

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF  
BANGLADESH**

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
BANGLADESH ECONOMIC ZONES AUTHORITY**

**PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT  
SUPPORT PROJECT (PSDSP)**

**FRAMEWORK FOR  
TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN  
(FTPP)**

**JULY 2015**

**SUPPORT TO CAPACITY BUILDING OF  
BANGLADESH ECONOMIC ZONES AUTHORITY  
PROJECT**

**FRAMEWORK FOR TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<i>ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS</i> .....	<i>ii</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	1
THE PROJECT & ITS SOCIAL SAFEGUARD IMPLICATIONS .....	2
OBJECTIVES OF TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN .....	3
DEFINING THE TRIBAL PEOPLES .....	3
TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN .....	4
BASIC PLANNING PRINCIPLES .....	4
TP PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS .....	4
CONTENTS OF TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN .....	5
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS & CONCERNS .....	6
IMPACT MITIGATION & DEVELOPMENT MEASURES .....	7
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FTTP .....	
 <b>ANNEXES</b>	
<i>ANNEX 1: SCREENING FORM FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES</i> .....	9
<i>ANNEX 2: TRIBAL PEOPLES’ CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK</i> .....	13

## ***ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS***

<b><i>BEPZA</i></b>	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority
<b><i>BEZA</i></b>	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
<b><i>BOI</i></b>	Board of Investment
<b><i>CBO</i></b>	Community-based Organizaion
<b><i>CHT</i></b>	Chittagong Hill Tracts
<b><i>CIDA</i></b>	Canadian Development Agency
<b><i>CUL</i></b>	Compensation-Under-Law
<b><i>DC</i></b>	Deputy Commissioner
<b><i>DOE</i></b>	Department of Environment
<b><i>EPZ</i></b>	Export Processing Zone
<b><i>FTPP</i></b>	Framework for Tribal Peoples Plan
<b><i>GOB</i></b>	Government of Bangladesh
<b><i>GRC</i></b>	Grievance Redress Committee
<b><i>GRM</i></b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b><i>IDA</i></b>	International Development Agency
<b><i>TPP</i></b>	Tribal Peoples Plan
<b><i>LGI</i></b>	Local Government Institution
<b><i>MOPT&amp;ICT</i></b>	Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information & Communication Technology
<b><i>NGO</i></b>	Non-Government Organization
<b><i>OP 4.01</i></b>	Operational Policy 4.01 (on Environmental Assessment)
<b><i>OP 4.10</i></b>	Operational Policy 4.10 (on Indigenous Peoples)
<b><i>OP 4.11</i></b>	Operational Policy 4.11 (on Physical Cultural Resources)
<b><i>OP 4.12</i></b>	Operational Policy 4.12 (on Involuntary Resettlement)
<b><i>PMU</i></b>	Project Management Unit
<b><i>PSDSP</i></b>	Private Sector Development Support Project
<b><i>RP</i></b>	Resettlement Plan
<b><i>RMG</i></b>	Readymade Garment
<b><i>RSMF</i></b>	Resettlement & Social Management Framework
<b><i>SIA</i></b>	Social Impact Assessment
<b><i>TP</i></b>	Tribal Peoples
<b><i>TPP</i></b>	Tribal Peoples Plan
<b><i>WB</i></b>	World Bank

# FRAMEWORK FOR TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

1. This Framework for Tribal Peoples' Plan (FTPP)<sup>1</sup> is proposed to deal with social safeguard issues and impacts that may arise due to creation of Economic Zones (EZs) under the Private Sector Development Support Project (PSDSP), in areas and localities inhabited by tribal peoples, as well as to identify and address their socioeconomic development concerns under the project's scope of works. PSDSP is aimed at helping the private sector in order to increase Bangladesh's competitiveness in the global market by diversifying the country's export basket and creating employment for its ever-growing labor force. The Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is preparing and will implement the project with financial support of the World Bank. In this regard, the project financing policy of the Bank requires the borrowers to assess potential social safeguard issues and impacts in project preparation, and adopt and implement appropriate measures to mitigate them, in compliance with its specified operational policies on social safeguard: OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples<sup>2</sup>. And it is determined that PSDSP has the potential to trigger both OPs, and the provisions adopted in this FTPP are in accord with the OP 4.10. *Although prepared by BEZA with reference to subprojects like EZs it would implement, this FTPP will apply to all potential subprojects under PSDSP, regardless of whichever agencies/authorities implementing them.*

