

Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures

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Prepared by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB)

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF POWER, ENERGY & MINERAL RESOURCE

POWER GRID COMPANY OF BANGLADESH LTD. (PGCB)



Resettlement Plan (RP) of
“400 kV Grid Interconnection between Bangladesh - India
and
1 X 500 MW HVDC Back-to-Back station at Bheramara (Kushtia)”

18 July 2010

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Submitted by:



Center for Environmental and Geographic Information

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Acquiring Body
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BKB	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
BR	Bangladesh Railway
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
CCL	Cask compensation under Law
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DIA	Direct Impact Area
DHs	Displaced Households
DoF	Department of Forestry
DPs	Displaced Peoples
EA	Executive Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EP	Eligible Person
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FY	Fiscal Year
GIA	General Impact Area
GIS	Geographic Information Services
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	Households
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGP	Income Generating Program
INGO	Implementing Non-Governmental Organisation
JVS	Joint Verification Survey

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JVT	Joint Verification Team
Km	Kilo meter
kV	kilo Volt
LILO	Line In Line Out
LIRP	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MOL	Ministry of Land
MW	Mega Watt
NA	Not Available
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NOPERM	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
NPIRR	National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PD	Project Director
PGCB	Power Grid Company Bangladesh Ltd.
PIO	Project Implementation Office
PPR	Project Progress Report
PWD	Public Works Department
RB	Requiring Body
RP	Resettlement Plan
RV	Replacement Value
RoW	Right of Way
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TA	Technical Assistance
TL	Transmission Line
UP	Union Parishad
US\$	United State Dollar

Executive Summary

A. Introduction

In connection with the measures of importing electricity from India and erection of transmission lines from Bahrampur in West Bengal of India to Bheramara in Kushtia, Bangladesh, an agreement was signed between the governments of Bangladesh and India that Bangladesh would purchase 250 megawatts of power from India to meet the increasing demand for power in the country. Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB) will construct transmission line and associated facilities under the project entitled '400 kV Grid Interconnection between Bangladesh and India and 1 X 500 MW HVDC Back to Back Station¹, Bheramara (Kushtia)' on the basis of inter-country agreement signed.

B. Project Component

The proposed project components are:

- a. Construction of a 400 kV transmission line from proposed Char Mokalimpur mauza at Mokalimpur union under Bheramara upazila of Kushtia district to Pakuria mauza at Ramkrishnapur union under Daulatpur upazila of Kushtia district in Bangladesh. Total length of this transmission line is about 27.169 km.
- b. Construction of 1 X 500 MW HVDC back-to-back station including approach road at Bheramara (Bangladesh) associated with the Bangladesh-India power exchange programme.
- c. Construction of Line In and Line Out (LILo) of 230 kV Ishwardi –Khulna DC (Twin Conductor) overhead transmission line at Bheramara associated with the Bangladesh-India power exchange programme. The length of this transmission line is 5 km.

C. Impacts of the Project

The project will require land acquisition for the construction of back-to-back station only. But the transmission lines to be connected from the Indian border (Pakuria) to the Char Mokalimpur back-to-back station (27.169 km) and from Bahir Char union to the Char Mokalimpur back-to-back station (5 km) will not require land acquisition. A total of 1,649 house holds will be effected of which 1,549 are located on the right of way identified for the transmission line.

The project area is located in Kushtia district under Khulna division in the south –west region of Bangladesh. The district has six upazila namely Bheramara, Daulatpur, Khoksa, Kumarkhali, Mirpur and Kushtia Sadar Out of six upazilas, two upazilas namely Bheramara and Daulatpur are located in the project area. The project area consists of eight unions under these two upazilas.

D. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2010, Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (amended in 1994), Telegraph Act, 1885, the Electricity Act, 1910, and ADB

¹ Technical term 'back to back station' refers to substation

Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The main objective of the RP is to identify impacts and plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project.

E. Measures to Minimize Impacts

To minimise the effect and loss, the proposed transmission lines will avoid major settlements and pass mostly over agricultural and fallow lands. Based on the comparative analysis the final RoW alignment has been found to be the most suitable. This will require the least land acquisition.

F. Project Benefits and Impacts

Only 21.82% of electricity of the country is consumed by the domestic, small & large industrial & commercial sectors, agricultural and other sectors; 40.45% is consumed by the Dhaka Metropolitan City and its adjoining areas. This reality shows a dismal scenario of power consumption in the domestic, industrial & commercial, agricultural and other sectors. The installation of transmission lines will increase power supply and make that available particularly to the south-west region and generally to the country for the development of industrial, agricultural, service and other sectors. Consequently employment and business will be improved which ultimately will increase growth of national economy and reduce poverty² of the country. Thus, the project will not only benefit the commercial sectors but also the domestic sectors by supplying power of electricity. This will improve quality of life of people of the country.

G. Scope of Land Acquisition

Implementation of the project components needs both acquisition and requisition of land. The back to back station construction requires acquisition of land while a 50 m width of the Right of Way (RoW) will be requisitioned for the construction of towers and installation of aerial lines.

1649 households comprising of 8245 DPs will be displaced owing to loss of land, dwelling structures, a shop, trees, crops and income loss. Three (3) households belonging to private land owners (0.535 acre) will lose their land, crops and trees at the back-to-back station site. This land needs to be acquired from the landowners. Twelve households, 7 from the RoW alignment and 5 from the back-to-back station site will be physically displaced (with their dwelling structures and a shop). They reside on the land of Bangladesh Railway (5 nos.) and on private land under the RoW (7 nos.). The remaining 1634 households will lose their crops and trees for the construction of the back-to-back station and towers, and installation of aerial lines in the RoW. The displaced households will lose agricultural land, residential structures, commercial structures, trees and shallow tube wells (STW).

H. Information Disclosure

The Executing Agency (EA), the PGCB will submit the draft and the final Resettlement Plan (RP) endorsed to the ADB for disclosure on ADB's website. Prior to disclosing information on their website information about the project was disclosed while (i) conducting census of affected persons and (ii) in the consultation meetings with affected persons. All relevant information regarding entitlement matrix, compensations, assistances, grievance redressal

² Forty percent population of the country is under the poverty level as of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2005, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, GOB, 2006, Dhaka

etc will be disclosed to stakeholders at the field level prior to implementation of RP and loan negotiation.

A summary of this Resettlement Plan (RP) will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures by means of Disclosure workshops. Copies of summary RP distributed as leaflets, pamphlets etc will be distributed among the stakeholders during the Disclosure Workshops as well made available at the local level public offices such as offices of the local self government institutions to stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review.

I. Consultation and Participation

The purpose of consultations with stakeholders in the project area was to inform and involve them in decision making, such as in project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. In line with this, people were properly informed and consulted about the project, about their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices.

Stakeholders from different professional groups, local government institutions, local elites, affected vulnerable people, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) of Bheramara upazila, ADB Consultant (RP), and PGCB officials were invited to attend the consultation meetings. Four consultation meetings were held with their active participation. A map of the proposed project area and checklist on the issues of discussion were used during the consultation meetings. The proposed project interventions were explained to the participants of the meetings in order to enable them to understand the proposed project properly and to respond accordingly.

People of the project area are aware of the project and are supportive of the same. The key benefits envisaged by them are the development of the area as well as the country due to regular and better supply of power. However loss of assets and displacement by way of the project has been highlighted as the key adverse impacts. To mitigate the same, they have demanded adequate and timely compensation as well as other assistances for them to relocate their assets and livelihoods.

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of the concerns and grievances of affected persons about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholder participation in the implementation process. GRCs will be formed at Union level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. The GRC would be convened twice a month and grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of the complaints being lodged. The process of grievance redressal will be as follows:

Grievance Redress Procedure

Step 1	DPs will be informed about their losses and entitlements in writing and through personal contact by the PGCB through the RP Implementation Consultant. If satisfied, the DP will claim resettlement payments from the PGCB. If confused,
Step 2	The DP will approach the RP Implementation Consultant for clarification. The Consultant

	will clarify any confusion with the DPs, and loss or entitlements as per the RP. If resolved, the AP will claim resettlement payments from the PGCB. If not resolved,
Step 3	The DP will approach the GRCs. The Consultant will assist the DPs in producing the complaints and will organise a hearing within 30 days from receiving the complaints.
Step 4	GRC sessions will be held with the aggrieved DPs, and minutes recorded and duly circulated. If resolved, the Project Director of the PGCB will approve the minutes. If not resolved,
Step 5	The GRC minutes will be approved by the PD, PGCB. The approved verdict will be communicated to the complainant DP. The DP will then claim resettlement payments from the PGCB.
Step 6	The case is referred to the court of law for settlement.

K. Entitlement Matrix

All displaced persons will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. Eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date for compensation under law (Ordinance II of 1982 and its 1994 amendments) is considered for those identified at the back-to-back station site and approach road proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under section-3. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RP is the commencement date of the census and socio-economic survey, which is 17 March 2010. The survey was continued up to 24 March 2010.

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982, its subsequent amendment in 1994 and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-2009. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating lost assets and various resettlement benefits. Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for lost assets (land, tree, structure) will be accorded to the owners through the DCs as per replacement cost assessed through legal procedure. The resettlement benefit for indirect losses and the difference between replacement value and the CCL will be paid by the PGCB. The displaced households will be allowed to take all salvage materials of structures, trees and crops free of cost.

L. Cost Estimates and Budgets

The total estimated cost for implementation of the RP is BDT **137,015,964** (US\$ **197571467**). All resettlement funds will be provided by the PGCB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government and ADB.

M. Institutional Arrangement

The key stakeholders involved in the resettlement plan project are mainly the Executing Agency (PGCB), the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Agricultural Marketing Directorate, the Department of Forestry (DoF), the Public Works Department (PWD), donor agency (ADB), etc. The main tasks and responsibilities of the institutions are planning, negotiating, consulting, approving, coordinating, implementing, financing, monitoring and evaluating land acquisition and resettlement.

In the case of land acquisition, representatives of the DC concerned, EA (PGCB) staff, PWD, Forest Department officials, INGO and representatives from affected communities including women and members of vulnerable groups will carry out joint verification of the inventory of

affected persons and assets acquired (land, crops, structures, trees and others) to finalize the list for implementation purposes, particularly for payments to be made by the DC office. Furthermore, the EA will make a separate joint verification of affected properties for their relocation prior to project implementation.

The Power Grid Company Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB), will be the Executing Agency for the Project. The EA will assign a Deputy General Manager as a Project Director (PD) at the head office for overall execution of the project. S/He will ensure the land acquisition with assistance from district administrations.

At the union level, a Resettlement Implementation Officer (RIO) will be hired. S/he will have a masters or higher degree in social science with at least 6-8 years of experience in conducting/reviewing social assessments and working with resettlement issues in Bangladesh. Familiarity with GoB regulations and procedures will be essential and exposure to social safeguards at multilaterals will be desirable. The RIO will be responsible for ensuring proper implementation of RP, preparation of social safeguard requirements for the project as per agreed framework and policies, identifying critical social issues, if any, in the project, closely working with the INGO to ensure proactive engagement on social issue and checking the adequacy and effectiveness of safeguard measures taken, if any.

In addition to the above, an implementing INGO will also be engaged at the union level which will play a key role in the RP implementation and assist the RIO in fulfilling their responsibilities as well as acting as a liaison between the community and EA.

N. RP implementation schedule

The compensation payment will be implemented within three months prior to the construction work starts. A typical semi-detailed sequence of activities to be pursued during three months for the implementation of the compensation plan is given in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Implementation schedule for RP

Activities (responsibility)	Implementation by Months								
	1st mon th	2 nd mon th	3rd mon th	4th mon th	5 th mon th	6 th mon th	7 th mon th	8 th mon th	9 th mon th
1. Review list of eligible persons and finalise	■								
2. Review compensation rate		■							
3. Conduct information campaign	■								
4. Notify date of payment one week ahead			■						
5. Establish GRC		■							
6. Receive grievance, resolve, take action (if any)	■								
7. Make payment to eligible owners			■						
8. Start construction work for back-to-back station							●		
9. Monitoring the compensation	■								

Activities (responsibility)	Implementation by Months								
	1st month	2 nd month	3rd month	4th month	5 th month	6 th month	7 th month	8 th month	9 th month
payment by EMA									

O. Monitoring and Reporting

The RP will have the scope of monitoring and reporting. Primarily the PIU of the EA (PGCB) will monitor the regular activities and oversee the timely implementation of RP activities through their field office. The EA (PGCB) will evaluate externally once through an independently appointed agency. Thus, the PGCB has the scope of both internal and external monitoring.

The internal monitoring reports on RP implementation will be included in the quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR). Quarterly reports of RP implementation will be prepared by the INGO and submitted to the PGCB. Besides, an annual report stipulating all efforts and outcomes will be sought by the ADB from the PGCB.

An external monitoring agency (EMA) will be engaged by the EA to conduct external monitoring under a set Terms of Reference (given as Annex 3) to be developed at the details design stage. The external monitoring agency will be qualified and experienced agency, which is not involved in day to project implementation activities or supervision, related to project. The external expert would conduct periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The reports of external monitoring are to be prepared biannually and submitted to EA and ADB for approval. External monitoring will be in two phases: compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation

Chapter I Project Description

1.1 Introduction

At present Bangladesh generates 3700 MW power from 354 units in 44 power stations against an estimated demand of 7000 MW. Only 47% of the population is served with electricity and the per capita electricity consumption is only 156 Kwh (fiscal-2009), which is one of the lowest in the world. The power shortages have impacted significantly and burdened with a large amount of losses in revenues and employment in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors. The Government recognizes the power sector as being the driving force for the development of the country and in order to mitigate the demand shortfall, the Government has recently taken the following measures³:

- a. Approved a project to build ten "peaking power plants" which will produce 830 MW of power by end 2011.
- b. Approved a project to modify and renovate the units 3, 4 and 5 of the Ashugonj Power Plant Complex which were built in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- c. Approved bids of two companies for four power plants of a combined capacity of 270 MW which will use furnace oil and will come on stream by June 2011.

