

**Indigenous People Framework**

**Bangladesh Integrated Digital  
Government Project**

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### Abbreviations

<i>BCC</i>	<i>Bangladesh Computer Council</i>
<i>CBO</i>	<i>Community-Based Organization</i>
<i>CCS</i>	<i>Consultation and Communication Strategy</i>
<i>CHT</i>	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i>
<i>DDC</i>	<i>District Development Committee</i>
<i>DP</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>
<i>FGD</i>	<i>Focused Group Discussion</i>
<i>GOB</i>	<i>Government of Bangladesh</i>
<i>GRC</i>	<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>
<i>IDGP</i>	<i>Integrated Digital Government Project</i>
<i>INGO</i>	<i>International non-government organizations</i>
<i>IP</i>	<i>Indigenous People</i>
<i>KII</i>	<i>Key Informants Interview</i>
<i>IPP</i>	<i>Indigenous Peoples Plan</i>
<i>LICT</i>	<i>Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment, and Governance</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>
<i>OP</i>	<i>Operation Policy</i>
<i>PMU</i>	<i>Program Management Unit</i>
<i>PCMU</i>	<i>Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit</i>
<i>SIA</i>	<i>Social Impact Assessment</i>
<i>TOR</i>	<i>Terms of Reference</i>
<i>VCDP</i>	<i>Vulnerable Community Development Plan</i>
<i>WB</i>	<i>World Bank</i>

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### 1. Background

In 2009 the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) set out an ambitious “Digital Bangladesh” agenda for the country. Eight years on, Digital Bangladesh remains a core part of the Government’s overall strategy, with the 7<sup>th</sup> 5 Year Plan setting out plans to use ICT to ensure participation, social inclusion, and empowerment; to promote good governance and efficient delivery of public services; and to drive economic growth. Looking specifically at the digital government elements of the broader Digital Bangladesh agenda, significant successes have been achieved.

GOB has already started on their digital government integration effort through the World Bank-financed Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment, and Governance (LICT) Project starting in 2012. The total project cost is \$110 million, including both the original and additional financing. The LICT project’s \$50 million e-Government component has already built the country’s first national-level datacenter, enterprise architecture, interoperability framework, and a computer emergency incident response team. This project is already delivering significant value for the Government of Bangladesh, helping to address key ICT capacity and resource issues that are common in government agencies by addressing them on a shared infrastructure basis. The implementing agency, the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), has also experienced overwhelming demand from other agencies for use of these shared digital government foundations.

Nevertheless, Bangladesh lags other countries in the region. The United Nations’ E-government Development Index for 2016 ranks us as 124<sup>th</sup> out of 193 countries. The GOB fully recognizes the need to be strategic in its approach to leveraging ICT in the country’s next phase of development. There is a distinct need for GOB to think strategically and plan the use of ICT across its agencies given the rapid developments in this sector. There is also a need for more collaborative, secure, and efficient use of ICT resources within GOB. Most government agencies made independent IT investments, resulting in silos, duplication of investments, and heightened cyber security vulnerabilities.

The absence of a more integrated approach towards IT adoption across GOB has resulted in limited coordination and avoidable duplication across agencies in the public sector, and between the government and the private sector. Such fragmentation impedes effective collaboration and decision making at the political and operational levels in GOB and ultimately increases costs and creates inconvenience to citizens and businesses. It also undermines the delivery of economic and social services, economic management, and inclusive political processes; as the supporting data, information and management systems are not sufficiently updated, reliable or cyber secured.

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Bangladesh has an opportunity now to learn from global best practices on Whole of Government transformation – and to achieve higher impact at lower cost than the early adopters of Whole of Government approaches by doing so at a far earlier stage. In Bangladesh, the government has an opportunity to establish the key governance processes and platforms needed for a Whole of Government approach now, before it makes large numbers of significant technology investments in digitising transactions and common business processes within Ministries.