2. Applicability of the OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples will generally depend on the presence of TPs in the lands proposed for an EZ or a subproject and its impact zones where they might be affected in a manner that could threaten their culture and way of life, including the present livelihood activities. In terms of spatial distribution, the largest proportion of the country's small tribal population lives in the three districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT): Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari, which are also heavily populated by mainstream peoples. The rest is dispersed in the plains districts where they generally live in physically separated settlements among the mainstream communities. Impacts on TPs would vary in terms of geographical area; amount of lands required for an EZ site or any other subprojects; need for offsite infrastructures to support the economic activities within the EZ; and most importantly the tenure to the lands they live in and use them in any manner for their livelihood, including access to common property resources.

3. As of now BEZA has proposed four EZ sites in the plains districts: one each in Bagerhat and Moulvibazar, and two in Chittagong. The smallest of the four which has been finalized is in Bagerhat on a 205-acre parcel of public lands in Mongla, where there are tribal peoples in its vicinities or in the general area. The other three sites are two-to-three times

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<sup>1</sup> This FIPP was a part of the Social Management Framework (SMF), which also contained the guidelines for private land acquisition and resuming public lands from authorized/unauthorized private uses as per the Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, as well as a Guidance Note for Gender Integration. As advised by the Regional Safeguard Advisor, the FTPP is now a standalone document.

<sup>2</sup> The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) does not recognize any community as "indigenous". The communities, which conform to the World Bank's definition of "indigenous peoples", are a group of GOB's "ethnic minorities" that may include various other minority groups. In this document, they are being referred to as "Tribal Peoples" in keeping with some documents prepared recently for Bank supported projects. For operational purposes, the Bank's definition of indigenous peoples has been strictly adhered to.

larger than this, and two of them – in Sherpur in Moulvibazaar and Anowara in Chittagong have been dropped. Because they respectively require acquisition of some 270 to more than 600 acres of private lands. The size of the fourth in Mirershorai, Chittagong, has been reduced to some 500 acres of public lands, in order to avoid private land acquisition. Some restrictive stipulations have been agreed with BEZA in order to minimize private land acquisition (These are contained in the Resettlement Framework). In any case, there are no tribal peoples (IPs) in and around the proposed four sites. *The Mongla EZ which is will soon go into implementation, will have no impact on TPs, and so is the situation with the Mirershorai EZ which has been under consideration.*

4. The nature and magnitude of impacts on TPs will be known only after an EZ site is selected on the ground and is screened to identify the actual impacts and consultations are carried out with the TP communities and other relevant stakeholders. Although no EZ has yet been proposed in an area inhabited by TPs, BEZA has nevertheless decided to formally adopt this FTTP to address TP issues and concerns, as and when necessary, and to identify and promote development opportunities for the TP communities in an EZ's influence zone. *The proposed FTTP outlines principles, policies, guidelines and the procedure to identify impact issues and potential risks and, if required, formulate and execute Tribal Peoples Plans (TPPs), whenever an EZ and its off-site support infrastructures affect TPs under any interventions financed by the project.*

#### **THE PROJECT AND ITS SOCIAL SAFEGUARD IMPLICATIONS**

5. The project consists of three components: (a) *Technical Assistance (TA) and Capacity Building*; (b) *Public Investment Facility (PIF) & Offsite Infrastructure Development for EZs*; and (c) *Grants for Training, Investment in Sustainable Technology and Firm-level Innovation*. Of these, the Component (a) will support the institutions that would be responsible for developing the Economic Zones (EZs) and carry out the reforms required to improve the business environment for local and foreign entrepreneurs. The Component (b) will invest in developing off-site infrastructure (last-mile infrastructure), as well as internal infrastructure of public-good nature, for targeted EZs. These investments may include land acquisition, preparation and development; access roads; water supply; sewerage systems; power distribution; rail connections and landings; landings for river transport; etc. The PIF can also fund some on-site investments, such as internal road networks, water and drainage systems, and supporting private investments in common user facilities, such as effluent treatment plants.