In addition to the above, concrete steps and some intervening measures have been/are being, taken. These include:

- a. Importing LNG from Qatar to offset the gas shortage;
- b. Actively considering installing nuclear power plants through Russian assistance which involve a time span of over 10 years for building;
- c. Importing electricity from India, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar;
- d. Erection of transmission lines from Bahrampur in West Bengal to Bheramara in Kushtia to allow importation of 250 MW of electricity from India;
- e. Shutting down some fertiliser factories and diverting gas for power generation;
- f. Rationing the use of air conditioners in private homes/offices; and,
- g. Encouraging use of alternate sources of energy i.e. solar energy, bio-fuel etc.

In connection with the measures of importing electricity from India and erection of transmission lines from Bahrampur in West Bengal of India to Bheramara in Kushtia, Bangladesh, an agreement was signed between the governments of Bangladesh and India that Bangladesh would purchase 250 megawatts of power from India to meet the increasing demand for power in the country. In this respect, power transmission lines are required to be

³ Aman Ullah, 2010. In the Financial Express, 'Fixing problems of Bangladesh power sector', vol. 18, no. 184, Dhaka, June 6.

constructed along with a back-to-back station⁴. The Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB) is, therefore, planning to construct transmission lines and associated facilities under the project entitled “400 kV Grid Interconnection between Bangladesh - India and 1 X 500 MW HVDC Back to Back Station, Bheramara (Kushtia).”

1.2 Project Component

The proposed project components are:

- Construction of a 400 kV transmission line from the proposed Char Mokarimpur mauza at Mokarimpur union under Bheramara Upazila of Kushtia district to Pakuria mauza at Ramkrishnapur union under Daulatpur Upazila of Kushtia district in Bangladesh. The total length of this transmission line is about 27.169 km.
- Construction of 1 X 500 MW HVDC back-to-back station including approach road at Bheramara (Bangladesh) associated with the Bangladesh-India power exchange programme.
- Construction of Line In and Line Out (LILO) of 230 kV Ishwardi –Khulna DC (Twin Conductor) overhead transmission line at Bheramara associated with the Bangladesh-India power exchange programme. The length of this transmission line is 5 km.

The gross area of the project is 509 acres (206 ha) of which 395.5666 acres of land is required for the transmission lines and 113.4334 acres for the back-to-back station. For the construction of the back-to-back station 113.4334 acre of land will be used out of which 112.6284 acre (99.29%) belongs to Bangladesh Railway, 0.535 acre (0.47%) to private land owners and 0.270 acre (0.24%) are government khas land. As such both acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement is needed for implementation of the project.

1.3 Impacts of the Project

The project area is located in the South-west region of Bangladesh. It covers 26 mauzas, 8 unions, 2 upazilas of Kushtia district of Khulna division. The transmission lines will be connected from the Indian border (Pakuria) to the Char Mokarimpur back-to-back station (27.169 km) and from Bahir Char union to the Char Mokarimpur back-to-back station (5 km). A 50 m wide Right of Way (RoW) will be required for the line and, therefore, a 50 m wide path of the line is defined as the Direct Impact Area (DIA).

Details of the project impact for land acquisition are mentioned in table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Project Impacts on the Households for Land Acquisition

SL No:	Mauza Name & JL No:	District	Area to be acquired (in acres)	Ownership Pattern	Comments	Number of households affected	Total Number of persons affected	Total number of trees affected
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⁴ Technical term 'back to back station' refers to substation.

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1	Char Mokarimpur, JL No: 13	Kushtia	94.41	Bangladesh Railway (BR)	Back to back station	85	425	3181	
	Char Mokarimpur, JL No: 13	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	7	35		
2	Mokarimpur JL No:14	Kushtia	17.9	BR	Back to back station	5	25	411	
		Kushtia	0.3184	BR	Approach road	-			
		Kushtia	0.270	<i>Khash</i>	Approach road	-			4
		Kushtia	0.535	Private Land	Approach road	3	15		
	Mokarimpur JL No:14	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	23	115	1741	
3	Fakirabad JL No:15	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	50	250		
4	Jhikri Parankhali JL No:16	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	91	455		
5	Jhagshwar JL No:25	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	42	210		
6	Naluya JL No:23	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	34	170		
7	Gobindapur JL No:22	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	19	95		
8	Char Jolia Daha JL No:35	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	74	370		
9	Char Niamaopur JL No:33	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	145	725		
10	Baliaduba JL No:32	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	45	225		
11	Char Hogolbaria JL No:62	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	31	155		
12	Char Salimpur JL No:65	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	19	95		
13	Char Majdia JL No:66	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	162	810		
14	Harisangkora JL No:68	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	53	265		
15	Mahadevpur JL No:94	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	21	105		
16	Baguyan JL No:95	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	173	865		
17	Gopalpur JL No:97	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	152	760		
18	MohiskundiL No:98	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	165	825		
19	Bahirdia JL No:12	Kushtia	-	Private land	ROW	250	1250		

TOTAL	113.4334 acres		1649 HH	8245 DPs	
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Source: PGCB

In the context of this project, 1649 households comprising of 8245 persons will be displaced due to loss of land, dwelling structures, trees, crops and income loss as of the census data. 0.535 acre of land needs to be acquired from the private land owners (3) who will lose their land, crops and trees at the back to back station site. Twelve households (7 from the RoW alignment and 5 from back to back station site) will be physically displaced. They reside on private land under the RoW (7 in number) and on the land of Bangladesh Railway (5 in number). The remaining 1634 households will lose their crops and trees due to the construction of back to back station (85 in numbers) and for construction of tower, and stringing of cables on the RoW (1549 in number). Table 1.2 details out the type of losses incurred by the 1649 HH.

Table 1.2: Type of Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Type of Losses	No. of households
1.	Land, crops and trees on private land	3
2.	Dwelling structures, a grocery shop and trees on the RoW and back-to-back station site	12
3.	Crops and trees on the back-to-back station site	85
4.	Crops and trees on the RoW	1549
Total		1649

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, CEGIS, 2010

1.4 Measures to Minimize Impacts

To minimise the effect and loss, the proposed transmission lines will avoid major settlements and pass mostly over agricultural and fallow lands. Three alternative routes were selected to avoid and/or minimise resettlement impacts. The following criteria were considered for selecting the alignments of the routes:

- Considering open agricultural land
- Distance from connecting road should not be more than 1 km
- Avoiding settlements as much as possible
- Avoiding urban areas as much as possible
- Avoiding river crossings
- Avoiding water bodies
- Considering existing power distributing lines
- Location of the back-to-back grid station
- Alignment Suitability Analysis

Three alternative transmission lines were selected by consulting maps and satellite images and a comparative analysis was done. The comparisons in terms of lengths and different characteristics are shown in Table 1.3. The alternative routes are also shown in Map 1.1.

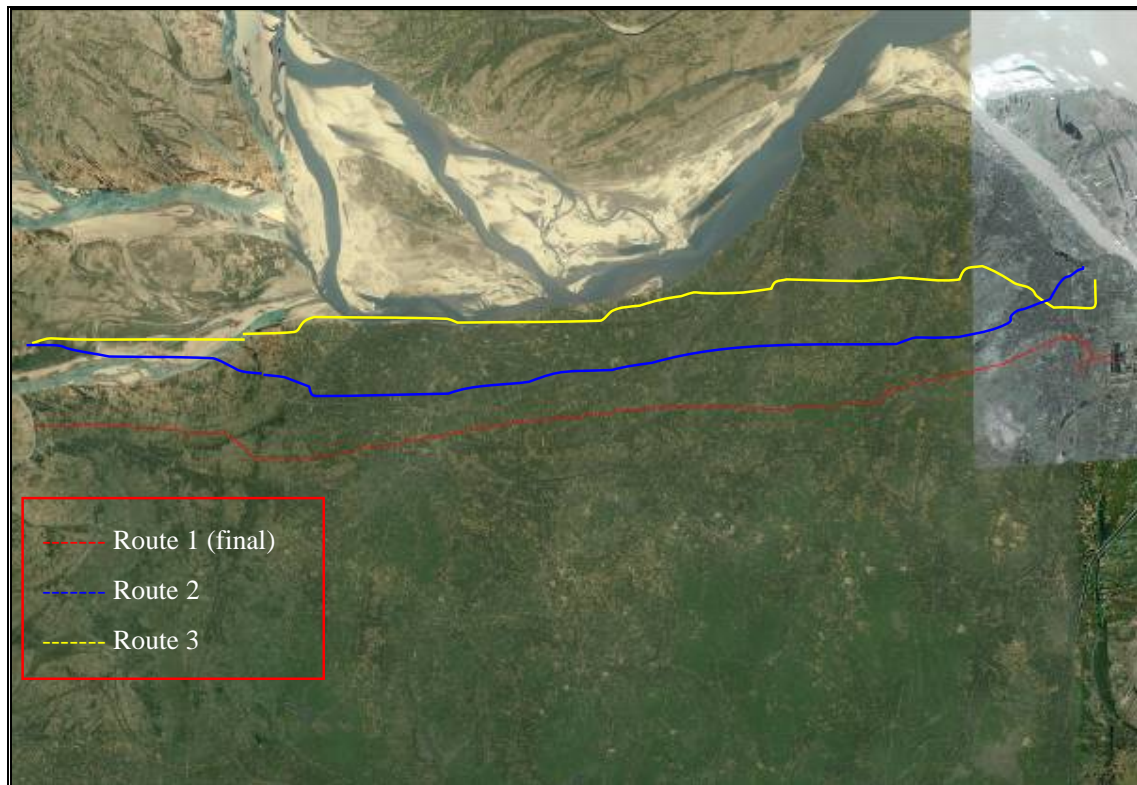
Table 1.3: Comparisons among alternative routes of the transmission lines

Project	Route option	Length (Km) approximate	Characteristics
Char Mokarimpur to Pakuria	1	27.169	- Shortest route - Crossing less number of settlements than under the second and third options.
	2	29.5	- Moderate length - Crossing more settlements than under the first option.
	3	32.00	- The longest route Crossing more settlements than under the second option

Source: National Survey Organisation

Based on the comparative analysis the final alignment (option-1) was found to be the most suitable. This will require the least land acquisition. Heavy equipment may easily be transported to the location while disturbance to the affected community will be the least and no important site will be affected.

Figure 1.1: Alternate routes alignment of the Char Mokarimpur - Pakuria 400 kV Grid

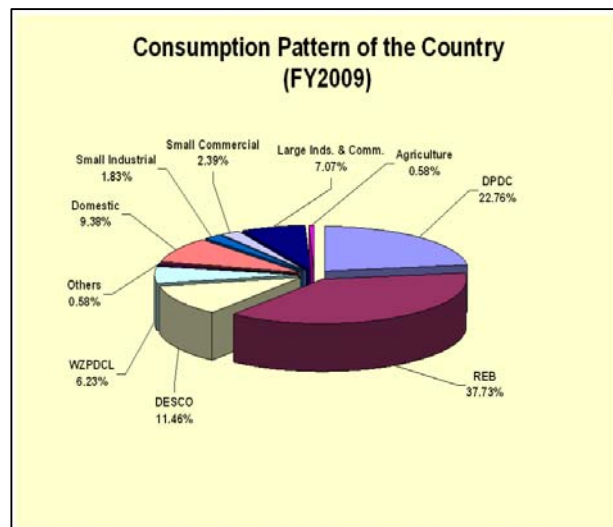


1.5 Project Benefits and Impacts

1.5.1. Economic and social benefits and poverty reduction

The present power consumption scenario is presented in a pie chart (Figure 1.2). Only 21.82% of electricity of the country is consumed by the domestic, small & large industrial & commercial sectors, agricultural and other sectors; 40.45% is consumed by the Dhaka Metropolitan City and its adjoining areas. This reality shows a dismal scenario of power consumption in the domestic, industrial & commercial, agricultural and other sectors. The installation of transmission lines will increase power supply and make that available particularly to the south-west region and generally to the country for the development of industrial, agricultural, service and other sectors. Consequently employment and business will be improved which ultimately will increase growth of national economy and reduce poverty⁵ of the country. Thus, the project will not only benefit the commercial sectors but also the domestic sectors by supplying power of electricity. This will improve quality of life of people of the country.

Figure 1.2: Power consumption scenario of the country



1.5.2 Environmental and social impact

Environmental and social impacts of the installation of 400 kV grid interconnection and associated substation project are summarized as:

- Drainage congestion may occur in the site of the substation.
- Digging of earth for construction of tower of power line and substation and transportation of construction materials to the tower/ substation sites could cause low

⁵ Forty percent population of the country is under the poverty level as of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2005, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, GOB, 2006, Dhaka

atmospheric pollution, which may create minor health problem on workers and surrounding inhabitants.

