

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA15722

Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Dec-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Bangladesh	Project ID:	P156242
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P120843
Project Name:	Private Sector Development Support Project Additional Financing (P156242)		
Parent Project Name:	BD Private Sector Development (P120843)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	13-Dec-2015	Estimated Board Date:	23-Mar-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Trade & Competitiveness	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other industry (100%)		
Theme(s):	Other Private Sector Development (100%)		
Borrower(s):	Economic Relations Division, Government of Bangladesh		
Implementing Agency:	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA), Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA), Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority (BHTPA)		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			7.50
International Development Association (IDA)			130.00
Total Project Cost			137.50
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater	No		

project?	
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Bangladesh has enjoyed rapid economic growth for more than two decades. In 2000-2014, Bangladesh's gross domestic product (GDP) grew on average by 5.7 percent per year. GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) increased by 81 percent over the same time period and reached US\$2,981 in 2014. The positive economic growth record has been translated into a steady decline in extreme poverty. The proportion of the population that lived on US\$1.25 or less a day (PPP) dropped from 70 percent in 1991, to 59 percent in 2000, and to 43 percent in 2010—the last year with comparable data. In 2014, Bangladesh officially migrated from low-income to lower middle-income status.

Notwithstanding Bangladesh's impressive economic performance, the country remains one of Asia's poorest countries. An estimated 47 million people still live below the poverty line and many Bangladeshis would fall back into poverty if they lost their jobs or were affected by natural disasters. In 2010, the official unemployment rate was 5 percent and underemployment affected more than a fifth of the workforce. With 1.7 million people joining the workforce every year and nine out of ten workers operating in the informal sector, the creation of more, better and more inclusive jobs is a top priority for the government.

The Bangladeshi economy has never been as open to international commerce as it is today. Exports of goods and services reached US\$33 billion in 2014 and have more than tripled as a share of GDP (to 20 percent) since market liberalization reforms were implemented in the early 1990s. Bangladesh has become a major supplier of ready-made garments (RMG) to international markets. The country's record of attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), however, is disappointing. In the last decade, annual net inflows of FDI were an average 1.0 percent of GDP. Foreign investors—as well as local firms—face a severe shortage of accessible land and electricity supply, an inadequately trained workforce, and a highly corrupt administration.

Sectoral and institutional Context

The creation of more, better and inclusive jobs is a top policy priority for the GoB. Nine out of ten workers operate in the informal sector and 2.1 million youth will enter the labor force every year in the next decade. Bangladesh has become a major supplier of readymade garments (RMG) to international markets but its record of attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) beside RMG could be greatly improved. In the last decade, annual net inflows of FDI were on average 1.0 percent of GDP. Foreign investors—as well as local firms—face a severe shortage of accessible land, inadequate electricity supply, an inadequately trained workforce, and weak governance in the public administration. In particular, firms in the manufacturing sector are facing severe challenges to access land for green field investments.

Record high population density coupled with an inadequate road network and large tracts of land inappropriate for industrial use due to frequent flooding has led the GoB to rely on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for the development of the manufacturing sector. The RMG sector is hosted in and around eight export processing zones (EPZs) controlled by the Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA). The zones have little spare capacity to host new factories despite high demand from investors. A new legal and regulatory framework stipulates that

Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) has replaced BEPZA in the role of providing new serviced land for the manufacturing sector. BEZA is tasked to encourage the establishment of 100 new SEZs on roughly 30,000 ha of land in the next 15 years. The objective is to boost exports by US\$40 billion and employment by ten million. 22 SEZs have so far been identified and site-assessments have been conducted. The Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority (BHTPA) is also encouraging the establishment of high-tech parks.

The establishment of SEZs and high-tech parks is considered critical to achieve the GoB's poverty alleviation goals. The Sixth Five Year Plan for 2011-15 states that the establishment of SEZs is a cornerstone of the country's strategy for strengthening the manufacturing sector and promoting efficient use of skilled labor, land, infrastructure, energy, and other resources. The SEZ policy is an explicit attempt to address regional disparities, relocating pollution-prone and manufacturing enterprises from metropolitan areas, and attracting a significant inflow of foreign and domestic investment needed to create decent jobs. In addition, the Seventh Five Year Plan for 2016-20, which is currently under preparation, will continue to stress the importance of SEZ development to crowd in private investment in productive sectors.