With a population of some 160 million and a land area of approximately 144000 square kilometers, Bangladesh is densely populated. Bangladesh is a secular country without distinction of any kind, such as caste, creed, race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Eighty-five (85%) of the population of Bangladesh are Muslims; around fourteen percent (14%) are Hindu, and a very small number of the population are Christians and Buddhists. Ethnic communities comprise about less than 1% (3 million) of the population of Bangladesh living mainly in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and in rural communities in Mymensingh, Sylhet, Dinajpur and Rajshahi.

There are 27<sup>1</sup> recognized distinct ethnic groups living in Bangladesh. Of the 27 tribes 13 are living in 3 CHT districts: Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban. The 13 indigenous groups in CHT possess separate identities, specific racial backgrounds, different languages, and distinct heritage and culture. The largest groups are the Chakmas, Marmas, and Tripuras. They differ in their social organization, marriage customs, birth and death rites, food and other social customs from the people of the rest of the country.

The other ethnic communities are scattered in 25 districts although there is good concentration of Garos in greater Mymensingh and Gazipur and of Santhals in greater Rajshahi district. There is lack of information on their socioeconomic indicators. Ethnic communities largely speak Tibeto-Burman languages.

The ethnic peoples everywhere are generally poorer than the mainstream peoples. Most indigenous peoples in CHT live in settlements in remote hills and valleys that are very difficult to access, they still use lands for living and livelihood under the traditional/customary tenure not recognized in the country's land administration system. The areas they inhabit, especially in CHT, are generally characterized by poor basic infrastructures like roads, schools, water supply and sanitation, and health care facilities.

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<sup>1</sup> source: 2010 Cultural Institution for Small Anthropological Groups Act

### 2. Objectives of Indigenous People Framework

The Indigenous People Framework is based on the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 and is applicable to all sites with the presence of small ethnic community populations. The main objectives of Indigenous People Framework are to:

- Ensure the Project activities and interventions uphold the social and cultural norms and practices of the small ethnic community or other vulnerable communities;
- Ensure that the Project engages with the small ethnic communities in a free, prior, and informed consultation through processes that are appropriate to the local institutional context, ensuring that their participation is meaningful in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the sub Projects and related activities;
- Ascertain that the Project does not inadvertently lead to or induce disempowerment, or increase disparities between the small ethnic community/other vulnerable and 'mainstream' communities;
- Ensure information dissemination is done through local language on leaflets and other appropriate medium, adequate communication with the local headmen and local leaders;
- Ensure capacity building of service providers by sensitizing them about the vulnerabilities of the indigenous people;
- Avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any kind of adverse impacts on small ethnic community households, including on their livelihoods;
- Establish appropriate strategies for information sharing, communication, training, and decision-making with the different small ethnic communities (women and men) at all stages of the Project; and

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- Ensure that the Project benefits and investments are equally accessible to the small ethnic groups and other vulnerable communities inhabiting the Project area.

Most of the small ethnic community peoples are small sized and are fully mainstreamed into the local social, cultural, and economic institutions due to their livelihood requirements. However, given that there is a small presence of the small ethnic community peoples, the Indigenous People Framework will be incorporated within the overall Project design. The need for an Indigenous People Framework will be established during the Project's preparation, based on screening using the following criteria:

- Presence of small ethnic community and other vulnerable communities in the target cities;
- Adverse impacts on customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources, including common area and grazing lands;
- Negative impacts on socio-economic or cultural identity of small ethnic community or other sub-groups;
- Impacts that may undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions; and
- Focused consultations with small ethnic community and other vulnerable communities on interventions.

### 3. Defining the Indigenous people

No single definition can capture the diversity of the indigenous peoples, as they are found in varied and changing contexts. As such, the Project will use the World Bank and other development partner guidelines to identify Indigenous people geographic areas by examining the following characteristics.

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project areas and to the natural resources in these habitats

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and territories;

- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- An indigenous people's language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area because of forced severance also remains eligible for coverage under World Bank's safeguard policy. Table 1 shows the distribution of 45 indigenous communities living in 28 districts of the country.

