

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

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BAN: Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program

Prepared by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited for the Asian Development Bank.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMD	Agricultural Marketing Directorate
AP	Affected Person
APSCL	Ashuganj Power Station Company Ltd.
ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BAN	Bangladesh
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BREB	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board
CCL	Cash Compensation Based on Law
CMP	Current Market Price
DA	District Administration
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMS	Detailed Management Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DPDC	Dhaka Power Distribution Company Limited
DS	Distribution System
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JVT	Joint Verification Team
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolts
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOL	Ministry of Land
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-government Organization
PFR	Periodic Financing Request
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Department
RCV	Replacement Cost Value
RF	Resettlement Framework
RO	Resettlement Officer
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SG	Survey Group
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
Tk	Taka
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference

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Executive Summary

1. The approach of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Program is two-fold: (i) focus on limitations in generation, transmission and distribution capacities of the power system of Bangladesh, and strengthen transmission networks to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve generation capacity and improve the financial health of state utilities; and (ii) focus on capacity building needs of transmission and distribution licensees. This investment program is consistent with the policies and strategies of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). It is also consistent with ADB's current Country Partnership Strategy. Additionally, sustained partnerships between ADB and utilities in Bangladesh will help sector reforms to be on track. Activities proposed under this third periodic financing request are investments to improve and expand power generation and transmission system capacity and distribution control in Bangladesh. The proposed tranche 3 (the Project) has three components; (i) power generation capacity improvement; (ii) power transmission capacity enhancement ; and (iii) improvements in distribution control through prepaid metering and customer services. The Project consists of the following components:

(1) Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL):

The proposed sub project of APSCL will add a 400MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) within the boundary of Ashuganj Power Station. The sub project will replace an old inefficient power plant (Unit#3, 150MW) with an higher efficient power plant aiming to enhance net generation capacity by 250 MW which will be transmitted to the national grid.

(2) Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD. (PGCB):

One new 132/33 kV substation will be constructed in Kalurghat (Chittagong) and two existing 132/33 kV substations will be upgraded in Madunaghat, and Comilla (South) on Government land (total land use 8.46 ha) and another 132/33 kV substation will be constructed at Kachua on private land (2.02 ha). In addition, the 132 kV double circuit transmission line from Comilla to Chadpur will be re-conducted using the same Right of Way (ROW), 65 km, and a new 132 kV double circuit underground transmission line will be constructed from Madunaghat to Kalurghat (7 km).

(3) Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB):

The proposed project will be implemented among 10 PBSs in 7 districts of Dhaka Division. The PBSs are: Dhaka PBS-1, Dhaka PBS-2, Dhaka PBS-3, Gazipur PBS, Manikganj PBS, Munsiganj PBS, Mymensingh PBS-2, Narayanganj PBS, Narshingdi PBS-1 & Narshingdi PBS-2. Under this subproject a total of 700,000 electro-mechanical electricity meters will be replaced with prepaid electricity meters of which 367,500 will be single phase and 7,500 will be three phase. An approximate number of 335,000 meters will be for residential consumers (households), 12,000 for irrigation, 20,500 for commercial and 7,500 for small scale industries. The pre-paid meters will have positive benefits through consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities.

2. The Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared for this Project under the Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program. Based on the nature, scale and significance of expected impacts, this Project has been classified

as Category 'B' for impact on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Prior to project implementation, this draft RP will need to be updated and finalized, based on detailed designs. Overall impacts would be further minimized during subproject final design and implementation.

3. An impact assessment was carried out on the basis of preliminary engineering designs. To minimize land requirements for the Project, the land use, terrain and potentially affected assets in the vicinity along the ROW of transmission lines and in the sites proposed for substations were studied using existing maps, satellite images and field surveys. Accordingly, this RP was prepared.

4. The RP provides an assessment of temporary and permanent impacts. There will be permanent impacts due to land acquisition from private land owners for the construction of the 132/33 kV air insulated substation (AIS) substation in Kachua (Chandpur). The substation will be constructed on a private land of 2.02 ha, and will impact 17 titleholders. The land acquisition process will be in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and is yet to be initiated. Land required for the other three proposed new or upgraded substations belong to PGCB; hence no acquisitions are involved. Temporary resettlement impacts of erecting transmission lines are not significant and any damages to crops will be compensated. Estimated cost of compensation is included in the RP budget. There-conductoring of the existing Comilla-Chadpur transmission line, will have temporary impacts on 130ha of area. In addition, temporary impacts of constructing a new 132 kV underground transmission line from Madunaghat to Kalurghat has been assessed through a transect walk along its proposed entire ROW of 7 km, and it has been found that there will be seven temporarily Affected Persons (APs) in the busy urban area(1 kms stretch from Atgachtala road to BADC) as it passes through the ROW of urban roads.

5. The RP includes a description and a summary of land requirements, a social impact assessment of affected areas, qualitative/quantitative details on the nature, scale and significance of impacts on people, socio-economic details of affected households, consultations, entitlements and compensation framework, institutional set up for the implementation of this RP, schedule of implementation, grievance redress mechanism, and budget for implementation of RP.

6. All mitigation measures are designed in compliance with ADB's SPS, 2009, the legal framework of GoB: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982(amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); (ii) Electricity Act of 1910,(iii) Telegraph Act of 1885, and (iv) the updated Resettlement Framework (RF) of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3).