- The crop production will be affected during construction period and movement of people will be disturbed.
- After construction of sub-station, while it will be on full operation, storm water may pollute the agricultural land.
- The topsoil adjacent to the tower will be covered with the topsoil, subsoil and substratum for digging of soil and with other materials (i.e. cement, brick, metal things etc.) for construction of basement of tower. The land potential of the surrounding of tower will be degraded for crop production.
- Acquisition of land for the proposed substation and its approach road will cause resettlement impacts and displacement of households. (1649 households will be displaced due to loss of land, dwelling structures, trees, crops and income loss by way of the project).
- The land price of the land situated beside the tower and under as well as near the 400 kV grid line will be decreased.
- Short-term employment opportunities will be created for construction of the grid line and the substation. Long-term employment opportunities will be created for industrial and agricultural sectors development as the offshoot of supply of power.

1.6 Potential Impacts of the Project

The proposed interventions of project will cause involuntary resettlement impacts through displacement of households. The displaced households (DHs) will include owners of land, and non-titled users of land as well as leaseholders.

It has already been mentioned earlier that the proposed land for the construction of the back-to-back station is mainly the property of Bangladesh Railway (112.6284 acre (99.29%) out of 113.4334 acre of land in total to be acquired). Bangladesh Railway leased out this land to local people (lessee farmers, 85 in number) in the past for crop cultivation. But since the year of 2000 the lease contract has not been renewed in between Bangladesh Railway and lessee farmers. Notwithstanding the lessee farmers until now have used the land for crop cultivation and do not pay any lease fee to Bangladesh Railway. Out of these 85 lessee farmers 17 have leased-out their land to other local farmers (third party⁶) on contract basis. They (85) will lose crops and trees for the acquisition of land.

In total, however, 1649 households will be displaced owing to loss of land, dwelling structures, a shop, trees, crops and income loss. Three (3) households belonging to private land owners (0.535 acre) will lose their land, crops and trees at the back-to-back station site. This land needs to be acquired from the landowners. Twelve households, 7 from the RoW alignment and 5 from the back-to-back station site will be physically displaced (with their dwelling structures and a shop). They reside on the land of Bangladesh Railway (5 nos.) and on private land under the RoW (7 nos.). The remaining 1634 households will lose their crops and trees for the construction of the back-to-back station and towers, and installation of aerial lines in the RoW.

⁶ The 'first party' is Bangladesh Railway, the 'second party' are the lessee farmers who leased-in land from Bangladesh Railway, and the 'third party' are the lessee farmers who leased-in land of Bangladesh Railway from the 'second party'.

The area to be used for back to back station and RoW alignment is cultivated at present. The major crops grown include Aman and Boro HYV rice, Jute,tobacco, maize, wheat and banana. The following table presents the type of assets that would be impacted union wise.

Table 1.4: Assets to be affected by type and union

SI. No	Union	Total (acre) agriculture land affected	Total nos. of residential assets affected	Total nos. of commercial assets affected	Total nos of trees affected
Back to back station					
	Mokarimpur	113.4334	5	-	3596
400 kV transmission lines (RoW)					
	Mokarimpur	47.69	2	1	130
	Junaidaha	95.40	3	-	388
	Hogalbaria	63.58	-	-	174
	Maricha	15.88	-	-	43
	Mathurapur	95.40	-	-	260
	Prayagpur	31.81	-	-	87
	Ramkrishnapur	79.51	2	-	403
230 kV transmission lines (RoW)					
	Mokarimpur	20.00	-	-	64
	Bahir Char	60.00	-	-	191

Source: CEGIS, 2010

The location of the project is shown in Figures 1.3 and 1.4.

Figure 1.3: Project Location Map in the context of Bangladesh

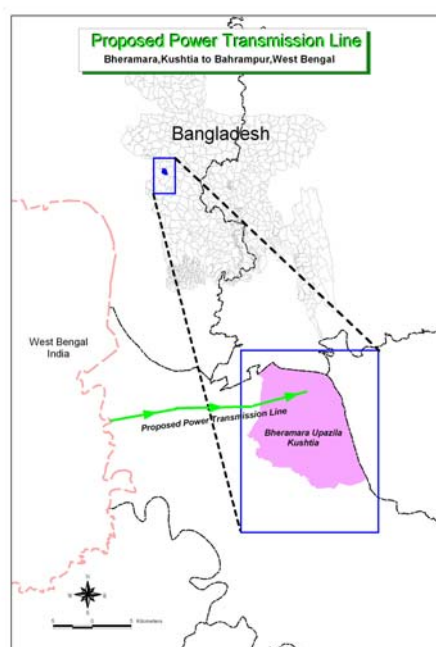


Figure 1.4: Project Location Map in Mokarimpur



1.7 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2010, Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (amended in 1994), Telegraph Act, 1885, the Electricity Act, 1910, and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The main objective of the RP is to identify impacts and plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project. The RP presents:

- Information on the area and people affected by the project;
- The legal and institutional framework and responsibilities for resettlement;
- Eligibility criteria for compensation and cut-off dates;
- Description of the proposed compensation and rehabilitation measures and procedures;
- Description of the consultations that have taken place with the people affected by the project

Chapter II

Project Location

2.1. Project Location

The project area is located in Kushtia district under Khulna division in the south –west region of Bangladesh. The district has six upazila namely Bheramara, Daulatpur, Khoksa, Kumarkhali, Mirpur and Kushtia Sadar Out of six upazilas, two upazilas namely Bheramara and Daulatpur are located in the project area. The project area consists of eight unions under these two upazilas. The socio-economic situation of the eight unions is presented below.

2.1.1. Population:

The numbers of households calculated in the unions are 60,675 and the population is about 275,790. The average household size is 4.55. The male female ratio is 51: 49. The literacy rate in the project area is lower than the national level. The dependency ratio is estimated to be 56:44.

Table 2.1: Households, population and literacy by sex and locality

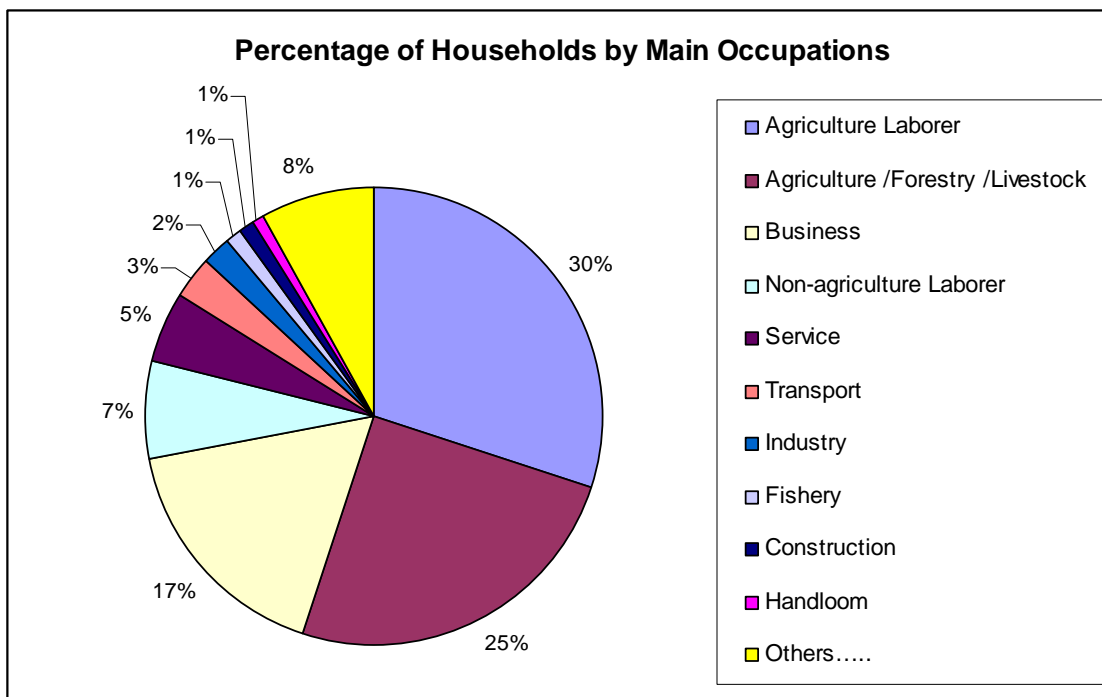
District	Upazila	Union	House-holds	Population			Literacy rate		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kushtia	Bheramara	Mokarimpur and Bahir Char	7677	36032	18341	17691	40.23	41.93	38.46
		Juniadaha	8122	36397	18688	17710	33.65	36.02	31.14
	Daulatpur	Hoglabaria	12004	53706	27914	25791	42.66	45.8	39.27
		Maricha	6551	29450	14983	14468	26.32	27.18	25.44
		Mathurpur	9811	43843	22463	21380	36.87	40.16	33.43
		Prayagpur	9851	45712	23587	22125	37.72	39.88	35.44
		Ramkrishnopur	6660	30650	15935	14715	37.46	40.68	33.97
	Total			60675	275790	141911	133879		
Percentage					51.46	48.54	35.55	37.99	32.94

Source: BBS, 2001 Enumerated by CEGIS for 2010

2.1.2. Occupation:

Agricultural labour is the main occupation followed by farming and business in this area. The percentage of households by main occupations is presented in Figure 2.1

Figure 2.3: Pie chart shows main occupations by households



Source: BBS report enumerated for 2010

As can be seen from the figure above (figure 2.1), 30% of the total population is engaged in agricultural labour. Considering the scarcity of land in the country and natural factors, it has been seen that a vast majority of the population are engaged as agricultural labourers. According to the statistics of Population census 2001, about 30.71% of total households in the country were working as day labourers and one of the reasons for the same has been landlessness.

The second largest economic activity in which people are involved is agriculture considering the rich and fertile land available in the country. Further it is imperative to note that only less than 5% of the population of the country is engaged in service and industry since these are developing sectors in the country and development of power sector is important for employing larger number of peoples.

2.1.3. Land Ownership Pattern

It is reported in the BBS, 2001 report that 52% of households have agricultural land in the project area. The land ownership pattern is shown Table 2.2, 43% of people of the area are landless and marginal farmers.

Table 2.2: Percentage of households with different land ownership

Land ownership classes	Percentage of household
Land less/ No land (0 decimal)	03
Land less (up to 49 decimal)	22
Marginal (50-100 decimal)	18
Small (101-249 decimal)	32
Medium (250-749 decimal)	18
Large (750 + decimal)	07

Total	100
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Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

2.1.4. Housing Status

The housing status of the area is presented in Table 2.3. Around 48% of houses are semi-pucca and pucca in the area which indicates a relatively better housing condition in the area than those in other parts of the country.

Table 2.3: Housing Status

Sl. No.	Housing status	% of hhs having
1	<i>Kancha</i>	52
2	<i>Semi pucca</i>	45
3	<i>Pucca</i>	03
Total		100

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

2.1.5. Drinking water

The sources of drinking water in the project area are presented in Table 2.4. It is reported in the BBS report that 94% of households have used tube wells water for drinking purposes. However, during the field investigation it was reported that 100% of households have used tube wells water for drinking purposes.

Table 2.4: Drinking water source

Sl. No.	Drinking water source	Reported % of HHs by BBS	Reported % of HHs by RRA
1	Tap	1	00
2	Tube well	94	100
3	Well	00	00
4	Pond	00	00
5	Others (rivers, <i>khals</i> etc.)	05	00
Total		100	100

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

2.1.6. Sanitation

The sanitation status of the project area is present in Table 2.5. Most of the households in the area have latrines with ring and slab while 2 % of households have no sanitation facilities at all.

Table 2.5: Toilet facilities within GIA

Sl. No.	Toilet types	Percentage of households
1	Water sealed	07
2	Ring slab	78
3	<i>Kancha</i>	13
4	No facilities	02
Total		100

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

2.1.7. Diseases and treatment facilities in GIA

The common diseases by ranking of incidence and treatment facilities in the area are presented in tables 2.6 and 2.7, respectively.

Table 2.6: Incidence of diseases

Sl. No.	Disease	Ranking by incidence
1	Influenza/ common fever	1
2	Cough/cold	2
3	Appendicitis	5
4	Diabetes	3
5	Gastric	4
6	Hypertension	6

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

Table 2.7: Source of treatment facilities in the study area

Sl. No.	Source of treatment facilities	% of hhs received
1	Trained physicians	30
2	Paramedic/ diploma physicians	65
3	Quack doctors and informal treatments	05
4	No treatment facilities at all	00
Total		100

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

As can be seen from the above tables (table 2.6 and 2.7), the most common diseases found among the people as seen during the field investigation, is the common fever/influenza. And for the treatment of the common diseases, 65% of the people turn to paramedic/diploma physicians, followed by trained physicians (30%). Rest 5% of the people refer the quack doctors and informal treatments in case of illness.

2.1.8. Electricity

In the BBS report, 24% of households in the project area have electricity facilities. It may be presently increased to some extent. However, people in the Ramkrishnapur area want electricity in their locality.

2.1.9. Social overhead capital:

Roads: A lot of local *pucca* / muddy roads are observed to across the RoW within the project area (Table 2.8). There is not much movement of vehicles through these roads, but the roads are very important for the locality as they aid local mobility to various services like medical, school etc.