Finally, building and occupational safety have more recently become high policy priorities due to a series of factory disasters involving fires and building collapses that resulted in the deaths of more than a thousand workers. There is an urgent need for stronger mechanisms to promote socially and environmentally responsible industrial growth in Bangladesh. The existing EPZs in Bangladesh have provided companies, especially in the garment and textile sectors, with land in areas known for excellence with building code and labor compliance, areas in which the PSDSP provided technical assistance. The provision of safe buildings and work environments, including for women, and ensuring compliance with existing labor laws and environmental norms will dictate the future for the RMG and other export-oriented sectors.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to facilitate investment in growth centers in the emerging manufacturing and services sectors of the economy with the aim of generating employment.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

Facilitate private investment and job creation and promote compliance with international quality standards, building codes, and good social and environmental practices in economic zones supported by PSDSP.

Key Results

D. Project Description

The AF would scale up support for recently licensed and new economic zones (EZs) and deepen successful project interventions to strengthen impact and development outcomes. The second phase of PSDSP (FY17-21) would build upon the achievements and lessons learned of the first phase (FY12-16) and support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in realizing its ambitious development agenda through EZ development. The AF would address constraints to private

investment and job creation by turning secure, private and government owned and controlled land into serviced industrial land for green-field and expansion projects. Specifically, the AF would: (i) strengthen capacity to identify, plan, license and negotiate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) concessions for EZ development and facilitate private EZ development; (ii) construct last mile offsite infrastructure and shared onsite facilities; and (iii) strengthen demand-driven skills formation and encourage good social and environmental practices within EZs.

Component Name

Strengthening the Enabling Environment for EZ Development

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Public Investment Facility for EZ Development

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Strengthening Skills Formation, Building Safety, and Sustainable Social and Environmental Standards

Comments (optional)

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

The exact sites for the establishment of 11 EZs under the PSDSP (AF) have not been finalized at this stage. However, as agreed as part of the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and as being followed in the ongoing PSDSP, GoB and the EZ development agencies (BEZA and HTPA), will adopt a structured approach (site assessment, feasibility study and zone development) in the finalization of the zones. The objective is to ensure limited or no environmental and social impacts on the project area / communities due to the development of Economic Zones. The anticipated industries which will be set up in the new EZs include: light engineering, food processing, pharmaceuticals, electronics, Ready-Made Garments, tourism, leather products, and toys (BEZA) and IT/ITES services and High-Technology (non-polluting) products (HTPA).

Although the government will try its utmost to use public and unencumbered lands, the development of EZs under the AF may lead to resettlement impacts and the displacement of people and livelihoods. OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is therefore triggered for the AF. The project activities may take place in areas where tribal people live, and hence OP 4.10 Indigenous People has also been triggered for the AF.

A Resettlement and Social Management Framework (RSMF) has been prepared by the client and approved by the World Bank in August 2015 and have been disclosed locally at the Bank Infoshop. The RSMF contains a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Tribal Peoples Framework (TPF) and guidance on Gender Integration. Site specific screenings will be carried out to determine the scope of site specific Social Impact Assessments (SIAs), and the necessity for

Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Tribal Peoples Plans (TPPs) and Gender Action Plans. All the latter safeguards documents will be prepared by the client as per the guidance incorporated in the RSMF as and when required. A Land Memo has been approved by the Regional Vice President (RVP) of the Bank authorizing the project to fund resettlement costs.

The original project conducted social screenings and feasibility for all projects considered under its funding. An abbreviated RAP was prepared and implemented for the Kaliakoir High Tech Park. An SIA and abbreviated RAP has also been prepared for the Mongla EZ, and assessments are on-going for several other sites. The original social safeguards document consisted only of a RPF. As mentioned above a detailed RSMF has been prepared and approved for the project which will be applicable for all projects and activities currently being undertaken by the original project and the AF. The RSMF was prepared on the basis of extensive consultations with the clients, private sector, communities identified during field visits for on-going sub-projects and some projected sites, and other relevant stakeholders. Findings and lessons learnt were duly incorporated in the RSMF. The RSMF provides coverage in terms of social safeguards for all anticipated activities under the scope of the AF.