7. As a standard practice, construction activities related to transmission lines are scheduled during the winter season to minimize crop damage. Farmers also do not object for construction of transmission lines because of the direct benefits they expect from the reliable supply power supply. It is likely that the impacts are limited to temporary damage on crops in certain circumstances (less than 10% in this case) during the construction of lines.

8. Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders during RP preparation and will continue throughout the project cycle. To understand the socio-economic profile of the project area, focused group discussions and 15% socio-economic survey at household level were conducted in identified districts for project implementation in both

rural and urban areas during the months of April and May 2015. The socio-economic survey also includes socio-economic details of title holder and non-titleholder APs. Consultations will be continued during the Project implementation phase. Project information will be disseminated through the disclosure of RP. The translated RP in Bengali language will be available at the offices of local revenue offices in districts/sub districts and affected villages. A copy of the RP will be disclosed on websites of the executing agency (EA)/ implementing agency (IA) and ADB website. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure that APs' grievances are addressed, and to facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievances will be redressed within 15 working days by the officers of the EA at site level, failing which, the case will be referred to GRC, which will take action within 30 working days. If the AP is not satisfied by the solution given by the GRC, he/she can seek redress from the country's legal system.

9. The RP will be revised based on the detailed engineering design and results of the detailed measurement survey, and will be submitted for ADB's approval. The RP and its summary will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the Affected People (AP) through the offices of the district land office, Upazila Nirbahi Officer and local government bodies. An information brochure will also be produced and distributed to APs. The brochure will contain the following information: (i) project description, (ii) implementation schedule, (iii) project impacts, (iv) compensation and entitlements policy, (v) institutions responsible for payment, (vi) grievances and appeal procedures; (vii) compensation rates for each types of impact, and (viii) date of delivery of entitlements.

10. The policy framework and entitlements for impacts of the Project are based on national laws: (i) ARIPO (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); (ii) Electricity Act of 1910, (iii) Telegraph Act of 1885, (iv) updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3), and (v) ADB's SPS, 2009. The project will neither result in any physical displacement nor economic displacement, except for impacts resulting from land acquisition and temporary impacts on crops due to cabling work of the Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line and the replacing of existing Comilla-Chadpur transmission line with new conductors along the same ROW. Adequate compensation will be provided in accordance with the entitlement matrix. Additionally, vulnerable households will be given priority in project employment. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject in accordance with notification of Land acquisition Act for title holders and for Non-titleholders. The cut-off date would be the date of final measurement survey before construction.

11. Temporary restrictions to road access during digging of existing ROW of 7km and road shoulders for the laying of 132 kV cables for the Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line will have no permanent impacts, because the proposed underground lines will be laid on the edge of the road. It has been observed during the transect walk along with the team of PGCB engineers through the roads falling within the project scope in Madunaghat to Oxygen road that, on average, available ROW is 30 feet including the pedestrian walkway. The work will be carried out within the ROW in road shoulders. These temporary impacts will be fully known at the time of drawing up of the construction schedule of the contractor. These impacts will be documented and mitigated at the time of construction as per the resettlement and rehabilitation policy provisions mentioned in this RP on a case by case basis. Although there will be no impacts on residential structures, there are possible access disruptions. During underground cabling work, the partial closure of road will be followed by the sequence of action; excavation, laying of cable, testing, commissioning and closure of excavation. In

case of disruption of access to houses or places of business, the contractor will either lay wooden planks over the excavation to ease access, or temporarily transfer APs to accessible locations where laying of wooden planks is not practical and will not provide sufficient accessibility. Moreover, in accordance with the contract provisions, the contractor will be required to reinstate the road back to its original condition after the cable laying and assist those transferred temporarily to move back to their original location.

12. Cash compensation will be paid at current market rates, while the method of determining compensation will be based on the ARIPO. Whenever the resulting amount could be lower than the market rate, PGCB will pay for the difference between the statutory compensation and the market rate. As the prices set at the time of RP preparation may no longer be equal to the market rate when the project is implemented, necessary adjustments will be made to compensation determined.

13. In addition to market rate compensation, the affected households, particularly the vulnerable groups, will get assistance as deemed necessary and specified in the entitlement matrix. The compensation and assistance provided under the entitlement matrix are deemed sufficient to restore the income and standard of living of the households, and no further income restoration program is needed. All affected people who are identified in the impact area on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date will be the final day of the census and a detailed management survey (DMS). Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or any other assistance. The affected households will receive compensation before construction works begin.

14. PGCB as the EA will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee RP implementation. It will ensure the following: (i) effective coordination with the district administration (DA) in the conduct of resettlement activities; (ii) ensuring compliance with ADB safeguards policies and principles in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities; (iii) ensuring availability of sufficient funds for resettlement activities; (iv) timely disclosure of resettlement information to APs and conduct of consultations; (v) prompt payment of agreed compensation to the APs; (vi) formation and operation of grievance redress committees and prompt resolution of complaints; and (vii) preparation of monitoring reports and timely submission to ADB. The PGCB will hire a non-governmental organization (NGO) to prepare the final RP, update and implement it. The NGO would be required to provide day to day implementation support to PMU in addressing social safeguards at field level. The Joint Valuation Team(JVT) and Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) are special bodies to be created by the EA for specific functions. The JVT reviews the information on affected assets and their owners collected by the NGO. It also verifies its accuracy through ground level validation. The PVAT will review the market prices of the affected assets gathered by NGO to ensure that the AP will get Replacement Cost Value(RCV) compensation. The EA creates both bodies through gazette notification, which defines their scope of work and responsibility. The result of the review of the JVT and PVAT will serve as the final basis in estimating the compensation of APs. The members of both bodies are the representatives of the following groups: PMU (convener), DC (member) and NGO (member-secretary).