**Table 1: Location of Indigenous People in Bangladesh**

S/N	Location	Indigenous People Community
1.	Mymensingh, Tangail, Netrokona, Jamalpur and Sherpur district	Koch, Barman, Dalu, Hodi, Banai, Rajbangshi, Garo, Hajong
2.	Gazipur	Barman, Garo, Koch
3.	Patuakhali, Barguna, Cox Bazar district	Rakhain
4.	Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari district	Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Bawm, Pangkhu, Lusai, Tanchangya, Khiang, Mru, Asam, Gurkha, Chak, Khumi
5.	Sumangonj, Mouvlibazar, Sylhet, Hobigonj district	Monipuri, Khasia, Garo, Hajong, Patro, Khasia, Santal, Oraon
6.	Jessore, Satkhira, Khulna	Bagdi, Rajbangshi, Santal
7.	Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Noagaon, Bagura, Sirajgonj, Chapainawabgonj, Natore district	Munda, Malo, Mahali, Khondo, Bedia, Bhumij, Kole, Bhil, Karmakar, Mahato, Muriyar, Musohor, Pahan, Paharia, Rai, Sing, Turi, Santal, Oraon



### 4. Project Impacts

The Project will affect indigenous people positively, as they will be included in its activities to increase citizen's usage of digital services. Indigenous people will benefit significantly as digital information and services will be made available to them through their mobile phones or via 3<sup>rd</sup> party intermediaries' assistance.

The Project is not expected to affect indigenous people negatively. It has no major construction work due to its digital/virtual nature. All the equipment will be set up in the public sector's office premises.

### 5. Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures will be taken in the event, any negative impact is observed during implementation:

1. Resettlement and rehabilitation planning and preparation activities will be undertaken well before displacement occurs, with identifies relocation areas;
2. A preference for relocation in areas closed by the existing localities, to employment, opportunities and to infrastructure and services of weather information dissemination;
3. Compensation based on land to land;
4. Livelihood restoration program for the vulnerable communities;
5. Payment of full compensation prior displacement;
6. Formation of local compensation committee that includes representative of indigenous groups and other vulnerable groups working with them; and
7. Assistance in restoration of livelihood for example; training program, loan facilities, credit etc.

## 6. Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
Arable land	Less than 20 percent of land holding <sup>2</sup> lost, the remaining land economically viable	Title holder	-Land for land or Cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost.
	More than 20 percent of land holding lost OR where less than 20% holding lost but the remaining land becomes economically unviable	Title holder	-Land for land or compensation in cash. Compensation by receiving a new parcel of land of equivalent size and crop productivity and free of taxes, registration and transfer cost; at location, acceptable to PAP; and with long-term security of tenure of better or equivalent nature to that affected. -Compensation for preparation of replacement land -Transition allowance for three months -Transfer/shifting allowance -PAPs will be entitled to income rehabilitation assistance
		Tenant/lease holder	-Cash compensation equivalent to the replacement value of gross harvest for one year on top of the remaining period of tenancy agreement.
		Agricultural labor	-Cash compensation equivalent to 6 months salary and assistance in getting alternative employment.
		<i>Squatters</i>	Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of agricultural land will not be entitled to compensation for land. Affected squatters will be provided with relocation assistance with an additional grant of BDT 10000/hh.
Residential / commercial land	Less than 20% of land holding lost and remaining land viable	Title holder	-Land for land at Project sponsored resettlement sites or Compensation in cash at market value.

<sup>2</sup> Land holding refers to the land plot directly impacted by the Project and does not include any other land holdings that a PAP may own at other locations.

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	for present use		Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of residential land will not be entitled to compensation for land. Residential squatters will receive a 4 decimal of land from the Project. For squatters see entitlements for affected structures.
	More than 20% holding affected OR where less than 20% holding affected but the remaining area becomes smaller than minimally accepted under the zoning laws and unviable for continued use	Title holder	-Land for land or cash compensation. Replacement land of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning laws or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in an area with adequate physical and social infrastructure. In the case of loss of commercial land, the replacement land of sufficient size for business continuation in market are or at location comparable to previous site. -Replacement land to be free from taxes, registration, and transfer costs. -Transition Allowance for three months -Transfer/shifting allowance. Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of residential land will not be entitled to compensation for land. Residential squatters will receive a 4 decimal of land from the Project. For squatters see entitlements for affected structures.
		Tenant/Leaseholders	-Cash compensation equivalent to the six months of rent or for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.
Structures	Structures partially affected but the remaining structure viable for continued use.	Owner with valid title to land	Cash compensation for the structures -Assistance in restoration of the remaining structure (Repair Allowance, minimum 20% of compensation)
		Squatters	-Cash compensation for the affected structures.
		Tenants	- Transfer/shifting allowance. -Transition allowance for six months.
		Encroacher	-Cash compensation equivalent to 6 months' rental allowance -Transfer/shifting allowance