6. For developing the EZ sites BEZA would always try to find khas and other unused public lands. But use of private lands cannot be ruled out completely, especially where offsite infrastructures would also be developed to support the economic activities within the EZs. As noted above, BEZA would follow the *Resettlement and Social Management Framework (RSMF)* where private land acquisition is absolutely required. But when it comes to impacts on TPs, there is an important tenure issue associated with the khas lands. It is likely, especially in the CHT districts, that not all TPs have legal titles to the lands they live in and use them for livelihood purposes. Traditionally, they use the lands under customary tenure administered by traditional institutions. But the Bangladesh land administration system does not recognize customary tenure and, as a result, all such lands are most likely to be recorded as khas under ownership of the Land Ministry or other ministries. It is also possible that there could be other ownership claimants -- more likely to be members of the mainstream communities. BEZA and any other agencies undertaking subprojects like EZs

that require large parcels of land would consider the actual situation on the ground and consult the TPs in and around the targeted sites.

7. Irrespective of locations -- inhabited by mainstream or tribal peoples -- provision of infrastructure for EZs and the economic activities therein may as well encourage new entrepreneurs to set up enterprises outside these enclaves. The nearby communities would see an increase in non-local population coming to work in the EZs or to start businesses catering to various demands of the newcomers and live in the vicinities. What would also be expected is an additional demand for local goods and services, including housing. An EZ in a rural setting with the potential developments around it would most likely to have notable urbanizing impacts, all of which may not turn out to be quite positive. The nonlocal workers may bring in customs and habits that were previously unknown to the TPs, and some of them could as well be potential sources conflicts and risks. Intrusion of outsiders into the local communities may pose risks of exposure to various health hazards, including sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/Aids and the like.

8. On the positive side, the EZs are expected to benefit the TP communities as well as the mainstream peoples. Readymade garments manufacturing, which employs the largest number of low-skilled workers, some 80% of whom are estimated to be women, remains the topmost economic activity in the BEZA's list of priority enterprises. Although there is no data, the garments and other factories in the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and elsewhere in Chittagong and Dhaka employs a sizable number of female workers who come from the tribal communities from the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the TP communities from the plains districts north-east of Dhaka. As such EZs, depending on their proximity to the districts inhabited by TPs, would create work opportunities that men and women of the TP communities can also avail.

### **DEFINING THE TRIBAL PEOPLES**

9. As Tribal Peoples, as the indigenous peoples in the Bank's OP 4.10, are found to live in varied and changing contexts, no single definition can adequately capture their diversity. As such, BEZA will use the World Bank's guidelines to identify TPs in particular geographic areas by examining the following characteristics:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct tribal cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- A tribal language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

### **IMPACT MITIGATION & DEVELOPMENT MEASURES**

10. Impacts mitigation related to displacement from lands will be considered in terms of tenure: (i) legal rights to the lands used for living and livelihood, and (ii) customary rights as presently practiced. Pending social screening of actual sites selected for EZs and offsite support infrastructures, it is generally assumed that most TPs living in the plains districts, who live in settlements among the mainstream communities, are likely to have tenure of the

first kind. Prevalence of customary tenure, which is administered by traditional TP institutions, is still likely to be the most prominent form of tenure in the CHT districts. Only the TPs living in and around the urbanized district and upazila headquarters are likely to have titles to the lands they use for residential purposes. Yet the lands in the vicinities that many TPs use for agricultural and other forms of productive purposes are most likely to be under customary tenure. Away from the urban centers -- and more and more into the interiors -- all lands that TPs use are under customary tenure.