Table 2.8: Rural roads in the project area

Kilometer	Pucca	Kancha	Comments
0-1	1	1	-Crossing the Bheramara to Golapnagar <i>pucca</i> road -Crossing the Munshiget to Golapnagar <i>kancha</i> road
1-2	-	1	-Crossing the Munshiget to Golapnagar Fakirabad <i>kancha</i>

			road
3-4	1	-	-Crossing the Fakirabad to Mollahaspur <i>pucca</i> road
5-6	1	-	-Crossing the Golapnagar to Jagshar <i>pucca</i> road
7-8	1	-	-Crossing the Parankhali to Jagshar <i>pucca</i> road
11-12	1	-	-Crossing the Allardarga to Dolla bazaar <i>pucca</i> road
12-13	1	-	-Crossing the Gobindapur to Gasherdia <i>pucca</i> road
13-14	1	1	-Crossing the Bhurki to Gasherdia (Toltolipara) <i>pucca</i> road -Crossing the Toltolipara to Balirdoba <i>kancha</i> road
14-15	1	-	-Crossing the Bodnapara to Sttarpara Road
15-16	1	1	-Crossing the Baka bottola to Balirdoba <i>kancha</i> road -Crossing the Baka bottola toBoiragir char <i>pucca</i> road
20-21	1	-	-Crossing the Muthrapur to Baiarmardi <i>pucca</i> road
21-22		1	-Crossing the Bagan to Phulbari <i>kancha</i> road
22-23	1	-	- Crossing the Palbari to Mohish Kunda Road
25-26	1	-	- Crossing the Mohish Kunda to Borobandi bazaar <i>pucca</i> road
27-end		1	- Insafnagar to off take of Mathabhanga River <i>kancha</i> road
Total	12	06	

Source: EIA study, CEGIS.

2.1.10. Educational Institutions

It has been observed during investigation that each and every mauza has a primary level educational institution. Secondary level educational institutions are also available within the project area in sufficient numbers. However, there is no educational institution in the proposed RoW area.

Chapter III

Socio-economic Information and Profile

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the socio-economic baseline data of the households who were interviewed while conducting socio-economic survey and will be displaced by the project, and the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the project on the people. The social impact assessment includes (i) an assessment of the income and livelihoods of the displaced respondent households, and (ii) gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of displaced persons.

3.2 Methodology of Socio-Economic Baseline Data Collection

The socio-economic survey (SES) was carried out in April 2010 and baseline information was collected from the displaced households (100 HH) in the project area proposed for the construction of the back-to-back station, approach road to be connected with the back-to-back station, and the RoW alignment. Of the displaced households that were interviewed, one was reluctant to provide its socio-economic baseline information to the study team. The study, therefore, presents only the baseline information of 99 affected households out of 100 and the one household has been indicated as Not Available (NA).

The schedule used for the SES is attached as Annex 1.

3.3 Profile of Displaced Households

Table 3.1 shows distribution of displaced households interviewed under the project by reasons for displacement and project location. Table 3.2 shows type of losses of the displaced households.

Table 3.1: Distribution of displaced households by location.

District	Upazila	Union	No. of households	Reasons for displacement
Kushtia	Bheramara	Bahair Char	32	Back to back station construction
Kushtia	Bheramara	Juniadah	3	Transmission line installation/ RoW
Kushtia	Bheramara	Mokarimpur	63	Back to back station construction (60), Transmission line installation/ RoW (2)
Kushtia	Daulatpur	Ramkrishnapur	2	Transmission line installation/ RoW
Total			100	

Source: SES

Table 3.2: Distribution of displaced households by type of losses

Sl. No.	Type of impact and location of displacement	No. of households
1	Land acquisition for construction of approach road connecting with back-to-back station	3

2	Removal of structures (dwelling houses) from the back-to-back station site	5
3	Removal of structures (dwelling houses and a shop) from the RoW alignment	7
4	Loss of income (crops/trees) due to acquisition of land for the construction of back-to-back station	85
	Total displaced households	100

Source: SES

As per the field investigation, 85% of the DPs would bear an impact on their source of income through crops and trees due to land acquisition of land for the construction of back to back station. 12 DHs would be affected as their houses and shop would be displaced by the construction of back to back sites and from the RoW alignment.

3.3.1 Vulnerability

The criteria considered for assessment of the vulnerability of displaced households in the 'Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and rehabilitation, 2010' are:

- Income of households below the nationally defined poverty line;
- Indigenous people or *adibasis*;
- Poor women-headed households;
- Ownership of 0 - 149 decimal of land, i.e. landless and marginal farmers or farm holding groups;
- Households with disabled persons; and
- Households with elderly household head.

In the context of the project area vulnerability assessment on the basis of the adduced criteria, it has been seen that there are no *households who are below the nationally defined poverty line, Indigenous people or adibasis, disabled and poor women-headed household. There is only one women-headed household but the household is not poor.*

However, it has been seen that most of the household heads are landless (67 in number) and marginal (19 in number) farmers or farm holders. Additionally there are 19 households who are headed by persons over the age of 60 and above and 5 are earning their living. Out of 19 HH, 11 are more vulnerable as they are landless (10 in number) and marginal (1 HH) land holding groups. From among these households the most vulnerable is a landless women-headed household; the head is a service holder. Farming is the prime occupation of the elderly household heads. On average they own 140.32 decimal of land which ranges from 10.8 decimal to 373 decimal. Table 3.3, presents the type of vulnerability Union wise.

Table 3.3: Type of Vulnerability

Type of vulnerability	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Below Poverty Line	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled	-	-	-	-	-
Elderly	9	7	1	2	19

Poor Women Headed Household	-	1	-	-	-
Landless and marginal Farmers ⁷ or farm holding groups	26	57	3	-	86
Indigenous People	-	-	-	-	-

Source: SES

3.3.2 Educational Level

Table 3.4 presents the education statistics of the household heads of surveyed population. In the displaced households 35 heads are illiterate while only 19 are functional literate implying that they are able to read and write. From among the literate 10 and 17 household heads have primary and secondary level education.

Table 3.4: Educational status of the household heads

Educational Level	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Illiterate	8	24	3	-	35
Able to read and write	7	11	-	1	19
Primary	2	8	-	-	10
Secondary	5	11	-	1	17
SSC	4	2	-	-	6
HSC	3	2	-	-	5
Degree / Fazil	2	3	-	-	5
Master / Kamil /Post Graduate	1	1	-	-	2
NA	-	1	-	-	1
Grand total	32	63	3	2	100

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.3 Sources of Income

Majority of the DH's (62%) are engaged in farming. Farmers cultivate crops in their own and/or others' (lease-in) land. Sources of income other than farming include day labour, business, services, and small trading (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Sources of Income of the household heads

⁷ As per the 'Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and rehabilitation, 2010, landless and marginal farmers or farm holding groups are those who own 0 - 149 decimal of land.

Sources of Income	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Farming	17	40	3	2	62
Day labour	3	6	-	-	9
Business	3	7	-	--	10
Service	4	3	-	-	7
Small trade	-	3	-	-	3
Old/retired	4	1	-	-	5
Others	1	2	-	-	3
NA	-	1	-	-	1
Total	32	62	3	2	100

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.4 Income and Expenditure

In accordance with the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2000 of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2003), the annual income of the poor households at the lower poverty line and upper poverty line is 29,068 taka and 32,014 taka respectively and their average expenditures are 27,707 and 30,108 taka respectively. It needs mentioning here that the poverty incomes and expenditures are adjusted with the inflation rate of 8.9% of 2009⁸. The adjusted incomes are 34601 & 34863 and expenditures are 30173 & 32788 taka respectively. It can be noted from the findings presented in Table 3.6 that there are no poor households in terms of income earned.

Also that 24% of them earn 100001 to 150000 taka while only 18% earn more than 350000 taka.

Table 3.6: Households by income

Income (in Tk)	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
<=34863	-	-	-	-	-
34864-100000	5	10	1	1	17
100001-150000	12	11	1	-	24
150001-200000	2	10	1	-	13
200001-250000	2	1	-	-	3
250001-300000	2	13	-	-	15
300001-350000	5	4	-	-	9
>350000	4	13	-	1	18
NA	-	1	-	-	1

⁸ Bangladesh Inflation Rate (consumer prices), CIA World Factbook, accurate as of 19 February 2010.

Total	32	63	3	2	100
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Source: SES by CEGIS

Following from the above income levels of the households affected by the project, 34% of them spend between 100001 to 150000 taka while only 3% spend more than 350000 taka annually. This implies that people are spending comparatively lower as compared to the income earned by them through various sources. Table 3.7 presents expenditure of the affected households.

Table 3.7: Households by expenditure

Expenditure (in Tk)	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
<=34863	1	-	-	-	1
34864-100000	3	13	-	1	17
100001-150000	11	20	3	-	34
150001-200000	6	8	-	1	15
200001-250000	6	10	-	-	16
250001-300000	4	6	-	-	10
300001-350000	1	2	-	-	3
>350000	-	3	-	-	3
NA	-	1	-	-	1
Total	32	63	3	2	100

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.5 Land Ownership and Land holding Size

Table 3.8 shows the land ownership pattern of the households. Only 32 households have own land. As the main source of income is farming activities, it is seen that 88 households are cultivating land leased-in from Bangladesh Railway. It is observed that the size of operated land (lease-in/rent-in) under cultivation in some cases is bigger than what they own. They (26 of the 88 HH), therefore, lease-out land to others for easy operation and lessen burden on themselves.

To know the land holding size, the households are classified into five land holding groups in accordance with the reports of HIES-2000, BBS (2003) such as functionally landless (those who possess up to 49 decimal of land), as well as marginal (50 to 149), small (150 to 249), medium (250 to 749), and large (750 and above) land holding groups (Table 3.9). It is understood from Table 3.9 that most of the households are functionally landless and one fourth are marginal and small farm holders. There is no household in the area with a large farm.

Table 3.8: Households (in number) by ownership of land

Ownership Patter	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Own	14	15	1	2	32

Lease in/share cropping	32	56	-	-	88
Lease out	19	17	-	-	26
NA	-	1	-	-	1

Source: SES by CEGIS

Table 3.9: Households by farm size and project location

Farm size (in decimal)	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Landless (<=49)	18	47	2	-	67
Marginal (50 to 149)	8	10	1	-	19
Small (150 to 249)	3	2	-	2	7
Medium (250 to 749)	3	3	-	-	6
NA	-	1	-	-	1
Total	32	63	3	2	100

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.6 Water and Sanitation

In the study area 92% of households use tube-well water for drinking and other purposes and have their own tube well. The rest of the households use tap water. Most of the affected households (78) use sanitary latrines but 17 use unhygienic latrines. A few (5) of the households have no latrine at all, but use open space.

3.3.7 Type of losses

The displaced households will lose agricultural land, residential structures, commercial structures, trees and shallow tube wells (STW). The losses incurred by the DPs are enumerated in table 3.10 below.

Table 3.10: Households by type of losses and project location.

Type of Loss (nos.)	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Agriculture land (private)	-	3	-	-	3
Agriculture land (lease land)	32	58	-	-	90
Residential structure	-	7	3	2	12
Commercial structure	-	1	-	-	1
Trees	-	26	3	2	31
STW (nos.)	-	2	-	-	2

Total	32	63	3	2	100
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Source: SES

Of the 100 HH affected by the project, only 3% of them would lose their private agricultural land and hence bear a direct impact on their source of livelihood. But 90% of households would lose their lease land taken from BR. Another 12% would suffer an impact on their residential assets and 1% on their commercial assets. 31% households would bear an impact on the trees by the project. Further only 2 shallow tube wells would be affected.

3.3.8 Loss of Agriculture Land

The amount of agricultural land to be acquired is 113.4334 acre. Of this, 0.535 acres of land belongs to three households of Mokarimpur union. Rest of the land is the property of Bangladesh Railway and the Government. Although the Bangladesh Railway and the Government owns the land, the displaced households use the same for purposes of cultivation.

The extent of loss of the agricultural land by the number of households is presented in Table 3.11 below. 72 % of the 100 HH would bear a significant impact or more than 10% of their affected land by way of the project. As per the ADB SPS 2009⁹, the involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Special provision for income restorations are planned for these families. EA is in the process of exploring the possibility of identifying government land for lease and sub lease to farmers losing land to restore their income. The local administration fully supports the idea for livelihood restoration.

Table 3.11: Households by extent of agricultural land loss and project location

Extent of Loss	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
<=10%	10	13	3	2	28
11% - 25%	2	2	-	-	4
26% - 50%	4	1	-	-	5
51% - 75%	5	7	-	-	12
76% - 100%	11	39	-	-	50
NA	-	1	-	-	1
Total	32	63	3	3	100

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.9 Impact on Residential Assets

Only 12 households will lose structures and those would be rendered non liveable, as the whole structures will be dismantled (Table 3.12). The households will be displaced from the RoW alignment (7 in number) and back-to-back station site (5 in number). Total structures affected are 37 which belong to these 12 HH.

⁹ OM Section F1/OP Issued on 20 January 2010

Type of structures is defined by the materials used for construction of roof and wall of houses: (i) thatching grass, corrugated iron sheet (C.I sheet), mud, bamboo and brick. *Kancha* structure refers to the houses made of thatching grass (roof) and mud and/or bamboo. Those houses that use C.I. sheet for roof construction also use mud and/or bamboo for wall. The semi-pucca houses are made of brick (wall) and C.I. sheet (roof). Out of 37 structures, 29 are kancha.

Table 3.12: Number of structures to be lost by type and project location

Type of construction	Bahir Char	Mokarimpur	Juniadaha	Ramkrishnapur	Total
Kancha	-	20	6	3	29
CI Sheet	-	1	-	3	4
Semi-pucca	-	-	4	-	4
Total structure	-	21	10	6	37
No. of households	-	7	3	2	12

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.10 Loss of Commercial Structure

Only one household would bear an impact on a shop operated by them on the RoW at Char Mokarimpur union. This is a general grocery store and would have to be dismantled completely.