15. The time for implementation of the RP will be scheduled in accordance with the overall project implementation. All activities related to payment of compensation and

land acquisition and resettlement, if any, will be completed prior to commencement of civil works.

16. Monitoring of implementation of the RP will be the responsibility of PGCB, and it will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be internally carried out by the PMU of PGCB to provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing the progress of resettlement and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The monitoring unit will systematically document the observations and will be included in monthly reports that are produced for the appraisal of the EA. The PMU will submit separate semi-annual resettlement monitoring reports to ADB, which will be disclosed on the website of ADB. The monitoring reports will be prepared by the PMU, with inputs from contractors and NGOs, where relevant. The status of safeguards implementation, issues, and corrective actions are to be clearly reported to ADB. The status of safeguards implementation will also be discussed at each ADB review mission, and significant issues and course of action agreed, will be recorded in Aide Memoires.

17. A tentative budget has been calculated for the Project which amounts to Tk115.95 million. PGCB is in the process of obtaining funds from GoB in accordance with the estimates provided for land compensation by the DC. Compensation rates and amount of assistance to the APs will be reviewed and adjusted based on the final result of the census and DMS at the time of RP implementation.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program is funded under a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF¹) of ADB. The Program is an endeavor to conduct low carbon power sector development, among others, through (i) reducing technical losses and enhancing physical capacities of transmission and distribution networks, and (ii) promoting Demand Side Management (DSM) in tandem with increase of power generation capacities and technological improvements. GoB has requested the MFF of ADB, through various Periodic Financing Requests (PFR), to partly fund the power sector investment program and the same was approved and the loan is under implementation. The investment program covers physical investments in generation, transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, and non-physical investments in management information systems. The proposed program will sustain the reform agenda established with GoB and ADB support, and is expected to help to attract other long-term financiers to the sector. The approach of ADB for the proposed investment program is two-fold: (i) Strengthening transmission networks to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve generation capacity and the financial health of state utilities; and (ii) building capacities of transmission and distribution licensees. The new Investment Program is consistent with policies and strategies of GoB. It is also consistent with ADB's ongoing Country Partnership Strategy. Additionally, sustained partnerships between ADB and Bangladesh utilities will help sector reforms to be on track. The activities proposed under this third periodic financing request (the Project) are investments to improve and expand power generation capacity, improve transmission system capacity and Improvements in distribution control in Bangladesh. The Project has three components: (i) power generation capacity improvement; (ii) transmission capacity enhancement; (iii) improvements in distribution control through prepaid metering and customer services. These three components consist of eight subprojects in total with Component 1 with one subproject, Component 2 with six subprojects and Component 3 with one subproject.

2. The subproject included in Component 1 will add a 400MW CCPP within the boundary of Ashuganj Power Station. This new power plant will replace an old inefficient 150 MW power plant (Unit#3) with a higher efficient power plant aiming to enhance the net electricity generation capacity of Bangladesh by an equivalent of 180 MW and better utilization of country's natural gas.

3. Six subprojects consisting in Component 2 are; (i) re-conductoring the existing 65 km long 132 kV double circuit Comilla – Chadpur transmission using the same ROW and towers; (ii) construction of a new 7 km long 132 kV underground double circuit transmission line from Madunaghat to Kalurghat; (iii) Construction of new 132/33 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong); (iv) construction of new 132/33 kV Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation Kachua (Chandpur); (v) upgrading of the existing 132/33 kV GIS substation at Madunaghat (Chittagong); and (vi) upgrading of the existing 132/33 kV GIS substation at Comilla (South). These subprojects are

¹ The MFF is a flexible financing instrument of ADB where the provision of financing is aligned with the project ready-ness and the long-term needs of the client. It has an investment program defining the set of projects and activities that are eligible for financing overtime. A tranche is a financing package for a component under the facility. Operations Manual. Bank Policies (BP) Section D14/BP. 17 February 2015. Paragraph 1, 2 and 19.

expected to reduce losses and enhance the power transmission capacity of the transmission system of PGCB.

4. The subproject of Component 3 proposes to replace electro-mechanical electricity meters of 700,000 electricity consumers in the service area of BREB with electronic pre-paid electricity meters. Pre-paid meters are expected to have positive benefits in terms of consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities.

5. Details of sub -projects proposed to finance under this Tranche 3 of the MFF of ADB Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program in Bangladesh are provided in **Table 1**. The maps of the sub-projects are presented in **Annex 1**.