11. The present Bangladesh *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982*, does not recognize the customary rights and, as a result, the TPs are not legally entitled to compensation for loss of lands or anything of value, including homesteads (home-lots, houses/structures, etc.). As noted earlier, the lands that are being used under customary tenure are likely to be recorded as khas, meaning public lands under the ownership of Land Ministry or other ministries and departments. Considering general vulnerability of TPs everywhere, BEZA and similar authorities/agencies will select the sites for EZs and similar enclaves according to the following guidelines:

- Will not displace TP households from the present homesteads –even if they are located on lands under customary tenure -- and isolate any of them from others who have been living together in the same settlement, in order to protect their social relationships and support networks. *This will apply irrespective of wherever they live – in the plains or CHT districts and irrespective of tenures under which they use the lands for living.*
- In cases where the lands are under customary tenure, will try to identify an EZ site on lands that are not under use by TPs. In order to ensure this, BEZA will verify the exact situation on the ground, instead of relying only on district and upazila administration.
- *To use private and public lands and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on TPs with legal title, BEZA will apply the same guidelines proposed in the Resettlement and Social Management Framework (RSMF) for involuntary resettlement. Eligibility and standards for compensation will also use those proposed in the same framework.*
- *To use lands under customary use, BEZA will work out the impact mitigation measures in close consultations with the TPs, with the provisions that they do not become economically worse-off and their traditional/cultural ways of life remain protected.*

12. Choice of appropriate and culturally compatible development measures will largely depend on preferences and priorities of the affected TPs and their communities, as suggested during consultations. Such measures may include providing credits where TPs are found to engage in the production of marketable goods, such as handicrafts, handlooms, small-scale horticulture; employment in construction and maintenance activities; basic water supply and sanitation facilities; and those, such as schools, that could be used by the communities as a whole. If credit programs are found appropriate, BEZA will call upon civil society organizations like NGOs to organize and administer them.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF TRIBAL PEOPLES PLANS**

13. The primary objective is to ensure that the EZs and other subproject activities undertaken by BEZA or other authorities and funded by the Bank under PSDSP do not

adversely affect TPs and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. This will require BEZA and others to work with the following strategic objectives:

- Screen all EZ sites and their vicinities, as well as those of the off-site infrastructures to determine presence of TPs and, if so, ensure their direct participation in site selection, design and implementation of all physical works;
- Select the EZ sites and determine the scopes of off-site physical works to avoid or minimize, to the extent feasible, adverse impacts;
- Adopt socially and culturally appropriate measures to mitigate the unavoidable adverse impacts, where the TP communities would play the most important role; and
- Wherever feasible, adopt special measures – in addition to those for impact mitigation – to reinforce and promote any available opportunities for socioeconomic development of the affected TP communities.

### **TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN**

14. In accordance with the Bank’s requirements, BEZA proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedure to prepare Tribal Peoples Plans, where project activities are found to affect TPs. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure culturally appropriate benefits, BEZA will apply the following basic principles in EZ site selection, and design and implementation of the support infrastructures.

#### ***TPP Basic Planning Principles***

15. Where TPs are present in the impact zones of any EZ and are likely to be affected, BEZA will:

- Ensure that TP communities in general and their organizations are fully included in the selection of particular EZs, and design and implementation of the project activities.
- Carefully screen the physical activities inside and outside the EZs, together with TPs, for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential adverse impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize them. (A Social Safeguard Screening Form is provided in *Annex I*)
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts are unavoidable, immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues, together with TPs and others knowledgeable of TP culture and concerns.
- Undertake the necessary tasks to identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures, through intensive consultations with the affected TP communities, TP organizations, civil society organization like NGOs and CBOs, professionals, and the like.
- *Not select any site where the TP communities remain unconvinced to offer broad based community support for the EZ (see details below).*