3.3.11 Loss of Trees

There are different species of trees on the proposed location that need to be removed for the construction of the project interventions. Number of trees to be felled is presented in Table 3.13 below.

Table 3.13: Number of trees to be lost by type and project location

Union	No. of Fruit bearing Trees	Number of Affected Households	No. of Timber/ Furniture bearing Trees	Number of Affected Households
Bahir Char	-	-	-	-
Mokarimpur	604	26	2992	26
Juniadaha	10	3	118	3
Ramkrishnapur	20	2	166	2
Total	634	31	3276	31

Source: SES by CEGIS

3.3.12 Loss of Irrigation Units

Two irrigation units (shallow tube wells) in Mokarimpur union will be affected.

Chapter IV

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

4.1 Information Disclosure

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 stresses that affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. As part of project planning and implementation, people are properly informed and consulted about the project, about their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur.

A summary of this Resettlement Plan (RP) will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures by means of Disclosure workshops. Copies of summary RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as offices of the local self government institutions to stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The PGCB will submit the draft and the final Resettlement Plan (RP) endorsed to the ADB for disclosure on ADB's website.

In case of change in project design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts, a re-evaluation and updation of this RP will be undertaken. The updated RP will be disclosed to the DPs, endorsed by the EA and will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to award of civil works contracts for the project. The updated RP, not just the summary will be disclosed to the DPs as well as uploaded on the ADB website and after ADB review and approval.

4.2 Purpose of Consultation and Participation

The purpose of consultations with stakeholders in the project area was to inform and involve them in decision making, such as in project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The specific objectives of public consultation are to:

- Awareness building of stakeholders (local people and Union Parishad officials) about the nature and implementation of the project;
- Facilitate the local community (people) to participate in the project planning;
- Know community people's perception on impacts of the project (both positive and negative);
- Know community people suggested solutions on the perceived problems related to the project and ideas on mitigation / minimization of negative impacts.

4.3 Consultation Process

Stakeholders from different professional groups, local government institutions, local elites, vulnerable displaced persons were invited to attend the consultation meetings. The

consultation meeting organizers (CEGIS) sought support of Union Parishad¹⁰ (UP) chairman and members in identifying both primary and other stakeholders. The stakeholders were informed earlier about the consultation meetings and were consulted about the project, about their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. Four consultation meetings were held with active participation of local stakeholders. The participants were UP Chairmen, members, local knowledgeable and project displaced persons (farmers, share croppers, lease holders, day labourer and small traders), Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) of Bheramara upazila, ADB Consultant (RP), PGCB officials (Table 4.1). A map of the proposed project area and checklist on the issues of discussion were used during the consultation meetings. The proposed project interventions were explained to the participants of the meetings in order to enable them to understand the proposed project properly and to respond accordingly. Table 4.1 shows the locations, dates and time of the consultation meetings.

Table 4.1: Locations of Public Consultation

Sl. No.	Venues & locations of public consultation	Consultation date	Consultation time	No. of participants
1	Ramkrishnapur Govt. Primary School, Mokarimpur union, Bheramara	18 April 2010	15:30 hour	35
2	Mahol Shishu Niketon Private Primary School, Ramkrishnapur union, Daulatpur	19 April 2010	09:30 hour	24
3	Mathurapur Guchha Gram Community Center, Mathurapur union, Daulatpur	19 April 2010	15:30 hour	23
4	Parankhali Etimkhana O Hafejia Madrasa Juniadah union, Bheramara	20 April 2010	09:30 hour	20
5	Ramkrishnapur Govt. Primary School, Mokarimpur union, Bheramara	20 June 2010	15:00 hour	42

4.4 Consultation Scope and Issues

The project design, compensation, relocation options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the affected persons and the community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the overall project as well as more specific discussion about their perception of the land acquisition process, compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. In line with this, the following key issues were discussed during the consultations:

- Knowledge of the people about the project;
- Attitude of the people towards the project;
- Both positive and negative impacts of the project and mitigation measures against the negative impacts;
- Impact on land acquisition on the affected/displaced people;
- Major problems relating to the project;

¹⁰ Union is the lowest administrative unit in hierarchy. Activities related to local administration are executed by Union Parishad.

- Land price and its availability;
- Discussion on entitlements, compensation rates, income restoration, site selection and grievance redress mechanism;
- People's preference on mode of compensation payment;
- Relocation of houses and other establishments
- National and ADB policies on involuntary resettlement, etc., and
- Cut off date for listing affected properties.

4.5 Feedback from the Stakeholder Consultations

People of the project area are aware of the proposed 400 kV grid interconnection between Bangladesh and India and associated back-to-back station. They have no objection with the decision taken by the government for the proposed project. But the local community including the displaced persons are concerned with their displacement. Different opinions have come out for different nature of displacement i.e. displacement permanently for the acquisition of land, and displacement temporarily for the installation of aerial transmission lines and construction of tower. According to the stakeholders of back to back station site, landless and marginal farmers¹¹, share croppers, agricultural laborers will be affected remarkably and thus become vulnerable owing to loss of cultivable land. They, therefore, requested to rehabilitate them properly with the support of providing employment opportunity and income restoration assistance. Their opinions expressed in the consultation meetings are summarized below.

- More than 113 acre of land will be acquired for construction of the back to back station. The land to be acquired for the back to back station is agricultural land. As such farmers will be displaced from that land, will lose employment opportunity and income on one hand. On the other hand, crop cultivation will not be continued any more on that land and thus farmers will lose crops worth Tk. 60,000.00/acre/year, food shortage will emerge in their households;
- People involved with farming on that land have to change their nature of job/profession; even they apprehend that they might have to involve with crime due to their unemployment;
- Out-migration will be increased for searching job outside the project area;
- This land is also used as grazing land of the livestock, near about 250 livestock will lose their grazing land and thus the farm households will face fodder crisis for their livestock. This will impact on cow milk production and availability of milk (especially as baby food);
- Land price will be high for implementation of the project component (back to back station). The displaced persons have no capability to purchase land with increased price of land. There is lack of availability of land in the area also. But they do not prefer to purchase land outside the present location;
- The Government of Bangladesh has launched a pilot project namely National Service Pilot Project (NSPP) at 6th March, 2010, that around 0.7 million youth people will get employment opportunities in all over the country of Bangladesh. In this context, the pilot programmes have been undertaken in Barguna and Kurigram districts. The participants of the consultation meetings, therefore, claim that the displaced households of the present proposed project area will be considered for benefiting them under the auspices of NSPP.

¹¹ As per the 'Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and rehabilitation, 2010, landless and marginal farmers or farm holding groups are those who own 0 - 149 decimal of land.

- Other than the land of 112.6284 acre to be acquired in the project area the Bangladesh Railway has a large amount land surrounding the proposed Back-to-back station site. Although the Bangladesh Railway leased-out those land to the local people in the long past, but there is no transaction between the Bangladesh Railway and the lessee farmers, the lessee farmers cultivate those agricultural land without paying any lease fee. The participants of the consultation meetings have expressed their desire to get opportunity of cultivate in the land surrounding of the back to back station site. For this reason they have suggested to redistribute those land among the local people including the displaced persons. As such the displaced persons will find the way of their livelihood restoration and survival.

Opinions of the stakeholders from the RoW alignment are summarized below.

- Power transmission lines with very high voltage (400 kV) will be installed through this RoW. That will discourage construction of dwelling houses, plantation of trees under the aerial lines, and thus life and properties will be risky; farmers will be the most vulnerable as they have to work in the crop field under the high voltage aerial lines;
- Carrying materials for construction of tower and aerial lines installation with heavy vehicle will damage field crops, and will degrade the soil fertility and quality. Thus the farmers will stand to lose as their crop production as well as income will be decreased;
- Although farmers are allowed to grow crops under the tower, erecting of tower creates problem of ploughing land under the tower, it occupies land, shortens the area of crop land, and thus decreases yield and production of crops. These losses will be permanent but farmers are not paid compensation for those.

The stakeholders in consultation meetings made some suggestions on the basis of project impacts they would have to face are presented in the following table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Suggestions from the affected community

Back to back station site	RoW alignment site	Provisions in the RP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide compensation for crops, housing materials and trees at market price directly to the displaced persons, • Provide land to the displaced persons to compensate for land acquired and rehabilitate them, • Provide <i>khas</i> land to the displaced persons, • Create employment opportunities in the back-to-back station for the displaced households, • Provide government support for income restoration of the affected people (small farmers, share croppers, landless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households under the aerial line should be displaced and those who have plans and intend to construct their dwelling houses under the aerial line should be motivated to construct elsewhere, • Provide compensation for crop damage at market price, • Ensure security of life while working in the crop field situated under the 400 kV aerial line, • Damage of crop area will be reduced if the towers are constructed and erected on the <i>aile</i> (bund) of the crop field, • The area to be used for construction and erection of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All DPs affected by the project would be awarded compensation on replacement cost for loss of assets including crops and trees and livelihood. Further assistances would be given to them to help them in shifting their assets and establishing their livelihoods and assets again. • Resources will be identified in addition to compensation for income restoration for the vulnerable groups of people (elaborated in chapter VIII). This will be done through linking resettlement activities with a Livelihood and Income Restoration Programme (LIRP). Capital support for potential income generation

Back to back station site	RoW alignment site	Provisions in the RP
<p>agricultural labourers),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide interest free loan to the displaced people for income restoration, and • Form monitoring committee for monitoring compensation payment and project implementation activities. 	<p>towers should be acquired following the government's land acquisition policy, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value for loss of crops from the land used for the towers should be estimated and provided to farmers every year as crop compensation, • Crop compensation for the period of construction should be provided to the farmers, • In reducing loss of crops for carrying materials of construction the opinions and guidance of UP chairmen and members should be considered, • People from project affected households should be engaged as wage labourers during the construction of towers, • In minimising crop loss the project implementation activities may be started in the month of Chaitra, the 12th month in the Bengali calendar, and • Provide electricity connection in all households of the affected area. 	<p>activities to the trained and efficient target group people will therefore be provided from any source arranged by the development projects in the form of grant/credit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people whose livelihoods would be impacted by the project will get preference in jobs of the semi-skilled and unskilled categories associated with the project construction. The affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their eligibility. • GRCs would be formed at the union level to address concerns of DPs related to compensation and other assistances due to them etc. • Information regarding the RP planning and implementation would be carried out at every stage of the project cycle.

A common suggestion was given by the stakeholders was that the government should take initiative for establishing business/industrial establishments like export processing zone (EPZ) for employment generation particularly for local people and development of the country by using the electricity to be imported.

4.6 Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation by EA

The project will incorporate the views emerging from the consultation sessions during project implementation. Proper compensation and contingency fund will be available for the implementation of the project. An INGO will be deployed for restoration of livelihood of displaced households. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be prepared for solve the grievance, if any. External and internal monitoring agencies will be engaged for RP implementation monitoring.

4.7 Consultation with the Community in Past

During the project preparation and designing stage PGCB officials visited the proposed project area several times from 2nd week of February to end of February, 2010 for performing different activities like soil testing, area mapping, etc. PGCB officials involved local people in planning and designing of the project through group discussions. People of the affected community were inquisitive about the project and sought information from the PGCB

officials. They were interested to know the activities related to the project and were informed about the project and came into consensus with the decision of the government. They were interested to know about the compensation packages for their losses, project implementation period, project interventions to be implemented, project benefits for the affected community, etc.

4.8 Plan for Future Consultation and Community Participation

Several future consultation meetings will be held in a participatory manner with the displaced persons throughout the RP implementation period. Involvement and participation of DPs will accelerate the R&R program effectively. A local INGO would be engaged for the task of conducting these consultations focusing on agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration during RP implementation. The following set of activities would be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

1. The EA with assistance of INGO will carry out information dissemination in the Project area. In this respect, local community/ leaders and DPs would be encouraged to participate in RP implementation;
2. The INGO engaged and EA representatives concerned will organize consultation meetings, and will apprise the communities about the progress of Project implementation;
3. The consultation meetings will be held to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community;
4. Consultation meetings will be held with vulnerable groups to ensure that they understand well their role in RP implementation, compensation packages given to them and provision of grievance redress;
5. The EA assisted by the INGO will update the information on resettlement activities regularly and display the same at the Project office and other public places such as offices of the local government institutions in the local language for the benefit of the local community and DPs; and
6. The EA assisted by the INGO will identify problems, undertake appropriate remedial measures, and take initiative for participation of DPs in the Grievance Redress Cell.

Chapter V

Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.1 Grievance Redress

The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of the concerns and grievances of displaced persons (DPs) about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. In this respect, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed.

5.2 Grievance Redress Committees

GRCs will be formed at Union level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. A gazette notification on the formation and scope of the GRCs will be required from the ministry concerned (MOPEMR). The GRC for each Union will be comprised as

- Manager, Power Grid Company Limited-Bangladesh (PGCB) - Convener
- Area Manager, RP Implementing Agency/NGO, Member Secretary.
- Chairman Union Parishad - Member.
- Local School Teacher- Member
- Representative of DPs including women and members of vulnerable households- Member
- Legal Advisor as Observer to extend legal support to the committee to be deployed by EA – Member

5.3 Purpose and Scope of Grievance Redress Committees

The GRCs will promptly address the concerns and complaints using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no cost and without retribution. The GRCs will consider and dispose of all complaints relating to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, compensation and livelihood assistance. GRCs will function independently in implementation of the RP. The PGCB in assistance with the INGO will inform the DPs about the grievance redress mechanism. The mechanism is described below.