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			<p>-Assistance in alternate rental accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early notice on the demolition</li> <li>- Technical advice in demolition, relocation and repairing of affected structure</li> <li>- Payment for repairing only those damages to structure resulting from demolition, if required</li> <li>- Transfer/shifting allowances, if required</li> <li>- Transitional allowance</li> </ul>
	Entire structure affected OR where structures partially affected such that the remaining structure is unviable for continued use.	Owner with valid Title to land	<p>Cash compensation for the structures at market rate and compensation for the utility facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Transfer/shifting allowance.</li> <li>-Transition allowance for six months.</li> </ul>
		Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-cash compensation for six months</li> <li>-Transfer/shifting allowance</li> <li>-Assistance in alternate rental accommodation.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	Same as before
		Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early notice on the demolition</li> <li>- Technical advice in demolition, relocation and repairing of affected structure</li> <li>- Payment for repairing only those damages to structure resulting from demolition, if required</li> <li>- Transfer/shifting allowances</li> <li>- Transitional allowance</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
Loss of business / incomes or employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business/ incomes/ employment	Affected individuals (titled/non-titled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Employment in reconstructed enterprise or package for re-employment or starting a business</li> <li>-Transition allowance for the permanent loss of business, incomes &amp; wages equivalent to the loss of income/wages for a period of 6 months for each affected members of households.</li> <li>-In case of temporary loss of business of incomes / businesses, compensation will be wages equivalent to closure period.</li> </ul>

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			<p>Compensation rates will be agreed with the business owners and daily laborers and calculated on the basis of local surveys.</p> <p>-Priority will be given to PAPs when staff would be hired for the Project</p>
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition/easement	<i>Owner of affected crops</i> (titled/non-titled)	-Compensation in cash at market value.
Trees	Trees lost	<i>Owner of affected trees</i> (titled/non-titled)	-Compensation in cash calculated on the basis of type, age and productive value of affected trees.
Loss of public infrastructure	Infrastructure (electric water supply, sewerage & telephone lines; public health center; public water tanks)	Relevant agencies.	-Compensation in cash at replacement cost to respective agencies <i>or restoration of affected assets.</i>
Unforeseen Losses	As identified	As identified	Appropriate mitigation measures as determined to meet the objectives of this policy framework

### 7. Baseline Conditions

Project planning processes will include preparation of a baseline on the socio-economic profile and resource dependence of the small ethnic groups in the Project area, along with other relevant information on the small ethnic population in the Project area, such as their participation in community decision-making, participation within local institutions and customs, and language and cultural markers.

Based on the consultations, key issues of the small ethnic community and other marginalized groups with respect to Project interventions would be summarized, and will form part of the baseline. Every plan will contain a separate section on the baseline small ethnic group situation, if present. This baseline will be used in the preparation of the Indigenous People Framework and will include the following:

- List of communities with presence of small ethnic communities and their identification (name of small ethnic community, other marginalized social groups, if any);
- Community-wise listing of all small ethnic and other marginalized households;
- Community-wise socio-economic profile of small ethnic and marginalized groups/households and other social groups (occupations, land holdings, debt status, etc.); and
- Details of any traditional forest usage rights of small ethnic and marginalized groups in the area.

Participatory assessment methods will be used during the planning stages, and the key issues of small ethnic groups and other vulnerable communities will be summarized in Indigenous People Framework Report.

The Project will also carry out a mass awareness and usage promotion campaign on its digital services available to the public, inclusive of the small, ethnic, and vulnerable communities. The campaign will increase awareness and usage for 5 million citizens (including 50 percent women) and 50,000 businesses. Citizens and

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businesses from urban and rural areas will be equally targeted on average, to strengthen digital inclusiveness.