### **TP PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS**

16. Participation of TPs in the selection of sites for EZs and off-site support activities, as well as their design and implementation will largely determine the extent to which the TPP objectives would be achieved. Where adverse impacts on TPs are likely, BEZA will undertake free, prior and informed consultations with the affected TP communities and those



who work with and/or are knowledgeable of TP development issues and concerns. To facilitate effective participation, BEZA will follow a time-table to consult the would-be affected TP communities at different stages of the project cycle. *The primary objectives are to examine whether there is broad community consensus in support of the EZ and to seek community inputs/feedbacks to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts associated with the chosen sites and the offsite support infrastructures for the EZ; identify the impact mitigation measures; and assess and adopt economic opportunities which BEZA could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.*

17. Consultations will be broadly divided into two parts. Prior to selection of an EZ site in an area predominantly inhabited by TPs, BEZA will consult the TP communities about what are needed for the EZ and the probable positive and negative impacts associated with them. Prior to detailed assessment of the impacts at household and community levels, the main objectives of consultation at this stage would be to ascertain,

- How the TP communities in general perceive of the need for establishing the EZ in question and any inputs/feedbacks they might offer for better outcomes;
- Whether or not the communities broadly support the works proposed for the EZ; and
- Any conditions based which the TP communities may have provided broad-based support to the EZ, which are to be addressed in the TPP and design of the off-site physical works.

18. To ensure free, prior and informed consultation, BEZA will:

- Ensure widespread participation of TP communities with adequate gender and generational representation; customary/traditional TP organizations; community elders/leaders; and civil society organizations like NGOs and CBOs; and groups knowledgeable of TP development issues and concerns.
- Provide them with all relevant information about the EZ and off-site works, including that on potential adverse impacts, and organize and conduct these consultations in a manner to ensure full coverage of TPs in the EZ locales and free expression of their views and preferences.
- Document and share with the World Bank the details of all community consultation meetings, with TP perceptions of the proposed works and the associated impacts, especially the adverse ones; any inputs/feedbacks offered by TPs; and the minutes stating the conditions that may have been agreed during the consultations and provided the basis for *broad-based community support* for the EZ and its support infrastructures.

19. Once a broad-based community consensus is established in favor of the EZ, BEZA will assess the impact details at the household and community levels, with particular focus on the adverse impacts perceived by the TPs and the probable (and feasible) mitigation and community development measures. To ensure continuing informed participation and more focused discussions, BEZA will provide TPs with the impact details -- both positive and adverse -- of the proposed EZ site and those of its off-site support activities. Other than those that are technical in nature, consultations will cover topics/areas suggested under paragraph 13 (above) and those the TPs consider important. Beginning with those for broad-based support for the project, community consultations will continue throughout the preparation and implementation period, with increasing focus on the households which would be directly

affected. Consultation timing, probable participants, methods, and expected outcomes are suggested in a matrix in *Annex 2*.

## **CONTENTS OF TRIBAL PEOPLES PLAN**

20. The TPP will primarily aim at mitigating adverse impacts, and reinforcing and promoting any existing development opportunities in the general area of the EZ, with particular emphasis on the TPs who would be directly affected. The contents of the TPP will generally consist of the following:

- *Baseline data and impacts*, including analysis of cultural characteristics; social structure and economic activities; land tenure; customary and other rights to the use of natural resources; relationship with the local mainstream peoples; and other factors that have been suggested by IPs during consultations and are to be addressed in the TPP and EZ location and design. (Key areas of investigation are also suggested below.)
- *Strategy for local consultation*, indicating timing of consultation and the participants, such as affected TP communities, TP organizations, and individuals and entities that could provide useful feedbacks and inputs.
- *Mitigation measures and activities*, which will generally follow TP preferences and priorities, including those agreed between the TP communities/TP organizations and BEZA.
- *Institutional capacity*, taking into account BEZA's staff experience, consulting services, and TP and civil society organizations in designing and implementing TPPs.
- *TPP implementation schedule*, taking into consideration minimizing disruption to the livelihood and other activities of TPs.
- *Monitoring and evaluation*, with participation of TP representatives and organizations, as well as other civil society organizations that may have been operating in these areas.
  - *An M&E scheme* along with monitoring indicators relevant to the TPP
- *Grievance Redress Mechanism* customized for TPs, taking into account any traditional conflict resolution arrangements that may have been in practice in the area where a health care facility is being built.
- *Financing the TPP*. Budgets and sources of funds needed to implement the mitigation measures and development activities that may have been agreed between the TPs and BEZA.