5.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholder participation in the implementation process. Through stakeholder consultations and participation, the affected/displaced persons were informed that they had a right to grievance redress from the PGCB. The DPs will receive support from the INGO in assisting them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRCs. Other than disputes relating to

ownership right under the court of law, the GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation and other support. The GRC would be convened twice a month and grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of the complaints being lodged. Table 5 elaborates the process of grievance rederssal.

Table 5. Grievance Redress Procedure

Step 1	DPs will be informed about their losses and entitlements in writing and through personal contact by the PGCB through the RP Implementation Consultant. If satisfied, the DP will claim resettlement payments from the PGCB. If confused,
Step 2	The DP will approach the RP Implementation Consultant for clarification. The Consultant will clarify any confusion with the DPs, and loss or entitlements as per the RP. If resolved, the AP will claim resettlement payments from the PGCB. If not resolved,
Step 3	The DP will approach the GRCs. The Consultant will assist the DPs in producing the complaints and will organise a hearing within 30 days from receiving the complaints.
Step 4	GRC sessions will be held with the aggrieved DPs, and minutes recorded and duly circulated. If resolved, the Project Director of the PGCB will approve the minutes. If not resolved,
Step 5	The GRC minutes will be approved by the PD, PGCB. The approved verdict will be communicated to the complainant DP. The DP will then claim resettlement payments from the PGCB.
Step 6	The case is referred to the court of law for settlement.

The GRCs will be formed and activated during the land acquisition and requisition process to allow DPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognised interests. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land from cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorisation of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of the resettlement action plan. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by the judiciary system, will not be resolved in the GRCs.

5.5 Time Frame of Grievance Redress

RP implementation time is scheduled for six months. Within this period GRCs will be formed and will receive complaints from the DPs (both titled and non-titled) and resolve grievances from the 2nd month to 5th month.

5.6 Documentation of the Complaints Received

The RP requires that all DPs are paid the stipulated compensations/entitlements before they are evicted from the properties and/or construction work begins. The selected INGO will provide PGCB and the ADB monthly report on the progress in RP implementation, including number of cases received by the Grievance Redress Committee indicating the types of grievance made in favour of or against the complainants.

Chapter VI

Legal Framework

6.1 National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy

The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 and subsequent amendments during 1993 – 1994 are followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for the development project, which is not consistent with the Government's commitment to reducing poverty. In this respect national and local laws and regulations to be applied to the present project and gaps between the local laws and ADB policy requirements are identified. These are presented in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Gap analysis between local laws and ADB policy requirements

Issues	Policy requirements
Payment of replacement value for permanent loss of land and assets (including standing crops, trees, houses)	Ordinance 1982: Provides average of last 12 months' transaction values recorded in the Sub-Registrar's offices plus 50% premium; Telegraph Act 1885: No provision of compensation payment for the land used for erection of towers; ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009: Provide cash compensation at replacement value for land.
Resettlement for loss of shelter	Ordinance 1982: Allows only cash compensation and no assistance in relocation, rehabilitation and resettlement; Electricity Act 1910: recognises full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project but it is not clearly understood whether the Act includes assistance for relocation, rehabilitation and resettlement; ADB SPS 2009: Provides other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
Resettlement assistance to non-titled persons	Ordinance 1982: Does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders; ADB SPS 2009: Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognisable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
Support for post-resettlement assistance for economic and livelihood restoration	Ordinance 1982: No provision for considering livelihoods and income issues. ADB SPS 2009: Provision for improving or at least restoring the livelihoods of all displaced persons through providing adequate and proper support.
Consultation/ Information dissemination with DPs/ stakeholder	Ordinance 1982: No provision of consultation. Only Notice under Section 3 is served for land acquisition; ADB SPS 2009: Encourages carrying out meaningful consultation with affected persons and for ensuring their participation in planning,

Issues	Policy requirements
	implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programmes.
Resolution of Grievances	Ordinance 1982: There are limited provisions to appeal for the compensation rates; other grievances such as entitlement are not addressed; ADB SPS 2009: Emphasises establishing grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected persons.
Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes	Ordinance 1982: No provision of monitoring of social impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons; ADB SPS 2009: There is provision for monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes (standard of living of displaced persons, achievement of resettlement plan objectives).
Vulnerable groups to get special assistance	Ordinance 1982: No provision for special assistance; ADB SPS 2009: There is provision for paying attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land for improving their standards of living.

In reducing the gaps and failure to address the needs of affected and displaced persons for acquisition and requisition of land the Ministry of Land (MOL), Government of Bangladesh, with Technical Assistance (TA) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) prepared the Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPIRR or the Policy). The draft Policy or NPIRR was placed in the Cabinet in 2010 for approval. According to the NPIRR affected and displaced persons will be treated with dignity and assisted in an equitable manner that safeguards their welfare and livelihoods irrespective of title, gender, and ethnicity. The NIPRR is consistent with the ADB policies on involuntary resettlement. In brief, the NIPRR recognises that:

- i. All those displaced involuntarily by development projects must be resettled and rehabilitated in a productive and sustainable manner.
- ii. People who are resettled must be able, through income and livelihood restoration programmes and other support as may be required, to restore or improve their living standards.
- iii. Cash compensation shall be paid at replacement value for assets acquired for the project, for which those displaced can establish prior ownership and/or use rights. Similarly, affected persons and/or businesses on government leased land will be eligible for compensation for loss of access to land and sites.
- iv. In addition to cash compensation and resettlement, a benefit sharing strategy will be considered in projects where feasible.
- v. Cultural and customary rights of people affected by projects are to be protected, particularly those belonging to *adibasis* and ethnic minorities.
- vi. Gender equality and equity in all stages and processes of resettlement and rehabilitation will be fully respected.

- vii. Affected persons will be informed and consulted in a transparent manner, including formal disclosure of project impacts and mitigation measures.
- viii. Vulnerable groups, including landless/informal settlers, *adibasis*, poor women headed households, physically challenged people, elderly and those falling below the nationally defined poverty line (by the government), are entitled to additional benefits and assistance in a manner that addresses their specific needs related to socio-economic vulnerability.
- ix. In case of sensitive projects or projects with large resettlement components, the project authorities will form independent panels of experts for annual review of resettlement.

6.2 Legal and Policy Commitments of the Executing Agency

It has already been mentioned earlier that for the construction of the back-to-back station 113.4334 acre of land will be used out of which 112.6248 acre belongs to Bangladesh Railway, 0.535 acre to private land owner and 0.270 acre is government *khas* land. In this respect, the Ministry of Communication and the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources have come into consensus to hand over the proposed land from the Ministry of Communication to the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources. The Executing Agency (PGCB) under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources will follow the existing policy for handing over the possession of the proposed land. The estimated land price is worth of Taka 12 crore.

The EA has also finalised the activities related to the transaction of *khas* land with the Deputy Commissioner/Ministry of Land. The EA will only acquire 0.535 acre of land from private land owners. The EA will compensate the affected/displaced persons in compliance with the Immovable Property Ordinance and the ADB safeguard policies.

The EA will provide compensation of replacement value for affected structures, trees, and crops. However it does not have any provision for paying compensation for the land used for the erection of towers based on the Telegraph Act 1885. The affected people have demanded compensation of the land to be used for constructing towers as such land will no longer be as useful as before the project.

The PGCB will compensate (i) displaced persons for land to be acquired and other properties (trees and crops) situated on the land proposed for the construction of the approach road to the back-to-back station with their full replacement value including cost of transaction determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT); (ii) households displaced from the back-to-back station site having usufruct rights, as they have been residing on land owned by Bangladesh Railway for a long time. They will be compensated for their structures (dwelling houses) and trees including full replacement value; and (iii) displaced households on the RoW for their structures, trees and crops including full replacement value.

6.3 Principle and Methodology for Determining Valuations and Compensation Rates

All project related asset loss will be compensated at full replacement cost which will be equivalent to the replacement value for the acquired asset. Valuation of structures, trees, crops and others will be determined (by a legally constituted committee headed by the DC with members of the civil society and INGO representatives) using existing rates of Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Forests, and Agricultural Marketing Directorate, respectively. The DC, following the 1982 Ordinance, will assess the value of assets acquired for payments to all eligible persons (EPs). The compensation for acquired structures in all types of projects will be paid at replacement costs as determined by PWD rates. In case of any depreciation cost deducted from affected structures in the CCL by the DC, the same shall be paid as additional construction grant to resettlers by the EA through the contractors.

The District Land Acquisition office takes help of the Sub-Registrar's Office for determining the prices of land. Land price from the Sub-Registrar's Offices for preceding one year from the date of serving notice under Section 3 is considered for the valuation of land. However in most cases, the price remains far below the market rate. To ensure that the DPs can replace lost property, the transacted price, recorded price, existing price and expected prices are averaged to reach Replacement Value (RV). For valuation of affected property, a legal body called Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT), with representatives from the acquiring body (AB) DC, requiring body (RB) PGCB (in this case), and Implementing Agency will be formed by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MOPEMR).

A land and property valuation survey by the implementing agency based on the price recorded from formal and informal sources will determine the Replacement Value (RV) of land and structure and be recommended by the PVAT to the MOPEMR. The PGCB will pay the difference between the RV and the CCL. Land purchase cannot be a bar in paying the difference. Stamp duty and land registration fees will be paid to the DP if replacement land purchase is confirmed. Furthermore, the implementing agency will assist in all possible ways, including finding land for purchasing replacement land, etc. The Joint Verification Team records the quality and quantity of the affected properties and identifies the structure owner on the spot. A representative of the Implementing Agency will also be present in the JVT as a member of the team. The Implementing Agency will computerise the Joint Verification data to be used for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits.

6.4 Land Acquisition Process

The activities needed to be done for acquisition of land and resettlement are described below:

Request for land acquisition: The Deputy Commissioner (DC) concerned with the request of the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Land (MOL) processes land acquisition under the Ordinance and issues a public notice under Section 3 regarding the acquisition with a view to settling matters relating to payment of compensation to the owners of the land. S/He makes arrangements for payment of compensation determined on the basis of the average land price of the last twelve months (effective from the date of notice under Section 3 served) recorded in the LA office.

Objections against acquisition: The displaced persons may submit an objection to the acquisition of the land to the DC within 15 days after the notice under Section 3 is served.

Final decision regarding acquisition: The Government shall verify the displaced person's objection. However, if the Government confirms the necessity of land acquisition for a public purpose or in the public interest the proposed land will be acquired; the Government's decision will be final.

Notice for acquisition of land: A public notice under Section 6 on the basis of the final decision taken by the Government is served at convenient places stating the Government's decision of land acquisition and taking possession thereof. The displaced persons are requested to submit their statements of property, amount and particulars of the claims to compensation after 15 days of the publication of notice under Section 6.

Award of compensation by DC: The DC will prepare an award of compensation allowed for affected properties. He will give notice to (i) the person interested, and to (ii) the PGCB, the requiring body, with the estimate of the award of compensation within 7 days from the date of making the award of compensation. On the basis of the estimated award of compensation the PGCB will deposit the estimated amount within 60 days from the date of receipt of the estimate to the DC for providing compensation to the displaced persons.

Payment of compensation: The DC will pay the compensation awarded to the displaced persons within 60 days from the date of deposit of the estimated amount of compensation under Section 7. The DC serves notice to the DPs under Section 7 for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice under Section 7.

Acquisition and possession: The DC takes possession of the property after completion of the compensation payment to the affected households and immediately declares this in the official gazette, and hands over the property to the Requiring Body (the PGCB for the present project).

It needs to be mentioned here that the non-titled displaced persons are not eligible for receiving formal notification as prescribed in the 1982 Ordinance. The EA (PGCB), therefore, will consider a minimum of six months of notification period (from the date of payments of compensation and other benefits) for vacating of land by non-titled settlers. The time can be reduced to three months for the sake of expedience or in cases of emergency related to the project.

A schedule procedural requirement of land acquisition is given below.

Table 6.2: Time schedule of procedural requirements for land acquisition

Sl. No.	Activities	Month-1	Month-2	Month-3	Month-4	Month-5	Month-6
1	Request for land acquisition (public notice under Section 3)	■					
2	Objections against acquisition (within 15 days after notice under Section 3 is served)		■				
3	Final decision making regarding acquisition		■				
4	Notice for acquisition of land (public notice under Section 6)			■			
5	Notice of award of compensation given by DC			■			
6	PGCB will deposit the estimated amount to the DC office (within 60 days of award notice given)		● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●				
7	Payment of compensation to DPs by DC (within 15 days after serving notice under Section 7)				■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		
8	Payment of compensation to non-title holders by PGCB				■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		
9	Acquisition and possession and gazette notification by DC						■
10	Land handed over to PGCB						■

Chapter VII

Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

7.1. Eligibility and Entitlements of Displaced Persons

7.1.1 Eligibility Criteria

All displaced persons will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. Eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date for compensation under law (Ordinance II of 1982 and its 1994 amendments) is considered for those identified at the back-to-back station site and approach road proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under section-3. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RP is the commencement date of the census-cum-socio-economic survey, which is 17 March 2010. The survey was continued up to 24 March 2010. The absence of legal title will not bar displaced persons from compensation and assistance.

Structures located on non-titled land i.e., Bangladesh Railway and *Khas* (GoB) land or requisitioned private land, if displaced, will be entitled for compensation under the project. Vulnerable displaced persons/households will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate the relocation and restoration of their livelihoods.