Table 1: Summary of Projects

Component	Implementing Agency	Subproject
1	Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL)	1. 400 MW Ashuganj Combined Cycle Power Plant
2	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)	<u>Transmission Lines</u> 1. Re-conductoring of existing 132 kV double circuit Comilla – Chadpur transmission line (65 km) 2. Construction of 132 kV double circuit Madunaghat-Kalurghat underground transmission line (7 km) <u>Substations</u> 3. Construction of 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong) 4. Construction of 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur) 5. Upgrading of 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Madunaghat (Chittagong) 6. Upgrading of 132/33 kV AIS substation at Comilla(S) to GIS
3	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)	Replacing of electro-mechanical electricity meters of 700,000 consumers in the BREB service area with electronic pre-paid meters.

6. The social impact assessment was conducted on the basis of preliminary engineering designs prepared by the EAs. Accordingly, this RP has been prepared. This Project has been classified as Category 'B' according to the expected extent of IR and in accordance with ADB's SPS, 2009. Overall impacts would be further minimized during finalization of designs of subprojects, by eliminating impacts as much as possible and implementation of subprojects by imposing conditions turnkey contractors to ensure that impacts are maintained below predicted levels.

7. Observations were made during field visits in months of April and May 2015 to the locations of the proposed new power plant, transmission subprojects and distribution areas, where pre-paid electricity meters will be installed as well as villages.

Locations of transmission line routes that were visited were selected on a sample basis based on the present preliminary alignments considered for the feasibility study by PGCB. The final line alignment may differ from the present. The re-conductoring of the existing kV Comilla – Chadpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line will be along the existing ROW using the existing towers. Initial assessments to assess the socio-economic impacts of each sub project were carried out based on observations made during the field visits. The field survey through socio-economic sample survey has been done. The method of sample collection for field survey is described in para 22 and 23. The table 4 mentioned the samples drawn. Field studies were supported with data collected from secondary sources. It must be noted that subprojects of Component 2 require detailed surveys to be carried out by PGCB when the designs are finalized. This RP is to be updated accordingly and ADB's approval is to be requested as appropriate. Data on fruit/non-fruit bearing trees to be affected, and land requirements and acquisitions for these subprojects will be provided by PGCB to ADB for prior approval before the commencement of the construction activities of each respective subproject. The disbursement of compensation and assistance prior to start of civil work is mandatory as per the requirements of ADB. A consolidated document certified by the IA needs to be submitted to ADB for approval of ADB.

8. The RP provides an assessment of temporary and permanent impacts. There will be permanent impacts as there will be land acquisition from private land owners for the 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur) to be implemented by PGCB. This substation will be constructed on a private land of 5 acres (2.02 ha) at Hajiganj Pourashava. The acquisition of land will affect 17 titleholders. In accordance with the land records, the proposed land includes land plots of 15 private individuals. However, during the socio-economic survey it was found that these 15 land plots are owned by 17 private individuals, owing to land sub-division. This number may increase during disbursement of compensation as there may be several other interested parties such as share croppers. However, the total amount of compensation to be paid will remain unchanged. The revenue department has assessed the compensation at market rates and is estimated to be around Tk. 102.91 million which has to be deposited with revenue department within 60(sixty) days from 5th May 2015, for disbursement. The land acquisition notification in accordance with ARIPO is yet to be initiated. Other parcels of land for three other proposed substation projects are already in the possession of PGCB. It is estimated that 1,235 households will be temporarily affected during re-conductoring of the existing Comilla – Chadpur transmission line. The temporary effect will be on crop in 130 ha (20 m wide land strip along the 65 km ROW) of agricultural land. The exact number of households and quantities and types of crop will be determined by PGCB based on the detailed socio-economic survey required to be carried out before the commencement of construction. Such temporary resettlement impacts will be mitigated and managed by PGCB in accordance with this RP mostly with crop compensation.

9. The RP includes a description and summary of the land requirement etc., a social impact assessment of affected areas, qualitative/quantitative details on the exact nature, scale and significance of impacts on people, consultations, entitlement and compensation framework, institutional set up for implementation of RP, schedule of implementation, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), budget for implementation of the RP etc. All mitigation measures were designed in compliance with ADB's SPS, 2009, GoB Acts: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); (ii) Electricity Act of 1910, (iii) Telegraph Act

of 1885, and (iv) updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3).

10. To minimize land requirements for re-conductoring the transmission line, the land use and terrain patterns and potentially affected structures in the general area along the ROW and in the site for the substation were studied using existing maps, satellite images and field surveys. The studies pointed to five options to minimize private land acquisition for the transmission line ROW and sites for substations: (i) use of identified Government land for the three substation subprojects in Kalurghat, Madunaghat and Comilla. The extent of land available, 8.46 ha, is sufficient for construction required; (ii) re-conductoring of the Comilla-Chadpur 132kV transmission line (which is almost 40 years old) using the existing ROW. Communities living along the ROW are supportive for the project as they believe this project would improve the quality of electricity and reduce frequent power failures; (iii) use of road alignments for the ROW of Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line and thus the cost will be low. Use of road easement and underground cabling for the Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line avoids the need to acquire land for towers; and (v) the construction work will be scheduled to be carried out during winter months when fields are usually left to fallow for more than a month. This will avoid any adverse impacts on paddy cultivations and their harvests.

11. Prior to implementation, during the detailed design phase, the IA need to describe the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement and include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision. Accordingly, an updated RP will be submitted to ADB for approval.