## **TP SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS & CONCERNS**

21. Baseline data and identification of social concerns will primarily focus on the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of TPs and the potential vulnerability that might be caused by the proposed EZ and its off-site support infrastructures. Data on the following socioeconomic characteristics are expected to indicate the nature and scale of adverse impacts and provide the essential inputs for TPP.

### **Social & Cultural Characteristics**

- Relationships with areas where they live -- relating to religious/cultural affinity with the ancestral lands, existence and use of livelihood opportunities, etc.

- Use of any tribal languages for social interactions and their use in reading materials and for instruction in formal/non-formal educational institutions in TP localities.
- Food habits/varieties that may differ from mainstream peoples and the extent to which they are naturally available for free or can only be grown in the TP territories, and which are considered important sources of protein and other health needs of TPs.
- Interactions and relationships with other tribal peoples' groups in the same and other areas.
- Presence of customary social and political organizations – characteristics indicating internal organization and cohesion of the communities, and their interaction with those of the mainstream population in these areas.
- Presence of TP organizations, like community based organizations (CBOs)/NGOs, working with TP development issues, and their relationships with mainstream organizations engaged in community development activities.
- Other cultural aspects likely to be affected or made vulnerable by the proposed EZ and its supportive infrastructures.

23. Settlement Pattern/Organization

- Physical organization of homesteads – indicating organizational patterns with the existing community facilities, such as schools, places of worship, cremation/burial grounds and others, water supply and sanitation, etc.
- The extent to which the tribal settlements/neighborhoods are spatially separated from those of the mainstream peoples, indicating interactions and mutual tolerance of each other.
- Present distance between the TP settlements/neighborhoods and the selected sites for the EZ and its supportive infrastructures.

24. Economic Characteristics

- Prevailing land tenure -- indicating legal ownership and other arrangements that allow them to reside in and cultivate or otherwise use lands in the selected EZ site and the general area.
- Access to natural resources -- prevailing conditions under which TPs may have been using natural resources like forests, water bodies, and others that are considered important sources of livelihood.
- Occupational structure -- indicating relative importance of the households' present economic activities, and the extent to which they might be affected or benefited because of the proposed EZ.
- Level of market participation -- engagement in activities that produce marketable goods and services, and how and to what extent market participation would be affected or enhanced by the EZ activities.

**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FTTP**

25. The FTTP and all mitigation plans will be subjected to World Bank review and clearance *prior* to public disclosure. After receipt of the Bank clearance, BEZA will disclose

the FTTP in local language<sup>3</sup>, to the public in Bangladesh, and authorize the World Bank to disclose it at its Country Office Information Center and Infoshop. BEZA will ensure that copies of the translated document are available at its headquarters and offices at project sites, concerned government offices in the project districts, and other places accessible to the TPs. BEZA will also post the entire FTTP and its translation in its website, and inform the public through notification in two national newspapers (Bangla and English) about where they could be accessed for review and comments.

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<sup>3</sup> There is no formal TP language that can be used for translation. Although the different TP communities use different spoken language/dialect, the literate TPs learn to read and write in Bangla.