Non-vulnerable households with affected structures will be entitled to compensation for structures and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same.

7.1.2 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 and its subsequent amendment in 1994, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-2009. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating lost assets and various resettlement benefits. Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for lost assets (land, tree, structure) will be accorded to the owners through the DCs as per replacement cost assessed through legal procedure. The resettlement benefit for indirect losses and the difference between replacement value and the CCL will be paid by the PGCB. The displaced households will be allowed to take all salvage materials of structures, trees and crops free of cost. The PGCB will form a committee with PGCB personnel, local government representative, local elite person, RP implementing INGO and affected people for disbursing compensation.

The compensation and entitlement matrix is presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)
1	Loss of agricultural land	Legal owner(s) of land	i. Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL) including 50% of it as premium ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL and the market price of land. iii. Stamp duty & registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase at the replacement value.
2	Loss of houses (shelter)	Legal owner(s) of structures	i. Cash Compensation according to the Law (CCL) + 50% premium ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL + 50% premium and the cost of equivalent replacement value to be determined by PVAT. iii. Transfer grant @ Tk. 12.50 % of the replacement value of structure assessed by PVAT. iv. Reconstruction grant ¹² @ Tk.12.50 % of the replacement value of structure assessed by PVAT subject to minimum of Tk. 2000. Owners to take away all salvage materials free of cost.
3	Loss of houses (shelter)	Non-tilted DPs occupying land of Bangladesh Railway	i. Replacement value of structure at market price determined by PVAT. ii. Transfer grant @ Tk.12.50% of the replacement value of structure assessed by PVAT. iii. Reconstruction grant @ Tk.12.50% of the replacement value of structure assessed by PVAT. iv. Owners to take away all salvage materials free of cost without delaying the project work
4.	Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees	Legal owner and non-titled user of land as determined by DC	i. Cash compensation according to law (CCL)+ 50% premium ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL + 50% premium and current replacement cost to be determined by PVAT. Note: Timber trees: Estimated current market value. ii. For fruit bearing trees (without timber): if the tree is at or near fruit bearing stage estimated current market value of the fruits as determined by PVAT

¹² Reconstruction grant includes transport cost and some labour cost which is not included in replacement cost.

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)
			<p>iii. For fruit bearing trees (with timber): if the tree is at or near fruit bearing stage estimated current market value of the timber and fruits as determined by PVAT</p> <p>iv. Owners will be allowed to fell and take away their trees, perennial crops free of cost without delaying the project works.</p>
5.	Loss of standing crops	Cultivator (person who planted the crops) whether owner, sharecropper/ lessee/ unauthorised occupant of land etc as well as the land used for construction of towers.	<p>i. CCL + 50% premium for standing crops ,</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL and current market value to be determined by PVAT,</p> <p>iii. Cash grant as transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income from land for titled/ non-titled leaseholders or users as determined by PVAT.</p> <p>iv. Owner/grower to take away the crop</p>
6.	Loss of commercial structure	Legal Owner(s) of structures	<p>i. CCL (1/4 of yearly income)+ 50% premium.</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between CCL + 50% premium and the actual income loss for three months as determined during JVS.</p> <p>iii. Transfer grants as replacement value of structure assessed by the findings of census & SES and will be determined further by PVAT.</p> <p>iv. Reconstruction as replacement value of structure assessed by the findings of census & SES and will be determined further by PVAT.</p> <p>v. Owners to take away all salvage materials free of cost.</p>
7	Lease holders	Legal lease holders from Bangladesh Railway and legal documents as determined by DC	<p>i. Cash Compensation for lease money under the Law (CCL) including 50% of it as premium</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL and the market price of land.</p>
8.	Temporary impact during construction	Community / Individual	<p>i. The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of construction materials.</p>

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. iii. Temporarily requisitioned land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original or preferably better condition.

Chapter VIII

Relocation, Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Considering the scarcity of land and growing population, income restoration for land-based families is a growing challenge in Bangladesh. Realising this challenge income restoration activities have been planned accordingly. EA in collaboration with local administration is in the process to identifying government land (cultivable) to take on lease and further sublease it to the displaced households as an income restoration measure. This option was discussed during the consultation meeting, in the presence of UNO and was fully supported both by affected HH and local administration. In keeping with the same, EA has committed to make available necessary resources for the same.

In addition to the above, GOB has launched a national level livelihood program. EA will also proactively work towards linking the affected HH with this national scheme so as to ensure that the affected HH benefit from the same. Additional specific measures have also been planned and included in the entitlement matrix for income restoration.

8.1 Options for Relocating Housing and Other Structures

It is gathered from the census and socio-economic survey that the project will require the relocation of 12 displaced households from the back-to-back station site (5 in number) and RoW alignment (7 in number). The households residing at the back-to-back station site are not owners of the land to be acquired, but those households residing on the RoW strip are landowners. These households will be displaced due to the installation of aerial grid interconnection. Installation of the aerial line does not require land acquisition, so these titled households will not incur compensation for land according to the existing national law (the Electricity Act, 1910 and the Telegraph Act, 1885). But the displaced households will get compensation for all other losses for erecting the tower and installation of lines. They will get compensation for land also according to the Draft National Policy. However, they have demanded replacement cost of their land in consultation meetings, as they will need to move elsewhere to avoid the danger of living under the aerial line. They have proposed two options for their relocation: (i) they want replacement cost of land to buy new land adjoining their current land for building new homes, (ii) they want to continue living in the same place as now (in spite of the risk of living under a high-voltage line overhead) if they are not given replacement cost of land. In that case, they would have no other choice but to live there. In this context according to the existing national law, both the titled and non-titled households shall be compensated with replacement cost for only their affected structures and trees.

The replacement cost of their affected dwelling structures is worth 1,646,500 taka and a grocery shop (business establishment) is worth 150,000 taka. One of the owners of the affected housing structures own this affected shop.

8.2 Replacement of Agricultural Land

There are three households who will lose private land. The DPs will be paid cash compensation as replacement cost at current market value. The stamp duty and registration cost determined by PVAT for purchase of replacement land will be refunded. The DC will compensate for lost crops and trees at the rate estimated by the Department of Forest (DoF) and the Agricultural Marketing Directorate and confirm through consultation and market appraisal.

The non-titled affected households (85 in number) will lose their access to lease-in land for crop cultivation. They will be compensated for crop and tree loss and additional resettlement cost. Other than these the EA will explore land of Bangladesh Railway or khas land so that the non-titled displaced households can lease-in that land.

8.3 Vulnerability Assessment of the Households to be Rehabilitated

As per the ADB SPS 2009, vulnerable households are especially those who have live below poverty line, the landless households, the elderly household heads, women and children headed households, the indigenous households, and owner of legal title to land. In this project there are no indigenous people affected by the project. Landless and marginal farmers¹³ or farm holders are considered as vulnerable in this project. In the SES, it is seen that, out of 99 households 86 households are vulnerable as they are landless, marginal land owners including one women headed household, and 19 households headed by elderly persons.

Out of 12 households who would have their houses displaced, 8 are landless and 2 are marginal farm households. Five out of 8 households are absolutely landless. They are day labourers. Other than day labourers almost all are farmers. Table 8.1 presents the distribution of the households (of the total 12 HH losing their structures) who are vulnerable HH (10 HH).

Table 8.1: Distribution of vulnerable households by structures displaced houses

Size of land owned (in decimal)	Occupation	Number of households	Vulnerable households
<= 49 (landless)	Farming	2	2
	Day labour	5	5
	Petty Business	1	1
	a. Sub-total	8	8
50 to 149 (marginal)	Farming	2	2
	b. Sub-total	2	2
159 to 249 (small)	Farming	2	-

¹³ As per the 'Draft National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and rehabilitation, 2010, landless and marginal farmers or farm holding groups are those who own 0 - 149 decimal of land.

	c. Sub-total	2	-
	Grand total (a+b+c)	12	10

Source: SES by CEGIS

The affected households mostly cultivate land leased-in from Bangladesh Railway on contract basis. But since 2000 this contract has not been updated with Bangladesh Railway. At present they cultivate crops on that land (leased-in) without paying any lease fee. So, they prefer *khas* land from the government for cultivation i.e. for income restoration, which is not available in their area. They apprehend lest the government should resettle them to some distant location or to another district if they demand land from the government for their resettlement and income restoration. They do not prefer leaving the current location of their residence. They would rather like to have sufficient money to establish businesses and livelihoods.

These DPs have expressed their desire for employment opportunity in the project implementing organisation as there is a lack of employment opportunities in their area. Some of the affected households have demanded skill training for establishing business with the compensation money if there is no opportunity for crop cultivation.

8.4 Livelihood Risks

It is reported in the household survey that 66% of households are functionally landless, while 19% are marginal land holding groups. Table 8.2 shows that farming is the most significantly affected occupation within displaced households followed by business, day labour, service, and small trading. So, the acquisition of the land will be risk for livelihood for different occupational households as described below.

Table 8.2: Displaced households by occupation

SI. No.	Occupation	Number
1	Farming	62
2	Business	10
3	Day labour	9
4	Service	6
5	Small trade	4
6	Old/retired	3
7	Others	5
	Total	99

Source: SES by CEGIS

8.5 Support to Vulnerable Groups

In compliance with the RP, resources will be identified in addition to compensation for income restoration. This will be done through linking resettlement activities with a Livelihood and Income Restoration Programme (LIRP).

The RP includes the following categories of affected households for income restoration and livelihood support:

- Vulnerable households to be relocated from the project's right of way. Eligible members of such families will be identified while planning the LIRP will be implemented.
- Vulnerable households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibilities (women headed households). Women heading such households will preferably be eligible members.
- Vulnerable households losing access to agricultural land including sharecroppers, and leaseholders as well as those who would be affected by the construction of towers on their land.

For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the EA assisted by the INGO will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of vulnerable DPs of the ages between 15 to 45 years. The EA will recommend eligible members of affected vulnerable households along with their relevant profile to the LIRP implementing organisation through the PGCB.

Capital support: The EA assisted by the INGO will conduct a need based survey after the relocation of households as well as prepare a micro plan for each displaced HH and arrange training under income generating programme (IGP) through a reputed local INGO deputed by EA. The INGO will take different IGA i.e. poultry rearing, cow fattening, afforestation, gardening, seed collection and preservation, food & nutrition and some other issues as per the micro plans prepared for the DHs. Funds for income restoration programmes are a major constraint to the project affected people for utilising skills obtained/enhanced through IGP training. Capital support for potential income generation activities to the trained and efficient target group people will therefore be provided from any source arranged by the development projects in the form of grant/credit. Technical support may be received from financial institutions such as Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) and Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), while financial support may be sought from external sources like the ADB. The project has a provision of Tk. 15,000 for seed money to be given to each targeted DP. The sum is included in the budget.

Employment opportunity: Local people whose livelihoods would be impacted by the project will get preference in jobs of the semi-skilled and unskilled categories associated with the project construction. The affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their eligibility.

There are 17 affected households who primarily leased-in land from Bangladesh Railway and afterwards they leased-out that land to others (second hand). They earn Tk. 50,000.00 (fifty thousand)/acre/year from the second hand lessee farmers. They, therefore, have demanded that same amount of money from the implementing organisation for income restoration as they are not eligible for being awarded crop compensation. Second hand

lessee farmers will get crop compensation as they have already paid the contract money to the first hand lessee farmers.

8.6 Income Restoration Programmes

The PGCB will recommend the entitled members of DHs with their relevant profiles based on the micro plans prepared to the LIRP implementing organisation. The short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RP and long-term income generation programme under the LIRP will be organised as follows:

Table 8.3 Livelihood Restoration Options

Entitle DHs or DPs	Livelihood Restoration Options
1. Entitled members from structure displaced households in the project RoW and back-to-back station site.	<p>Short-term: Compensation for structure, shifting allowance, reconstruction assistance, cash assistance for loss of workdays due to relocation, and priority in employment in construction.</p> <p>Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training, institutional and credit (micro-credit) support under the LIRP.</p>
2. Entitled members from land displaced households in the back-to-back station site.	<p>Short-term: Compensation for land, cash compensation for trees, crops, and priority in employment in construction.</p> <p>Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training, institutional and credit (micro-credit) support under the LIRP.</p>
3. Eligible members of DHs losing access to agricultural land including sharecroppers, and leaseholders as well as those who would be affected by construction of towers.	<p>Short-term: Compensation for crops and trees and priority in employment in construction.</p> <p>Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training, institutional and credit (micro-credit) support under the LIRP.</p>
4. Eligible members of DHs of affected businesses, small traders and employees.	<p>Short-term: Subsistence for loss of business income and employment.</p> <p>Long-term: As per need, credit support will be provided for strengthening business capital.</p>

8.7 Alternative Relocation Sites

No alternative site has been selected for relocation. The affected households prefer to be relocated adjoining their present location of residence or the project location.

8.8 Timetable for Site Preparation and Transfer

Since the relocation site has not been selected, the decision regarding site preparation and transfer has not been made yet. Besides, the affected households prefer to relocate themselves on their own nearby their present residential area. During RP implementation

period, local government and GRC will help them for selection of relocation site on the railway existing embankment.

8.9 Plans to Provide Civic Infrastructure

No plan has been made yet for providing civic infrastructure.

Chapter IX

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

9.1 Resettlement Budget

The costs for resettlement activities, relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the resettlement policy. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training, monitoring and evaluation and income restoration has been included in the RP budget. This budget has considered 15% of added cost as administrative cost for the proposed project. There is also a budget allocation for 10% as contingency to meet unforeseen items.

