necessarily limited to national-level government engagement due to time constraints, and SEP therefore sets out a forward-looking engagement framework for implementation. It provides for inclusive outreach methods, a multi-channel and accessible GRM with confidential SEA/SH handling pathways, and a time-bound plan for meaningful consultations



following effectiveness. The SEP also specifies targeted approaches to reach smallholders, sharecroppers, and FHHs who may not be through conventional channels, and its updating is reflected in the ESCP

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS2 is relevant. The IPF will engage direct workers, contracted and primary supply workers across all implementing agencies. Government civil servants will implement project activities under existing employment terms. Contracted workers, logistics personnel, , field and distribution operations will be engaged directly by the PCMU or implementing agencies. Primary supply workers employed through fertilizer suppliers are engaged through procurement contracts. OHS risks are material for workers involved in fertilizer distribution (chemical handling, dust inhalation, and material handling risks). Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared immediately after effectiveness covering worker categories and applicable conditions, OHS requirements by activity type, minimum hiring age (18 years), CoC requirements, including SEA/SH provisions; and strengthening worker-specific grievance mechanism including survivor centric confidential SEA/SH channels dealing with related complaints.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

This standard is relevant due to the procurement, transport, handling, and storage of fertilizers, which may create localized environmental risks, including soil and water contamination from accidental spills, leakage, improper storage, and inadequate waste handling practices. To address these risks, the ESMP will establish fertilizer-specific management measures rather than applying generic protocols across all compounds. It will include brief hazard profiles for each fertilizer type, outlining their specific handling characteristics and associated environmental, OHS, and emergency risks. It will define compound-specific requirements for storage, transportation, stacking, ventilation, spill prevention, waste management, worker protection measures, and emergency preparedness. In addition, the ESMP will incorporate emergency spill response procedures and fire safety protocols for storage and handling facilities, aligned with relevant national regulations and WBG EHS guidelines.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The standard is relevant as the project involves potential community health and safety risks associated with fertilizer transport, storage, and distribution, including accidental spills, traffic-related hazards, and potential exposure near storage and handling sites. The ESMP will include measures to protect community health and safety, including community notification requirements for material storage, emergency preparedness and response protocols for storage facilities, identification of responsible agencies for community-facing emergency response, and assessment and strengthening of existing fire safety measures at BCIC and BADC storage facilities. These requirements will be incorporated into supplier and contractor obligations under project contracts. In addition, the project will incorporate SEA/SH prevention and response measures and maintain an accessible, survivor-centered grievance mechanism to support safe and equitable implementation.



ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project explicitly excludes civil works, permanent construction, and any activities requiring land acquisition or use restriction.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS6 is not relevant as the project involves no activities affecting biodiversity or living natural resources, with all operations limited to existing infrastructure for fertilizer procurement, storage, transport, and distribution.

ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

No impact anticipated currently but screening can be included as part of ESMP

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Project financed activities are not expected to impact tangible or intangible cultural heritage.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

There is no FI associated with this project.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

No



[The Borrower's ES Framework includes "those aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework, including its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures, and implementation capacity, which are relevant to the E&S risks and impacts of the project. The aspects that are relevant will vary from project to project, depending on such factors as the type, scale, location, and potential E&S risks and impacts of the project and the role and authority of different institutions" (ES Policy, paragraph 24). The decision to use the Borrower's ES Framework in whole or in part to satisfy the objectives and requirements of relevant ESSs does not relieve the Bank of any of its due diligence obligations, as set out in Section C of the ES Policy.]

Explanation

[Optional Explanation - Explain whether the project will use, in part or in whole, the Borrower's ES Framework, outlining – for each Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) relevant to the E&S risks and impacts of the project: i) the aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework that will be relied upon; ii) relevant implementation and enforcement capacity; and iii) any additional gap-filling measures that will be needed. If the Borrower's ES Framework will not be used, outline the key aspects on which the decision is based – Max. character limit 1,000]

The Borrower Framework will not be used. However, during preparation of the ESMP, and given reliance on established national systems and applicable labor legislation in Bangladesh, the potential for partial alignment will be assessed, with a clear justification to be provided in the ESRS, including identification of any gaps and areas of consistency.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Optional Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 1,000]

Common Approach will not be used

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Initiation Stage PID – Max. character limit 5,000]

The overall Environmental and Social (E&S) risk of the emergency IPF is assessed as Moderate. The project is designed to avoid high-risk impacts by excluding civil works, land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, labor influx, and activities with significant footprint, and by relying on existing institutional systems for implementation. Environmental risks are generally localized, temporary, and manageable, and are mainly associated with the procurement, transport, storage, and distribution of fertilizers, including potential soil and water contamination from accidental spills or improper storage, limited waste generation, and occupational health and safety risks for workers involved in handling and logistics operations. Community health and safety risks arise primarily from fertilizer transport and storage activities but are expected to remain low to moderate with appropriate controls. Social risks are similarly contained, given the absence of land acquisition and displacement, and the use of established distribution systems, with residual risks related to labor and working conditions and inclusive access for vulnerable groups. SEA/SH risk is assessed as Moderate. While project involves no civil works, labor influx, worker camps, or direct service delivery, its PDO and M&E arrangements are clearly linked to fertilizer access for farmers including marginal farmers, sharecroppers, and FHHs, creating interfaces across BCIC/BADC, suppliers, transporters, dealers, & farming communities. The SEA/SH rating reflects dealer-and farmer-facing



distribution risks within country's broader GBV context & will be reviewed during implementation based on supervision findings/complaints. Overall, ES risks are predictable and manageable with standard mitigation measures supported through ESMP, SEP, LMP, and ESCP commitments.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by Implementation Readiness?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project's environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 3,000]

- Develop ESMP after effectiveness and prior to implementation commencement, and implement throughout implementation period.
- Prepare and disclose a SEP by Appraisal, outlining strategies for consultation, information disclosure, and a grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
- Prepare LMP immediately after effectiveness addressing OHS, terms of employment, and worker grievance mechanisms including SEA/SH channels.
- Strengthen E&S capacity of implementing agencies: MoF: Lead agency with established PMU with oversight of E&S compliance through dedicated ES staffing and regular reporting; BADC and BCIC: dedicated E&S focals designated with experience in preparing/implementing ES instruments. Timebound capacity building in BCIC; For all Ias, regular training, and development of internal E&S procedures which will be supported by the project and closely supervised by the Bank

Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

- MoF will oversee E&S compliance. BADC and BCIC will monitor and report on E&S performance, including ESMP, SEP, and LMP implementation, and incident reporting. Regular reporting to the World Bank is required.

III. CONTACT POINT

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IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT



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V. APPROVAL

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