12. This RP has been prepared for the Project proposed to be financed under the proposed ADB loan, Tranche3 of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program. Based on the nature, scale and significance of anticipated impacts, the proposed Project has been classified as Category 'B'² for impacts on IR, according to SPS, 2009 of ADB. The draft RP will be updated and finalized based on detailed designs prior to project implementation.

² A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant which measures less than 200 or less persons. Major impacts, defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. A resettlement plan is required for category B projects.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

13. **Component 1** of the Project proposes to replace an old inefficient power plant (Unit#3, 150 MW) with a 400 MW CCPP within the boundary of Ashuganj Power Station. This power plant will occupy a land area of 1.74 ha, and it does not require any land acquisition from private land owners. The proposed sub project is to establish a higher efficiency power plant aiming to enhance the net generation capacity by an equivalent of 180 MW, while improving natural gas utilization in Bangladesh. The map presented in Annex 1 shows that the required land for this subproject is existing land inside the campus of APSCL compound and the construction will be undertaken in place of existing unit GT(Gas Turbine)-1,GT2 and ST.

14. **Component 2** of the Project proposes six subprojects to rehabilitate the existing 65 km long 132 kV double circuit Comilla–Chadpur transmission line, construct the new 7 km long 132 kV double circuit Madunaghat-Kalurghat underground transmission line, construction of a new 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substaion at Kalurghat (Chittagong), construction of a new 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substaion at Kachua (Chandpur), upgrading the 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Madunaghat and upgrading the 132/33 kV AIS substation at Comilla (South) to GIS. It is proposed to acquire 2.02 ha of land from 15³ land holders for the proposed 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Hajigonj in Kachua (Chandpur). The socio-economic survey has identified the 15 registered titleholders who own this land. Land acquisition notifications, in accordance with ARIPO is yet to be initiated. The land record of the proposed acquisition including the compensation amount requisitioned by DC is presented in **Annex 2**. The proposed land for this substation is not located within a forest or owned by forest dwellers. The 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong) will be located in a land (0.202 ha) of Bangladesh Power Development Board(BPDB).The approval document of BPDB is also presented in Annex 2. The other two sub stations will be located within land owned by PGCB.. The location of these two (Comilla south and Madunaghat) existing substations indicating in a google map has also been presented in Annex 2. The total area of these two sub stations land is 6.248 ha. Replacement of the existing transmission line from Comilla to Chadpur will only have temporary impacts on crops as it will use the existing ROW and towers, hence require no new land to be acquired. The proposed new transmission line from Madunaghat to Kalurghat will be underground. The underground line will go along the ROW of the existing city road.

15. Reconductoring of the Comilla – Chadpur transmission line and construction of the new Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line will not have any permanent impacts on land. Wherever it passes through agricultural land, there will only be temporary impacts. Temporary impacts were assessed based on the assessment on loss of crops, and is insignificant in nature, scale and magnitude. It is estimated that 1,235 households will be temporarily affected due to loss of crops during re-stringing of Comilla - Chadpur transmission line. This is estimated based on 2010 Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures prepared by PGCB for Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection Project. Width of the Comilla – Chadpur transmission line is only 20 m, 40% of that of the Bangladesh – India electrical grid interconnection which is a 400 kV transmission line. Hence, affected households per 1 km length Comilla – Chadpur

³ There are 15 plot owners as per land record document. The exact number of co-sharer will be determined at the time of disbursement of compensation.

transmission line is assumed to be 40% (19 households) of that of the Bangladesh – India electrical grid interconnection, which is 48 households. All temporarily affected persons will be compensated in cash for loss of crops prior to the start of construction works. As per the Bangladesh Telegraph Act 1885 and Electricity Act 1910, provision of full compensation is to be provided by the authority if there is any damage during the maintenance work. The Acts also explain for maintenance of lines/ works to be carried out during no crop season for any crop loss. In addition the authority by the proviso of the Act, a licensee shall, in exercising of any of the powers conferred by or under this act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be. A license is provided in the proviso of the Act to work on private land without any land right or title. Hence the temporary impact is limited to likely crop damage, if the work is carried out in an emergency basis as per the provision of the said Act. The stringing and restringing work related to transmission line is carried out in the no crop season or end or beginning of two cropping time. Hence, no one is expected to lose 10% or more of their productive resources and therefore, impacts associated with land are deemed to be minor and insignificant in nature. No loss of livelihood is foreseen. The vulnerability⁴ will be assessed at the time of implementation of the project and mitigated in accordance with the entitlement matrix presented in this RP on a case by case basis. PGCB will keep such records for review and advice of ADB during implementation. There will not be any replacement of towers of the Comilla - Chadpur transmission line. These 1235 estimated APs who will be treated as temporary impact but belongs to title holder category. The area of the towers of this transmission line is not considered for temporary or permanent impacts. In case, during implementation, if new tower(s) are installed or old towers are replaced with new towers, PGCB will assess the impact and a mitigation plan needs to prepare with an additional budget plan for approval from ADB. The plan for mitigation measures and provision for the entitlement of APs will be prepared based on RF of this project. The compensation and assistance will be disbursed before the civil construction and prior to commencement of work.