The methodology for assessing unit compensation values of different items is as follows:

Land price will primarily be estimated by the DC office on the basis of CCL and at replacement cost based on land sales survey during implementation of RP. Taxes/transaction costs will not be deducted.

Structures will be valued at replacement value based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs. RP study will provide the expected rate. No deductions will be applied for depreciation and transaction costs

Crops will be valued at highest market rates. Standing crop compensation will be given for acquiring the land for construction of back to back station but crop compensation in the RoW alignment will be considered for the total implementation period.

Trees will be valued based on different species, age and girth category for timber and fruit bearing trees.

The total estimated cost for implementation of the RP is BDT **137,015,964** (US\$ **197571467**) including the cost of monitoring and evaluation cost for the RP implementation of the project. The detail budget shown in the Table 9.1 below

Table 9.1: Indicative Budget Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit Rate	Total quantity	Compensation
	Land to be Acquired in ha (Private land –surveyed)	20,000/-	15 decimal	300,000
		15,014/-	11.25 decimal	168908

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit Rate	Total quantity	Compensation
	Land to be Acquired in ha (Private land -not surveyed but estimated by RP consultant)	20,000/-	27.25 decimal	545,000
	Land to be Acquired in ha from Bangladesh Railway		112.6284 acre	75,200,000
A.	Sub-total			76,213,908
B	Stamp duty and Registration fees (@ 15% for 50% cost of land acquired)			5,716,043
C	Crop compensation including RoW + crop compensation reported in (8,200,000) EIA report			19,332,122
D	Structures- Homestead Acquired		12 HHs	1,863,000
E	Trees from acquired land (Calculation made on average rate)		5337 nos.	1,979,770
F	Transfer grant under acquisition (12.5%-legal and non-legal) for 12 HHs		12 HHs	232,875
G	Commercial enterprise		Lump sum	250,000
H	Income restoration support		Lump sum	1,500,000
	Sub Total (A-H)			107,087,718
I	Administrative Cost @ 15%			16063158
	Sub-Total (A-I)			123,150,876
J	Contingency @ 10%			12315088
K	Cost for INGO	50,000	9th months	450,000
L	Training grant		Lump sum	500,000
M	Monitoring and Evaluation cost		Lump sum	600,000
	Grand Total (A-M)			137,015,964

NGO Budget per months				
A	Manpower cost	Nos.	Rate per month	Total
	Manager	1	15000	15000
	Field organiser	2	10000	20000
	Peon	1	5000	5000
B	Direct cost			
	Office	1	5000	5000
	Other cost		5000	5000
	Total			50000

9.2 Financing Plan

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) will place cost estimate for land acquisition to the PGCB for transfer of the fund (to be provided to the DPs) to the account of the DC. The resettlement benefits and assistance such as shifting cost, business/income restoration allowance will be made available to all DPs irrespective of title as per the policy by the PGCB. The PGCB will approve the budget and arrange payment of additional compensation and resettlement grants to DPs.

The PGCB will ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the DC and also will ensure that the RP should be submitted to ADB for concurrence, and that fund for compensation and entitlement under the RP are fully provided to DPs prior to the award of the civil work contract. All resettlement funds will be provided by the PGCB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government and ADB.

Chapter X

Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Schedule

10.1 Introduction

The key stakeholders involved in the resettlement plan project are mainly the Executing Agency (PGCB), the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Agricultural Marketing Directorate, the Department of Forestry (DoF), the Public Works Department (PWD), donor agency (ADB), etc. The main tasks and responsibilities of the institutions are planning, negotiating, consulting, approving, coordinating, implementing, financing, monitoring and evaluating land acquisition and resettlement. In the case of land acquisition, representatives of the DC concerned, EA (PGCB) staff, PWD, Forest Department officials, INGO and representatives from affected communities including women and members of vulnerable groups will carry out joint verification of the inventory of affected persons and assets acquired (land, crops, structures, trees and others) to finalize the list for implementation purposes, particularly for payments to be made by the DC office. Furthermore, the EA will make a separate joint verification of affected properties for their relocation prior to project implementation. During implementation an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will be deployed by the PGCB for monitoring Implementing activities including the RP.

10.2 The Executing Agency

The Power Grid Company Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB), will be the Executing Agency for the Project. the EA will assign a Deputy General Manager as a Project Director (PD) at the head office for overall execution of the project. S/He will ensure the land acquisition with assistance from district administrations. The PD will carry out the following major specific tasks relating to land acquisition and RP implementation;

- Maintain liaison with district administration;
- Play a role in planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation programme;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Hand over land to the contractor with construction schedule in compliance with resettlement activity;
- Form necessary committees for RP implementation, and
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

10.3 Resettlement Implementation Officer

At the union level, a Resettlement Implementation Officer (RIO) will be hired. S/he will have a masters or higher degree in social science with at least 6-8 years of experience in conducting/reviewing social assessments and working with resettlement issues in Bangladesh. Familiarity with GoB regulations and procedures will be essential and exposure to social safeguards at multilaterals will be desirable. The RIO will be responsible for:

1. Ensuring proper implementation of RP.
2. Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the project as per agreed framework and policies.
3. Identifying critical social issues, if any, in the project
4. Closely working with the INGO to ensure proactive engagement on social issue
5. Checking the adequacy and effectiveness of safeguard measures taken, if any.

10.4 Non Government Organisation

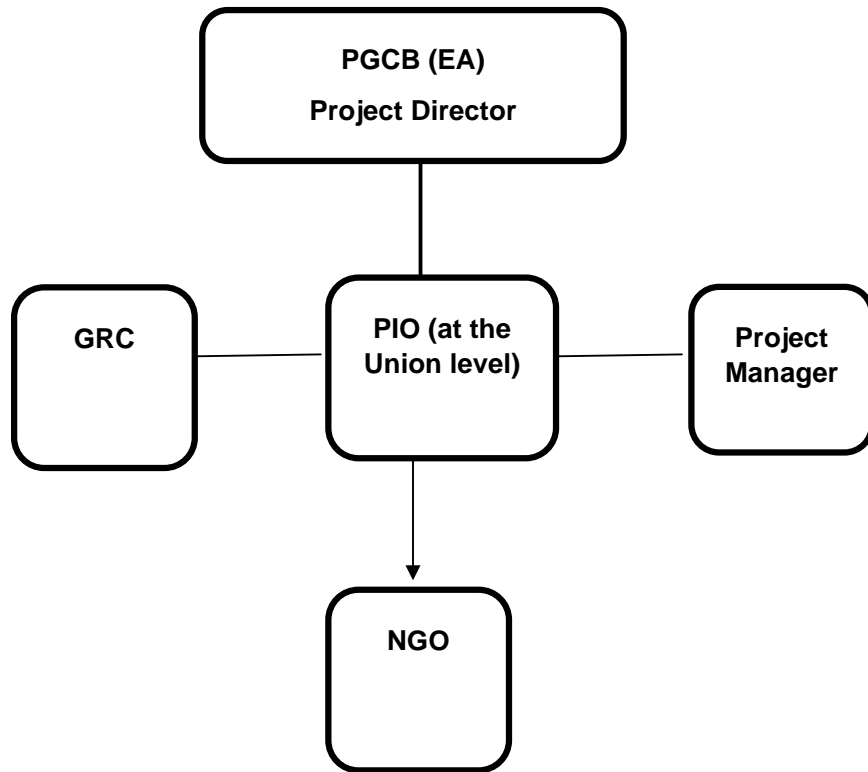
In addition to the above, an implementing INGO will also be engaged at the union level which will play a key role in the RP implementation. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the INGO will comprise of the following:

1. Closely working with affected community and disseminate information to ensure correct and complete information is available to affected households.
2. To assist RIO in land acquisition process and disbursement of compensation (making of ID cards etc)
3. To take lead responsibility in planning and implementing the livelihood activities under the RP.
4. To ensure gender sensitivity and to safeguard interest of poor and marginalised.

The terms of reference for hiring an INGO are provided as Annex 2.

The following figure presents the institutional arrangements for the project (Figure 10.1)

Figure 10.1: Institutional Arrangements



10.5 RP Implementation Schedule

The said compensation mechanism should be implemented within three months before the construction work starts. A typical semi-detailed sequence of activities to be pursued during three months for the implementation of the compensation plan is given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Implementation schedule for RP

Activities (responsibility)	Implementation by Months								
	1st mon th	2nd mon th	3rd mon th	4th mon th	5 th mon th	6 th mon th	7 th mon th	8 th mon th	9 th mon th

Activities (responsibility)	Implementation by Months								
	1st mon th	2nd mon th	3rd mon th	4th mon th	5th mon th	6th mon th	7th mon th	8th mon th	9th mon th
1. Review list of eligible persons and finalise	■								
2. Review compensation rate		■							
3. Conduct information campaign	■								
4. Notify date of payment one week ahead			■						
5. Establish GRC		■							
6. Receive grievance, resolve, take action (if any)		■							
7. Make payment to eligible owners			■						
8. Start construction work for back-to-back station						●			
9. Monitoring the compensation payment by EMA			■						

10.6 Institutional Responsibilities

The RP implementation will take 6 months and the Implementing INGO will work for 9 months on income restoration and livelihood support programme. Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation activities at a glance are shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Preparation of Updated RP	
Preparation of land acquisition plans	PGCB
LA process and land acquisition	DC/PGCB
Recruitment of Implementing INGO	PGCB
Design and reproduction of RP Information Brochures	PGCB/INGO
Disclosure and public consultations	PGCB/INGO
Selection of members for resettlement advisory bodies	PGCB/INGO
Design and carry out joint verification survey	DC/PIU/INGO/Members of affected community including women and vulnerable groups.
Market survey on prices of lands, structure, crops and trees.	INGO/PVAT
Establishment of unit prices	PVAT
Processing the joint verification survey data of DPs	INGO
Assessing DHs to be relocated and any vulnerable DPs	INGO
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual DPs	INGO
Consultation of Draft RP to PGCB, DPs and stakeholders	PGCB/INGO
Incorporate suggestions and finalizing the RP	INGO

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
Review and concurrence of RP	ADB
B. RP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	PGCB/INGO
Establishment of internal monitoring and hiring of EMA	PGCB
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement	PGCB
Release of funds for compensation	PGCB
Filing and resolution of complaints of DPs,	INGO
Consultation with DPs on schedule of clearing the lands	PGCB/INGO
Clearing of lands	DPs
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract	ADB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	PGCB/INGO
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring	PGCB/INGO
Independent external monitoring and evaluation	EMA/ADB

Chapter XI

Monitoring and Reporting

11.1. Scope of Monitoring and Reporting

The RP will have the scope of monitoring and reporting. Primarily EA (PGCB) assisted by the INGO will monitor the regular activities and oversee the timely implementation of RP activities. The EA (PGCB) will evaluate externally once through an independently appointed agency. Thus, the PGCB has the scope of both internal and external monitoring.

11.2. Mechanism of Internal Monitoring

PGCB as the EA will establish a monitoring system internally for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement based on the RP. The EA will be assisted by the INGO for the same. The EA will gather information on RP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. The internal monitoring reports on RP implementation will be included in the quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR). Quarterly reports of RP implementation will be prepared by the INGO and submitted to the PGCB. Besides, an annual report stipulating all efforts and outcomes will be sought by the ADB from the PGCB. The report of RU will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) challenges encountered, and (iv) targets for the next quarter. Table 11.1 below shows the potential monitoring indicators that will be reported.

Table 11.1 Potential Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilised for field and office work on schedule?• Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?• Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?• Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time?• Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds?• Have funds been disbursed according to RP?• Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for project implementation?
Delivery of DP Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have all DPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?• How many affected households have received land titles?• How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new locations?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? • Have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the DPs losing their eroded land received proper compensation? • Have the squatters, encroachers of khas land or other GoB land, displaced due to the project, been compensated? • Have the community structures are compensated and rebuilt at new site?
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities? • Have any DPs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved?
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have DPs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

11.3. Mechanism of External Monitoring and Evaluation

An external monitoring agency (EMA) will be engaged by the EA to conduct external monitoring under a set Terms of Reference (given as Annex 3) to be developed at the details design stage. The external monitoring agency will be qualified and experienced agency, which is not involved in day to project implementation activities or supervision, related to project. The external expert would conduct periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The reports of external monitoring are to be prepared biannually and submitted to EA and ADB for approval. External monitoring will be in two phases: compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation.

11.4. Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring of RP implementation will cover (i) project compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organisational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) restoration of DPs' incomes, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by the PGCB for implementing the RP. The EMA will assess if the DPs: (a) have been paid proper compensation and resettlement grants; (b) have re-established their structures; (c) have re-established their businesses; and (d) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to DPs by the EA.

11.5. Social Impact Evaluation

The EMA will conduct a one-time social impact evaluation at least six months following the completion of resettlement. It will use appropriate investigative and analytical techniques in assessing the post-project socio-economic conditions of the DPs in relation to the baseline socio-economic data generated before undertaking implementation of the resettlement.

The evaluation will describe any outstanding future issues that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement on Involuntary Resettlement and Government policies, and further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any DPs or families perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the resettlement. It will include lessons learned from the evaluation that may be useful in developing future policies on involuntary resettlement of DPs in Bangladesh.

In addition to regular review missions, the ADB will undertake a comprehensive mid-term review of the RP implementation. A post-evaluation of RP activities will be carried out by the ADB to assess the resettlement impact in terms of adequacy and deficiency in planning and R&R operations following the social impact evaluation.