Demographic segmentation of these piloted citizens will be carried out to match their specific needs to the available digital services. From the citizen engagement perspective, this activity will conduct engagement surveys at key milestones in its duration. Citizen feedback will be used to identify the key services of interest at its initiation in year 1, to prioritize the digital services for development in this Project and establish a baseline measurement of citizens' use and satisfaction rating with selected public services.

Engagement surveys will also be carried out during midterm and/or year 3 of this activity, to provide a feedback loop to validate the digital services delivered or reprioritize the remaining digital services for development.

Surveys will also be carried out at the end of this activity and/or year 5 to validate digital services usage and satisfaction ratings. This activity will also conduct an analysis of the gender gap in ICT access, conduct gender-informed feedback gathering (for example, focus groups with women), identify the challenges women face in accessing such digital services, and develop and carry out actions to enable the targeted women's access and use of the digital services.

It will collaborate with the relevant GOB agencies on gender mainstreaming as needed, such as the Ministry of Women and Children, to enable the 50 percent women's participation target as users in these digital services. This market engagement activity will also include capacity building for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and civil society organisations, aimed at helping them use IDG tools and GOB open data to create new products and services.

### **8. Consultation with the ethnic community**

Free, prior, and informed consultations will be held with small ethnic and other vulnerable communities, CBOs, NGOs, and small ethnic community institutions (if any) where small ethnic community populations are found to be in the sub-Project areas. These free, prior, and informed consultations will take place during resource development planning process, and their broad community support will be documented. The following mechanisms will be followed:

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- Separate consultations with small ethnic and other vulnerable communities will be organized for every such group identified during the sub-Project preparation stage;
- Where small ethnic community populations are in the minority, exclusive consultations with small ethnic community women and men, leaders, NGOs, and any relevant stakeholders to identify the priorities and strategies for ensuring small ethnic community inclusion in Project institutions, interventions, and benefits;
- Fortnightly meetings in small ethnic communities for information sharing and consultation during the planning stages;
- Monthly meetings during the implementation stages of the Project; and
- The Project will enhance awareness of its interventions among local small ethnic community populations through timely and routine publication and dissemination of information on the sub-Project interventions in communication strategies that are locally acceptable and understandable.

## 9. Capacity Building

- The Project will provide an action plan to address the capacity enhancement needs of vulnerable groups including indigenous communities and ensure that they will be made aware of the benefits of digital services through the awareness campaigns and are able to utilize the digital services introduced and/or to reach out to third party intermediaries who can assist them in the online transaction.
- The PMU through its implementation partners will be involved in mobilizing the indigenous people for group formation and strengthening through awareness campaign and digital service usage training. Likewise, capable members of local ethnic groups, including women will be engaged by the concerned agencies to undertake information dissemination works, preparing the beneficiary groups for Project activities and contributory works.



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- Development of beneficiary groups during the subcomponent implementation will include social mobilization and information campaign, and skills upgrading.
- Representation of the vulnerable groups and their active involvement in Project activities during and post implementation phases will increase their access to the services to be provided.
- Involvement of local media will uplift the advocacy organization at local level to promote Project benefit on more sustainable manner.
- Mitigation measures will prioritize while addressing the susceptibility of diverse vulnerable groups including ethnic groups.
- The PMU and its implementation partners will be actively involved in disseminating information on to the target groups beneficiaries about the key components, subcomponents, activities, eligibility and selection criteria, stakeholder involvement, contribution of the Project and its implementation process.

## 10. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Wherever relevant and wherever traditional mechanisms are prevalent, grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) will be customized for the needs of small ethnic and vulnerable community people and to address the needs of small ethnic and vulnerable community communities. In addition, wherever small ethnic and vulnerable community people are in large numbers, there will be a small ethnic and vulnerable community representative in the grievance committees.

A two-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. First, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level); and second, GRC at the Project level to give room for grievances to be reviewed. These GRCs will be established through gazette notifications from the Ministry.

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The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees and by the Project's management. The APs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO (INGO) engaged to implement the RAP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistance, relocation and other support.