As regards to the environmental safeguards, PSDSP (AF) will continue to follow the principles and procedures established in the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) of the ongoing PSDSP project. The EMF has been updated to incorporate the activities proposed under the proposed additional financing and the institutional arrangements. The updated EMF has been reviewed and approved by the Bank and has been disclosed locally and at the Bank Infoshop.

As per the EMF, all the sites that may be supported and the feasibility studies that will be carried out as part of PSDSP (AF) will ensure assessment of environmental impacts through ‘Environmental Assessment Studies’ and integration of environment management measures in the identification and development of ‘Economic Zones.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Harinath Sesha Appalarajugari (GENDR)

Iqbal Ahmed (GENDR)

Sabah Moyeen (GSURR)

Teen Kari Barua (GSU06)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The implementing agency arrangements will remain the same as the original credit. BEZA, HTPA, and BEPZA will continue to be the implementing agencies. BEPZA will only have a residual budget to pilot and scale up soft activities within their existing zones to act as testbeds mainly for quality and standards enhancing activities. The Economic Relation Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance has expressed a strong desire to continue in its role as the Central Coordinating Unit for the IAs.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment	Yes	The project activities that support development of

OP/BP 4.01		EZs, is likely to cause significant environmental impacts in the project area and hence the project has been categorized as 'Category A' and OP 4.01 has been triggered.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities are unlikely to impact the 'Natural Habitats and hence not OP 4.04 has not been triggered. The EMF developed for the project also includes exclusion of activities that could impact natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities are unlikely to impact the health and quality of the forests and hence OP 4.36 has not been triggered. The EMF developed for the project also includes exclusion of activities that attract triggering this policy.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project activities are unlikely lead to use of fertilizers and issues identified in pest management policy. OP 4.09 hence has not been triggered. The EMF developed for the project also includes exclusion of activities that attract triggering of OP 4.09.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are unlikely to impact physical cultural resources and hence OP 4.11 has not been triggered. The EMF developed for the project also includes exclusion of activities that could attract triggering this policy.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project may work in areas where tribal people live and hence OP 4.10 is triggered for the AF. An RSMF has been prepared and approved by the Bank, which includes a Tribal Peoples Framework and relevant screening formats. The RSMF is being translated in Bangla and will be disclosed shortly. Site specific screenings will be carried out to determine the presence of tribal people/small ethnic minorities and indigenous groups in sub-project areas. Where applicable, site specific social assessments and Tribal People's Plans will be prepared, approved, disclosed and implemented in accordance with the guidelines provided in the RSMF and Bank disclosure procedures.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	The project will give preference to using public lands, unencumbered as far as possible. However, given strategic location requirements, technical and economic feasibilities, and the constraints on the availability of large stretches of unencumbered land in the country, land acquisition may be required for the project. OP 4.12 will be triggered for the AF. The