16. The final ROW of the proposed Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line will be known when the Detailed Project Proposal (DPP) is finalized. The likely impact presented in this RP may increase or decrease during the detailed design stage. Accordingly, the RP will be revised and be approved by ADB. As observed during the transect walk and the field survey, approximately 4.5 km of the proposed new Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line, from Madunaghat substation to Quesh Oxygen road at Hathazari upazila, pass through densely populated areas, business centers and a few high-rise buildings. The midsection of this 4.5 km section is entirely in a beel⁵ area (namely Chandra beel, Dakshin beel, Joigha beel and Lamiahar beel). This beel area is located at Brahmanhat in South Madrasa and Burir Char unions of Hathazari upazila. In addition to this proposed transmission line, two 132 kV single circuit transmission lines, namely Madunaghat-Khulshi and Madunaghat-Hathazari, already passes through this area making it impossible to construct another straight overhead transmission line in the area. Therefore, it has been suggested by PGCB that this line uses an underground path along the existing Kaptai road (Highway). The underground trenching work will be done through a sophisticated tunnel boring machine. The width/diameter of the trench will be less than a meter. The TBM will make a hole in an open space to get access to underground for trenching work. There will be no impact over the ground but safety

⁴ APs living below poverty line (BPL), scheduled tribe (ST), female headed households (FHH), physically disabled and severely affected households (losing more than 10% of the productive assets).

⁵ Beel is defined as low lying area where water logged in rainy season and agricultural activity is being carried out in winter season.

measures required for barricading the above ground area for minimal period like 12 hours maximum. Several temporary impacts such as blocking of access to residences and other business establishments along the ROW are envisaged during laying of this underground cable. The existing ROW of the road is about 30 feet wide. In addition, 3-4 feet wide foot walks are available on both sides. Based on the observations made during the site visit and the transect walk along the proposed route for the underground cable, from BADC office at Kalurtghat along the BFIDC road via CNB road and from Kaptai road up to Quesh Oxygen road, there is a 1 km to 1.5 km stretch along the road that has business establishments both in private and public land. Furthermore, laying of 132 kV double circuit transmission lines underground in busy and heavy industrial areas will also have some temporary impacts for the traffic movement. Although there will be temporary land restrictions due to excavating the existing ROW and road shoulders for laying of cables underground, there will be no permanent impacts or damages to residential structure as the proposed underground section of the transmission line will be laid along the edge of the road. PGCB will determine all possible temporary impacts including temporary displacements caused due to laying of the underground cable during the detailed socio-economic survey, and prepare a mitigation plan and update this RP. During underground cable laying work, the partial closer of roads will be followed by the sequence of action; excavation, laying of cable, testing, commissioning and closer of the excavation. In case of disruption of access, the contractor will provide assistance to APs with provision of planks or any other suitable means to cross any excavation that is obstructing their ROW. Moreover, in accordance with the contract provisions, the contractor will be required to restore the road to its original condition after the cable laying is completed, and assist any APs temporarily displaced to move back to their original location. In order to minimize adverse impacts, several measures can be introduced such as scheduling contractor's work for the night time so that the particular stretch of the road can be released for small-scale business activities, selling tea and cigarettes to pedestrians, to continue during day time and confining cable laying work to one side of the road permitting mobile vendors to engage in business activities on the other side of the road. All these options will be explored during the detailed survey by PGCB and documented. A detailed plan will be drawn up with minimum or no disruption to business activities of these vendors. Compensation will be paid to the APs as provided in ARIPO 1988 and the entitlement matrix of this RP, for any adverse impacts on structures or disruptions to businesses or any other impact that may occur during the laying of underground cables.

17. There are no other categories of impact other than likely temporary impact for underground trenching work. No impact which will be permanent in nature has been found during the process of transect walk. Adequate traffic management measures will be planned during construction without disrupting business activities. Necessary guidelines and conditions will be included in the contractor's contract and budgetary provision will be made in accordance with the BOQ in the Environment Management Plan (EMP), of the 7 km route of the proposed transmission line. Along the 1.5 km stretch from Kalurghat substation to BADC Office along the Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) road in Mohra union of Panchlaish upazila,⁶ 7 temporary vendors were found running small tea stalls, cigarette shops and

⁶ Upazila is a geographical region in Bangladesh used for administrative or other purposes. In Bangladesh the upazilas are the second lowest tier of regional administration. The administrative structure consists in Divisions, Districts, Upazila/Thana and Union Parishads (UPs). Below UPs, villages (*gram*) and *para* exist, but these have no administrative power and elected members. The Local

mini restaurants. All these businesses are operated under trees, and will be temporarily interrupted for a maximum period of 3 days⁷ during construction work of the transmission line. The interruption period is estimated according to standard engineering practices. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. There is no NTH other than 7 NTH identified for underground trenching work

18. **Component 3** of the Project proposes to replace electro-mechanical electricity meters of 700,000 consumers in the BREB service areas, with electronic pre-paid electricity meters, and will not have any negative impact on land. The pre-paid meters will have positive benefits through consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities and it will also reduce nontechnical losses in the distribution network.

19. The final vulnerability⁸ will be assessed based on the detailed socio-economic survey to be carried out by PGCB prior to implementation of the project and mitigated in accordance with the entitlement matrix presented in this RP. PGCB will keep such records for review and advice of ADB during implementation. The vulnerability has been defined as APs living below poverty line (BPL), scheduled tribe (ST), female headed households (FHH), physically handicapped (PH) households and severely affected households (losing more than 10% of the productive assets)

20. Description on impacts of land acquisition and resettlement is given in **Table 2** and summary of land acquisition and resettlement is given in **Table 3**.