*Annex 1*

**SCREENING FORM FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES**

*[To be filled in jointly by BEZA and Consultant for each EZ site and all other physical works proposed to support the EZ. The Consultant will summarize the impacts and mitigation requirements in the Screening Report and attach copies of the filled-in screening forms. Wherever necessary, the Consultant can use multiple screening forms for each EZ and related works, and add any important information that may not have been included in this form.]*

**A. NAME & LOCATION OF ECONOMIC ZONE**

1. *Proposed EZ Name:* ..... *District:* .....  
*Upazila:* ..... *Union/Municipality:* .....
2. *Distance (km) from:* *District headquarters:* ..... *Nearest city/trading Center:* .....
3. *Distance (km) of the EZ from the nearest highway:* .....
4. *Proposed EZ is accessible by existing road:*     Yes     No
5. *New access road needed:*     Yes     No    *Existing road to be widened:*     Yes     No
6. *Brief physical & natural description of the proposed EZ site & its surroundings:*
  
7. *Brief account of predominant economic activities of local communities around the EZ:*
  
8. *Proposed EZ and off-site support infrastructures are located in an area where residents are:*  
 All Mainstream or Non-tribal peoples  
 All Tribal peoples  
 Majority Mainstream or Non-tribal peoples  
 Majority Tribal peoples
9. *Brief description of the physical works, including those required outside the EZ:*

**B. PARTICIPATION IN SCREENING      *Screening Date(s):***

10. *Names of Consultant’s representatives who screened the EZ and other related works to identify social safeguard and other issues:*
  
11. *Names of BEZA officials who participated in screening:*
  
12. Local Government representatives and community members & organizations participated in screening: *List them in separate pages with names, addresses, signatures, mobile phone numbers and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.*
13. Would-be affected persons participated in screening: *List them in separate pages with names, addresses, signatures and mobile phone numbers and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.*

### C. LAND AVAILABILITY AND OWNERSHIPS

14. Total amount of land (acre) to be used for: EZ: ..... Works outside EZ: .....
15. Landownership in EZ: Khas: ..... Other GOB agencies: ..... Private lands: .....
16. Amount of lands under lease to private citizens: Khas: ..... Other public lands: .....
17. Amount of land legally transferred to BEZA: Khas: ..... Other GOB agencies: .....
18. Land (private) Acquisition Proposal (LAP) prepared?:  Yes  No

### D. LAND USE AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

#### ***Khas & Other Public Lands***

19. Present use of Khas & Other public lands that will be used for the EZ (Indicate all that apply):
- Agricultural purposes # of persons/household using the land: .....
- Residential purposes # of households living on the land: .....
- Commercial purposes # of persons/household using the land: ..... # of shops: .....
- Other purposes (Indicate) # of persons/household using the land: ..... # of users: .....
20. Number of users who have lease agreement for using: Khas: ..... Other public lands: .....
21. Are there any natural resources in EZ that are used by poor as food items for free?:  Yes  No
22. If 'Yes', a brief account of such resources:
23. Are there any homesteads (vita-bari) in the Khas?  Yes  No If 'Yes', how many: .....
24. Are there any economic/business activities in the Khas & other public lands?  Yes  No
25. If 'Yes', number of businesses that will be displaced: .....
26. Proportion of the Khas presently under agriculture (%): .....
27. Any other issues that policymakers should be informed of:

#### ***Private Lands***

28. Total number of private landowners who will be affected: .....
29. Present use of private lands (Indicate all that apply):
- Agricultural purposes # of persons/household using the land: .....
- Residential purposes # of households living on the land: .....
- Commercial purposes # of persons/household using the land: ..... # of shops: .....
- Other purposes (Indicate) # of persons/household using the land: ..... # of users: .....
30. Number of homesteads on private lands that will be affected: .....
- Entirely, requiring relocation: ..... Partially, but can still live in same homestead: .....
31. Number of businesses/shops that will be affected on private lands: .....
- Entirely, will require relocation: ..... Partially, but can still use the same premise: .....
32. Does this EZ, with all the lands it requires, affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?:  Yes  No
33. If 'Yes', describe the resources:

34. Do this EZ and related works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or any objects that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?:  Yes  No

35. If 'Yes', describe the facilities:

36. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this screening form:

37. Describe alternatives, if any, to avoid or minimize displacement from private and public lands:

38. Which of the following impact mitigation plans will required for this EZ & supportive works?

Resettlement Plan  Abbreviated Resettlement Plan  None

**E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TRIBAL PEOPLES**

*(This section must be filled in if EZ & supportive works are located in areas that are also inhabited by tribal peoples.)*

39. Names of IP community members and organizations who participated in screening:

40. Have the TP community and would-be affected TPs been made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts and consulted for their feedback and inputs?  Yes  No

41. Has there been a broad base community consensus on the EZ site & supportive works?

Yes  No

42. Total number of TP households which will be affected: .....

43. The would-be affected TP households have the following forms of rights to the required lands:

Legal # of households: .....