The local GRCs (at the union/municipal level) will hear the grievances first. Only unresolved cases will be forwarded to the next tier – Project level GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be disclosed and available for review by the stakeholders. If any disputant is unhappy or unsatisfied with the outcome of the Project level GRC, he/she may file cases in the court.

GRCs at the union/municipality level (community level) will be formed with local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), representatives of the affected persons (preferably women representative in case of women Aps but must be from the ethnic community), and RAP implementing NGO. There will be one GRC at local (union/municipality) level by the Project to make it accessible to affected people both in terms of distance and time.

The Project-Level GRC will review all unresolved cases forwarded to by Local GRCs. It will be headed by the Project Director (PD). The Project-level GRC with representation of senior elected Upazila official and civil society member will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of disputes or grievances. In specific cases, Project-level GRC may seek legal advice from the INGO Legal Advisor or any external legal advisor, if required.

### 11. Monitoring and Reporting

The PMU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of activities related to Indigenous People Framework. The PMU will collect ethnicity-disaggregated data. Regular analysis of the Project outputs and impact indicators, including by ethnicity will be conducted. A Gender and TP specialist may be appointed who would build the capacity of the EA and relevant personnel to collect ethnicity-disaggregated Project data and ensure that monitoring and evaluation procedures include indicators for monitoring impact on the Project's beneficiaries. The PMU will provide World Bank any related information for their review of performance and compliance with the World Bank policies.

### 12. Specific Measures

Specific measures for vulnerable groups including indigenous people, minor ethnic communities, women, and powerless communities are outlined in following table. Source of funding and the agencies responsible to implement the proposed strategies are included in the table below.

**Table 2: Specific measures for Indigenous People Framework**

<b>Proposed Strategies</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>A. Inclusion</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure participants' awareness campaign, Project implementation and monitoring.</li><li>• Launch Project information campaign to inform the target groups about its key features and benefits. i.e. digital information and services; and sub components.</li></ul>	Project funds	PMU

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<b>B. Project Planning</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access and analyze the presence of indigenous people and other vulnerable communities in Project sites.</li><li>• Treat and support indigenous people and vulnerable people preferentially.</li><li>• Involve indigenous people during the planning stage.</li></ul>	Project funds	PMU
<b>C. Capacity Building</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct Project related meetings in indigenous people and vulnerable community areas to encourage their participation. Ensure a quorum which includes representation from indigenous groups.</li><li>• Provide targeted assistance/ training aimed at vulnerable groups to enhance livelihoods and participation in the subcomponents.</li><li>• Built in awareness campaign about the Project.</li><li>• Build capacity of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable communities promoting necessary knowledge and skills to participate in subcomponent activities.</li></ul>	Project funds	PMU

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### Annex-1: Social Safeguard Screening for the Ethnic Communities

[To be filled in for each community jointly by Project Proponent(s) and consultants. Where private lands are to be acquired or public lands are to be resumed from authorized and unauthorized private users, census of affected persons and inventory of losses to be carried out.]

#### A. Identification

1. Name of Area: ..... Ward No/Union name :  
.....  
District/Upozila/City Name:  
.....
2. Project component: .....
3. Brief description of the physical works: .....  
.....  
.....
4. Screening Date(s): .....

#### B. Participation in Screening

5. Names of consultants' representatives who screened the subproject.
6. Names of DAE/BWDB/BMD officials participated in screening:
7. Local Government representatives and community members & organizations participated in screening:  
List them in separate pages with names and addresses, in terms of community selection and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.
8. Would-be affected/benefited persons participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names, addresses in terms of community selection where they would be affected, and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.

#### C. Land Requirements & Ownership

9. Will there be a need for additional lands\* to carry out the intended works under this contract?  
 Yes  No (\* 'Additional lands' mean lands beyond the existing available land)
10. If 'Yes', the required lands presently belong to (Indicate all that apply):  
 Private citizens  Government – khas & other GoB agencies  
 Others (Mention): .....