Table 2: Impact of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Item No.	Description	Unit	Total	Transfer of Government Land in Hectare	Permanent IR Impact – Private Land Acquisition (ha)	Temporary IR Impact on Crops/Business Loss	Remarks
Component 1							
Implementing Agency: Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL)							
1.	400 MW Ashuganj Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP)	1	1	No	No	No	No new land needs to be acquired, no household, crops, trees will be affected. The proposed facility will be developed on a 1.74 ha land owned by APSCL within the boundary of Ashuganj Power Station.
Component 2							
Implementing Agency: Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD (PGCB)							
Transmission Lines							

Government ordinance of 1982 was amended a year later, re-designating and upgrading the existing *thanas* as *upazilas*.

⁷ The excavation work for primary lines usually lasts a maximum of 03 days duration. The construction will be scheduled in such a way as to minimize disruption.

⁸ APs living below poverty line (BPL), scheduled tribe (ST), female headed households (FHH), physically handicapped (PH) households and severely affected households (losing more than 10% of the productive assets).

Item No.	Description	Unit	Total	Transfer of Government Land in Hectare	Permanent IR Impact – Private Land Acquisition (ha)	Temporary IR Impact on Crops/ Business Loss	Remarks
2.	Comilla-Chadpur 132kV double circuit transmission line	65 km	65 km	No	No	Yes- Temporary crop loss	This subproject may causes temporary crop losses in 130 ha of area[20 m (line ROW) x 65,000 m /10,000 m ²]
3.	Madunaghat-Kalurghat 132 kV double circuit underground transmission line	7 km	7 km	No	No	No	Underground ROW below the road
Substations							
4.	Construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong)	1	1	0.20 ha	No	No	Land owned by BPDB and to be used by PGCB.
5.	Construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	1	1	No	2.02 haprivate land.Acquisition in progress.	No	This is a private land of 15 plots owned by approximately 17 peopleof as per land records.
6.	Upgrading of 132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Madunaghat (Chittagong)	1	1	2.93 ha	No	No	Land is already in the possession of PGCB.
7.	Upgrading of 132/33 kV, AIS substation at Comilla (S) to GIS	1	1	3.34 ha	No	No	Land is already in the possession of PGCB.
Component 3 Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB).							
8.	Prepaid Metering in Dhaka Division			No	No	No	The proposed project will be implemented among 10 PBSs in 7 districts of the Dhaka Division. Under this subproject a total of 375, 000 prepaid electricity meters will be installed.

BPDB -Bangladesh Power Development Board.

Table 3: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

	Impacts	Quantity
1.	Total area of private land to be acquired	2.02 ha
2.	Total area of Government land already in possession	8.46ha
3.	Total area to be temporarily affected due to 65 km transmission line work ⁹	130 ha

⁹65 km=65,000m x 20 m ROW/10,000 m²=130 ha

	Impacts	Quantity
4.	Total number of temporarily affected households (HHs) for crop compensation in the 20 m ROW of Comilla-Chadpur transmission line	1.235
5.	Total number of titleholders due to private land acquisition	17 ¹⁰
6.	Total number of non-title holders(temporary impact)in the ROW of Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line	7
7.	Total Number of vulnerable households	15
8.	Women Headed Family including 1 from NTH Category.	03
9.	Below Poverty Line	11
10.	Disabled	01
11.	Schedule Caste	NIL
12.	Schedule Tribe	NIL
13.	Affected Common Property Resources (CPR)	NIL

¹⁰ The 2.02 ha land is proposed to be acquired from 15 private land record holders (AP) as per land records. During the socio-economic survey the land sub division has been found to be that there are 17 APs in 15 plots. This number may increase during disbursement of compensation as there may be many more co-sharers. However the total amount of compensation will remain unchanged. The revenue department has made the assessment of market rate for compensation for land of Tk102.91 million which has to be deposited to revenue department within 60(sixty) days from 5th May 2015 for disbursement.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

21. In order to assess the socio-economic situation of the project impact area, a socio-economic survey based on a sample of households was carried out. At this preliminary stage, the exact location and boundaries of the subproject area is not firmly established, and the affected land and assets as well as their owners are not yet fully identified. Data from the sample survey was processed and is presented in this RP. Observations, transect walks, and field visits were made in the month of May 2015 to the proposed substation sites and selected locations along proposed transmission line routes, tower locations as well as in the surrounding villages. Selected locations along the existing Comilla–Chadpur transmission line and the total proposed route of the Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission were visited. The final ROW the Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line may change when the DPP is finalized. A field survey was undertaken to assess the socio economic environment and positive and negative impacts of the sub projects. The initial assessment presented in this chapter is based on observations made during site visits, transect walks, and the household survey conducted for a sample of APs. A detailed questionnaire was used for household interviews. Questions included in the questionnaire were prepared according to the requirements of the project. The questionnaire used for the survey is provided in **Annex 3**. Results of the survey and details of titleholders and non-titleholders (temporary impact) are presented in **Annex 4**. The sampling process followed has been described in following paragraphs (22 and 23) and sample distribution has been mentioned in table 4.