		RSMF includes a detailed RPF and appropriate screening formats. Consultation and communication strategies, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation strategies are also included in the RSMF, as is a Gender Integration note. Site specific feasibility studies and social screenings will be carried out and where required SIAs and RAPs will be prepared, approved, disclosed and implemented as per the guidance provided in the RSMF.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project doesn't entail construction and operation of dams and hence OP 4.37 has not been triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not envisage activities in the international ways and also does not impact the quantity and quality of international waterways. Hence OP 7.50 has not been triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	Project doesn't envisage activities in disputed areas and hence OP 7.60 has not been triggered.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Environmental: Similar to PSDSP, the environmental impacts of the proposed PSDSP (AF) are under the second component of the project. Potential issues could include impacts: (i) on natural resources and local environment, if the zones are located in sensitive areas (ii) on local drainage and water bodies, if these aspects are not considered during the development of zone (iii) on water resources due to disposal of untreated industrial effluents during the operation phase of zones; (iv) on the health of local communities due to air emissions from stack and other industrial operations; (v) due to the disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, including waste sludge; (vi) due to storage, handling and use of chemicals/hazardous materials; (vii) due to ground /surface water extraction; (viii) due to disposal of untreated domestic wastewater; and (ix) due to land use changes, increased traffic and other developments.</p> <p>The assessments carried out for the economic zones supported under PSDSP indicates that the potential environmental impacts of the project highlighted above are associated with both zone site preparation, infrastructure construction and individual facility's operational environmental liabilities. These can be mitigated both by care siting and planning of the zone development and also through integration of suitable provisions in the contract documents of the master developer to be implemented during the design, development and operation phase of the project.</p> <p>Social: The social impacts of the proposed AF will vary according to the location, scope and design of the interventions. The potential impacts of land acquisition could include: (i) permanent/temporary displacement due to loss of physical assets and/or economic activity; (ii) loss/disruption of livelihood sources; (iii) increased vulnerability of the poor, women headed households, elderly and squatter populations; (iv) resettlement sites may require further acquisition; negative impacts on host populations may occur; and (v) loss of public property and community resources.</p>
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However, given the government's efforts to use unencumbered public lands as much as possible, and the findings from the original project, no large scale displacement of people or irreversible impacts are expected. Where land acquisition is required site specific RAPs will be prepared to design, on a participatory basis, appropriate and adequate mitigation measures. All compensation will be based on replacement value and realistic current market values. The RAP will be fully implemented before the commencement of any civil works at the relevant site. A Land Memo has been approved by the RVP of the Bank authorizing the project to pay for resettlement costs. Where tribal people are present, site specific assessments and TPPs will be prepared to ensure culturally appropriate and gender sensitive consultation and communication and participatory design of mitigation measures as well as feedback for enhancing benefits to the community. The TPP will be implemented keeping in mind the cultural sensitivities, norms and local practices (including institutional) of the affected community.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

Environmental: The potential long term/indirect impacts of the project include improper storm water drainage during zone construction and operation, and harmful air emissions and wastewater discharges from individual industries in the zone. The indirect impacts such as land use changes and overall development in the project area are also likely. The environmental assessments that will be carried out for each of the zones supported under PSDSP and PSDSP (AF), also evaluates these impacts and includes specific mitigation measures as part of the respective Environmental Management Plan. This EMP is being included in the contract documents of the Master Developer and the implementation will be monitored by the environmental specialists of the zone development authorities (BEZA and HTPA).

Social: Potential long term negative impacts may revolve around loss of land through acquisition, influx management, rising costs of living indirectly related to the project and increased pressures on agricultural land as the need for schools, medical facilities entertainment sources etc. to complement the EZs rises. Based on the findings of the original project, no long term and/or irreversible impacts have been noted, as land acquisition has been avoided and a minimum number of squatters have been displaced from public lands. These impacts were fully compensated for and mitigated through the preparation and application of abbreviated RAPs where required. The AF may involve land acquisition which may be required for the implementation of proposed zones and this poses a long term impact. The impacts will be assessed and mitigated using SIAs and site specific RAPs in accordance with the RSMF and RPF which have already been approved for the project.

Positive impacts may include increased job opportunities and opportunities for new businesses, improved infrastructure and education, healthcare facilities.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Due to the land scarcity and complex procedures under the existing Land Acquisition Law of Bangladesh, establishing an industrial zone is a difficult and lengthy process. A vigorous approach including site surveys and feasibility assessment an agreed master plan; and environmental and social assessments complying with the process agreed in the EMF has been employed in the original phase of the project and will continue to apply during the AF phase. The long list of sites for potential economic zones, identified for additional financing will follow this site assessment, feasibility, environmental assessment and master plan development process, and only those sites that with limited and mitigatable impact will be selected for support under PSDSP (AF).

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.

Environmental: The Environmental Management Framework (prepared for PSDSP), which establishes a process to systematically identify, predict, and evaluate beneficial and adverse environmental impacts of the sub-projects and facilitates the design of enhancement measures for beneficial impacts, and mitigation measures for negative impacts, will continue to guide the project implementing agencies for PSDSP (AF). The EMF has been updated to include the (i) description of the Additional Financing operation and (ii) the details of various implementing agencies. Environmental assessments (EAs) and other safeguard due diligence for all sub-projects activities of PSDSP (AF) will be in accordance with the updated EMF.