#### D. Current Land Use & Potential Impacts

11. If the required lands belong to Private Citizens, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):
- |  |  |                  |
|--|--|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                 | # of households using the lands: ..... |                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential purposes        | # of households living on them: .....  |                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial purposes         | # of persons using them: .....         | #of shops: ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Uses (Mention): ..... |  | # of users: ...  |
12. If the required lands belong to Government agencies, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):
- |   |  |                   |
|---|--|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture          | # of persons/households using the lands: ..... |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential purposes | # of households living on them: .....          |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial purposes  | # of persons using them: .....                 | # of shops: ..... |

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[ ] Other Uses (Mention): ..... # of users: .....

13. How many of the present users have lease agreements with the concerned government agencies?  
.....

14. Number of private homesteads that would be affected on private lands:  
Entirely, requiring relocation: ..... Partially, but can still live on present homestead: .....

15. Number of business premises/buildings that would be affected on private lands: .....  
Entirely and will require relocation: ..... # of businesses housed in them: .....  
Partially, but can still use the premises: ..... # of businesses housed in them: .....

16. Residential households will be affected on public lands: .....  
Entirely affected and will require relocation: ..... # of these structures: .....  
# of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: .....  
# of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....  
Partially affected, but can still live on the present homestead: ..... # of structures: .....  
# of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: .....  
# of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....

17. # of business premises that would be affected on public lands:  
Entirely affected and will require relocation:  
# of these structures: .....  
# of businesses housed in these structures: .....  
# of persons presently employed in the above businesses: .....  
# of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: .....  
# of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....  
Partially affected, but can still stay in the present premises:  
# of these structures: .....  
# of businesses housed in these structures: .....  
# of persons presently employed in these businesses: .....  
# of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: .....  
# of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....

18. # of businesses/trading activities that would be displaced from make-shift structures on the Project area: .....

19. Do the proposed Project works affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?  
[ ] Yes [ ] No

20. If 'Yes', description of the resources:  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

21. Do the proposed works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

## Indigenous People Framework

22. If 'Yes', description of the facilities: .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

23. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this questionnaire?

.....  
.....  
.....

24. Describe alternatives, if any, to avoid or minimize use of additional lands:

.....  
.....  
.....

### E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITY PEOPLES

(This section must be filled in if sites are located in areas that are also inhabited by small ethnic community peoples.)

25. Is the subproject site located in an area inhabited by small ethnic community peoples?

Yes  No

If the answer is no, skip this section of the form.

26. If the answer is Yes, is there any TPs Impacted by the land acquisition or any other interventions of the Project?

Yes  No

27. If the answer is Yes to question no. 26, is there any TPs also likely to be benefited from the subproject?

Yes  No

28. If the answer is Yes to question no. 26, is there any TPs likely to be affected by the subproject?

Yes  No

If the answers to questions 26, 27 and/or 28 are no, skip the following sections of the form.

29. Have the TP community and the potential affected TPs been made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts and consulted for their feedback and inputs?

Yes  No

Has there been a broad-based community consensus on the proposed works?

Yes  No

30. Total number of would-be affected TP households: .....

31. The potential affected TP households have the following forms of rights to the required lands:

Legal: # of households: .....

Customary: # of households: .....

Lease agreements with any GoB agencies: # of households: .....

Others (Mention): ..... # of households: .....

## Indigenous People Framework

32. Does the Project affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the TPs?  
 Yes  No

33. If 'Yes', description of the objects:  
.....  
.....

34. The following are the three main economic activities of the potential affected TP households:

- a. ....
- b. ....
- c. ....

35. Social concerns expressed by TP communities/organizations about the works proposed under the subproject: .....

.....  
.....

36. The TP community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the subProject:  
 Positive  Negative  Neither positive nor negative

37. Names of TP community members and organizations who participated in screening:  
.....

38. Apart from TP, Are the PAP otherwise vulnerable?

- a. Female headed HH Affected persons F M
- b. Other Female PAP Affected persons F M
- c. Disabled PAP Affected persons F M
- d. Indigenous People PAP Affected persons F M
- e. Hijra PAP

=====

39. Probable rehabilitation/ development assistance		
What	Quantity	Likely Cost

**On behalf of the Project consultant, this Screening Form has been filled in by:**

Name: .....

Designation: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....