Customary # of households: .....

Lease agreements with GOB agencies # of households: .....

Other arrangements # of households: .....

44. Do this EZ and related works affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the TPs?

Yes  No

45. If 'Yes', describe the objects:

46. The following are the three main economic activities of the would-be affected TP households:

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

47. *Social concerns expressed by TP communities/organizations about the works proposed under this EZ:*

48. *Perception of the TP community and organizations about social outcomes of this EZ:*

Positive       Negative       Neither positive, nor negative

49. *In respect of any conditions that may have been agreed for the broad base community consensus, and the social impacts on TPs and their concerns, is there a need to:*

- Undertake an in-depth Impact Assessment study?       Yes       No
- Prepare an Tribal Peoples Plan?       Yes       No

***On behalf of the Consultant, this Screening Form is filled in by:***

50. Name: .....      Designation: .....

51. Signature: .....      Date: .....



**Annex 2**

**TRIBAL PEOPLES' CONSULTATION MATRIX**

<b>Timing</b>	<b>Consultation Participants</b>		<b>Consultation Method</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
	<b>Project Authority</b>	<b>TP Community</b>		
<b>Reconnaissance of EZ sites under consideration</b>	BEZA, NGOs/CBOs and others working with TP issues	TP Communities, including organizations, community leaders/elders	Open meetings & discussions, visit of TP settlements & surroundings	<i>First-hand assessment of TPs' perception of potential social risks and benefits, and prospect of achieving broad base support for the project</i>
<b>Preliminary Screening of the EZ sites &amp; off-site support infrastructures</b>	BEZA, NGOs/CBOs and others working with TP issues	TP Communities, including would-be affected TPs, TP organizations, community leaders/elders, key informants	Open meetings, focus group discussions, spot interviews, etc.	<i>Identification of major impact issues, feedback from TP communities and would-be affected persons/households, and establishing broad base community support for the project</i>
<b>Feasibility Study taking into consideration, inter alia the conditions that led to community consensus</b>	BEZA, project consultants (Social Scientists), NGOs/CBOs, other knowledgeable persons	Would-be affected TPs, TP organizations, community leaders/elders, key informants	Formal/informal interviews; focus group discussions; hotspot discussion on specific impacts, alternatives, and mitigation; etc.	<i>More concrete view of impact issues &amp; risks, and feedback on possible alternatives and mitigation measures; estimates of displacement from homesteads; inventory of common property resources; and information on other key impacts</i>
<b>Social Impact Assessment</b>	BEZA, project consultant (Social Scientists)	Adversely affected individual TPs/households	Structured survey questionnaires covering quantitative & qualitative information	<i>Inputs for TPP, and identification of issues that could be incorporated in engineering design</i>
<b>Detailed Design</b>	BEZA, project consultant (Social Scientists) and other stakeholders	TP organizations, community leaders/elders, adversely affected TPs	Group consultations, hot spot discussions, etc.	<i>Preparation of TPP, and incorporation of SIA inputs into engineering design to avoid or minimize adverse impacts, and TP development programs</i>
<b>Implementation</b>	BEZA, project consultant (Social Scientists) & other stakeholders	Individual TPs, TP organizations, community leaders/elders & other stakeholders	Implementation monitoring committees (formal or informal)	<i>Quick resolution of issues, effective implementation of TPP</i>
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	BEZA, World Bank, project consultant (Social Scientists), NGOs & CBOs	TP organizations/groups and individuals	Participation in review and monitoring	<i>Identification &amp; resolution of implementation issues, effectiveness of TPP</i>