Further, during the implementation of PSDSP, the project implementing agencies BEZA and HTPA have carried out preliminary environmental assessments for four economic zones (Kaliakoir, Jessore MTB, Miroshorai and Mongla), carried out necessary environmental assessments for the proposed offsite infrastructure, obtained necessary environmental clearances as per the regulations of GoB, integrated the requirements of carrying comprehensive environmental assessment based on the final design of the zone and establishment of environmental infrastructure in the economic zones in the contracts of the master developer. The implementation team of these agencies also included qualified environmental specialists, who supervised the preparation and implementation of environment management measures in the respective zones. In addition the Project Co-ordinator at the Central Co-ordination Unit (CCU) in ERD, performs the overall monitoring and harmonization of safeguard management, including submission of quarterly progress report.

Further, the environmental safeguard implementation in the ongoing construction activities in the offsite infrastructure activities in the economic zones has generally been satisfactory. This indicates the availability and capability of environmental safeguards capacity of the project implementing agencies of PSDSP and also PSDSP (AF).

Social: The RSMF which has been prepared and approved, contains a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Tribal Peoples Framework (TPF) and guidance on Gender Integration. Site specific screenings will be carried out to determine the scope of site specific Social Impact Assessments (SIAs), and the necessity for Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Tribal Peoples Plans (TPPs) and Gender Action Plans. In keeping with OP 4.12 the RPF includes the relevant project information and regulatory policies applicable to the project; categories and types of potential impacts, eligibility criteria, entitlement matrix; guidance on the preparation of: surveys and documentation required for the identification of impacts and mitigation measures; consultation and communication strategy; implementation and monitoring arrangements including grievance mechanisms and budget; and disclosure processes. Site specific Social Impact Assessments (SIA) and RAPs will be prepared in accordance with the RPF. All assessments and RAPs will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank. The Tribal Peoples Framework includes (among others) guidance on definitions, consultation and communication strategies, gender, socio economic characteristics and guidance on designing participatory and culturally appropriate mitigation measures, including grievance mechanisms that are cognizant of local institutions and practices. Site specific assessments and Plans will be prepared in accordance with the RSMF and will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank. The Gender Integration note provides guidance on how to integrate gender sensitive approaches and practices in conducting the above processes and in the project as a whole. HTPA and BEZA have so far carried out the required social safeguards actions in a satisfactory manner, including identification and consultation with stakeholders, conducting

and preparing SIAs, preparation and implementation of RAPs, establishment of grievance redress mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation. All documents were disclosed as per Bank guidelines.

Further the project has also set up the following.

Project Environment and Social Cell (PESC) at the PIU (HTPA /BEPZA/BEZA) to ensure adequate implementation of environmental and social management measures as designated in the EMF, RSMF and the EMP, for each economic zone in a coordinated and harmonized manner across the different agencies;

The program of capacity building for the implementing agencies (HTPA /BEPZA/BEZA) and other key stake holders (site developers, contractors, etc.), will also be continued so as to strengthen safeguard management capacity, including for coordination and harmonization among the agencies.

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

The key stake holders of the project include: the (i) Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the MOF as CCU; (ii) HTPA/BEPZA/BEZA as Project Implementing Agencies (PIUs); (iii) Site developers, contractors and individual firms within the EZs; and (iv) local administration, community organizations and other local agencies as potential project affected entities and/or beneficiaries.

All stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the EMF and RSMF. The EMF and RSMF has been approved by the relevant government agencies and the World Bank. The Bangla translation of these documents has also been disclosed locally on October 25, 2015.

All safeguard documents have also been disclosed at the Bank's Info shop.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	20-Oct-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Dec-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	10-Dec-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Bangladesh	25-Nov-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-May-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Dec-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Bangladesh	25-Oct-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-May-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Dec-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Bangladesh	25-Oct-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Bharatha Manju S. Haththotuwa, Michael Olavi Engman	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Zia Al Jalaly (SA)	Date: 10-Dec-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Esperanza Lasagabaster (PMGR)	Date: 11-Dec-2015
Country Director:	Name: Martin G. Rama (CD)	Date: 13-Dec-2015