

(6) Bangladesh comparison with international EIA procedures

Table: Comparison of IFC Performance Standards and Bangladesh EIA System

IFC Performance Standards	Bangladesh EIA System
<p>Performance Standards-1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts</p>	<p>IEE, EIA and EMP cover processes from the project planning stage, through construction and operation, to closure.</p> <p>EIA Guidelines for Industries-1997 issued by the Department of Environment is the fundamental guidelines for conducting IEE and EIA study in Bangladesh. Environment Conservation Act-1995, Environment Conservation Rules-1997, Environment Court Act-2000, National Environment Policy-2018 are followed.</p>
<p>Performance Standards-2: Labor and working conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship. • Promote compliance with national labor and employment laws, including prohibiting discrimination and providing equal opportunity for workers. • Tackle issues such as child labor and forced labor. • Promote safe and healthy working conditions. 	<p>The fundamental rights of all workers are protected under the Department of Labor. Fundamental rights include equal employment opportunities, guarantee of status, working days, work hours, weekly days off, wages and wage-related benefits, payment of salary, female employment, child labor, workplace safety, and the right to organize and collective bargaining.</p> <p>Bangladesh Labor Act-2006 and Bangladesh Labor Rules-2015 is followed in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Performance Standards-3: Efficient use of resources and prevention/reduction of pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize pollution. • Promote the reduction of emissions that are a cause of climate change. 	<p>According to the terms and conditions in the EIA approval and ECC, pollution prevention measures are implemented through the monitoring of ambient air, ambient noise, surface water, ground water, soil, sediment, phytoplankton, zooplankton and benthos. Monitoring results are assessed to determine whether environmental standards are being met and whether additional measures are</p>

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	required. The monitoring reports also submit to the DoE local office by the project proponent.
<p>Performance Standards-4: Community health, safety and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize both routine and non-routine risks to and impacts on community health and safety. • Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out through lawful means. 	<p>Social Impact Assessment (SIA) are submitted to the DoE as a part of EIA study. SIA are prepared based on the project/study area conditions from field surveys. During the construction and operation phase of the project is monitored whether the affected residents have any dissatisfaction or have been inconvenienced.</p>
<p>Performance Standards-5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize displacement by exploring alternative designs. • Alleviate adverse environmental and social impacts from land acquisition etc. by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and ensure that resettlement procedures are implemented with proper disclosure of information, consultation, and participation of local residents. • Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons. • Improve living conditions at resettlement sites by providing adequate housing. 	<p>A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared as a separate volume from the EIA report and only key points/summary is included in the EIA study. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 is followed in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Performance Standards-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve biodiversity. • Promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate 	<p>To protect the biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, detailed ecological baseline data is collected from the study area during EIA study. Based on the impact assessment adequate mitigation/enhancement measures are incorporated in the EMP to ensure that project proponents continue to maintain local</p>

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<p>conservation needs and development priorities.</p>	<p>ecosystems. Monitoring during construction and operation phase also continue by the project proponent.</p> <p>Bangladesh Biodiversity Act-2017, Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act-2012, Ecologically Critical Area Management Rules-2016, The Forest Act-1927, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2021), and National Conservation Strategy are followed in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Performance Standards-7: Indigenous Peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. • Avoid adverse impacts on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts, and provide Indigenous Peoples with opportunities for development benefits in a culturally appropriate manner. • Establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with Indigenous Peoples affected by the project. • Foster good faith negotiation with and the participation of Indigenous Peoples when projects are to be located on traditional or customary lands under use by the Indigenous Peoples. • Respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples. 	<p>This aspect is considered in Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the EIA study.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, indigenous peoples are treated as “tribal” in official documents, though in the Act 12 of 1995 and Rules 6, 34, 45, 50 of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Regulation (1900), they are documented as “indigenous peoples” or “aboriginal” as per section 97 of the SAT Act (1950).</p>

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Performance Standards-8: Cultural Heritage	When a project site is to be in an area of cultural
• Protect cultural heritage and support its preservation.	heritage, the impact on the cultural heritage is to be included in the EIA report.
• Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage in business activities.	National Cultural Policy-2006 of Bangladesh is followed.