22. The Comilla–Chadpur transmission line traverses through 3 districts namely Chittagong, Comilla and Chandpur. The proposed Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line passes through Hathazari and urban area of Panchlish upazila at Kalurghat. The Comilla-Chadpur transmission line passes through 7 upazilas under Comilla and Chandpur districts. Sample selection for the socio-economic survey was carried out using multi-stage sampling procedure. In the first stage, upazilas were selected from each district where transmission lines are proposed. In the second stage, unions and villages/pourashavas where the number of APs believed to be high due to subproject's intervention were selected.

23. There are 172 transmission line towers in the existing Comilla-Chadpur transmission line. Assuming that one person per transmission line tower will be affected during replacement of the existing transmission line; there will be 172 APs along the Comilla-Chadpur transmission line. The Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line will be laid underground for which neither towers nor poles are required. It is estimated that the underground line will affect another eight APs as per assessment made through transect walk estimate for safety measures for underground cabling work. Accordingly, the total estimated number of persons to be affected by the two transmission line subprojects and the substation subproject is be $(172+8+17 \text{ titleholder for substation land})$ 197. A sample of 29 APs, 15% of the population, was selected for the survey. However, the detailed survey will be carried out by PGCB to cover the entire population of APs. This estimation has been used to derive the framework for sample derivation for socio-economic survey purpose and also to derive the coverage of sample as per as the sample criteria of coverage of geographical universe.

Table 4: Sample Distribution

Details of Subprojects (Transmission Lines)	Location	Estimated Number of APs	Sample Size	Observations
Reconductoring of Comilla–Chadpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line				
Transmission line ROW from Comilla (South) to Chadpur.	Chandpur and Comilla	172	7	Samples were taken from Hajigonj and Chandpur Sadar upazilas.
Site proposed for the 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur) shifted in Hajigonj	Hajigonj	17	15	Two were not available.
Total Sample		197	29	

Socio-economic Details

24. **Survey:** Table 5 provides details on the gender of the respondent of surveyed households. Majority of respondents, 79%, were males, while the remaining 21% were females.

Table 5: Respondent of Households Surveyed

Subproject	Number of Respondent		
	Male	Female	Total
Construction of Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	7	0	7
Reconductoring of Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	5	2	7
Construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS Substation at Kachua (Chandpur) Shifted to Hajigonj	11	4	15
Total	23	6	29
Total (%)	79%	21%	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey, May 2015.

25. **Demographic Data:** Population of the surveyed households is 205 of which 48% is male and 52% is female. Female population is found highest at the proposed site for the Comilla (South) substation and accounted for 26.3% of the total females the survey covered while it accounted for 24.4% of the total males the survey covered (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Demographic Data of Surveyed Households

Subproject	Male	Female	Total
Construction of Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	24 (11.7%)	23 (11.2%)	47 (23%)
Reconducotring of Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	24 (11.7%)	30 (14.6%)	54 (26.3%)
Construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	50 (24.4%)	54 (26.3%)	104 (50.7%)
Total	98	107	205
Total (%)	48%	52%	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

26. **Age Distribution of Family Members:** The average household size is found to be 7 persons per household which is higher than the national average of 4.5. The total population in surveyed households is 205. The age group of 0 to 6 years constitutes nearly 14% of the population of the surveyed households, with males and females representing 6.8% and 7.2% respectively. Population of this age group is found to be highest at the site proposed for construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation in Kachua (Chandpur) estimated at 8% followed by 4% in the area of the Comilla–Chadpur transmission line. Population belonging to the age group of 6 to 15 years constitutes 18.5% of the population. Female population in this age group is higher and accounts for 11.7%. Among the subproject areas, the site proposed for construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation in Kachua (Chandpur) Hajigong has the largest population belonging to this age group and accounted for 7.3%(Table 7).Population above 15 years constitutes 67% of which 34% is male and 33% is female. The highest population of this age group is found at the site proposed for construction of a 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation in Kachua (Chandpur) Hajigonj and estimated to be around 35% (Table7).

Table 7: Distribution of Family Members by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line			Comilla–Chadpur Transmission Line			Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Up to 6	2	1	3 (1.2%)	4	4	8 (4%)	8	10	18 (8%)	14 (6.8%)	15 (7.2%)	29 (14%)
6to 15	5	6	11 (5.4%)	5	7	12 (5.8%)	4	11	15 (7.3%)	14 (7%)	24 (11.7%)	38 (18.5%)
15 and above	17	16	33 (16%)	15	19	34 (16.5%)	38	33	71 (35%)	70 (34%)	68 (33%)	138 (67%)
Total	24	23	47	24	30	54	50	54	104	98	107	205
%	51%	48%	100%	44%	56%	100%	48%	52%	100%	48%	52%	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

27. **Marital Status:** Married population aged above 15 years in the surveyed households is found to be 130 persons. Male population constituted 53% of the married population while females constituted 47%.The highest married population is at the site proposed for the 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur) followed by 26% in the area of Comilla-Chadpur transmission line. The proportion of

unmarried population accounted for 20%, 15% of them are males and 4.6% are females. Of the total population, widows constitute 7% while abandoned is found to be 0.7% in the study area (**Table8**).

Table 8: Marital Status of Surveyed Household Members Aged Above 15 Years

Item	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line			Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line			Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Unmarried	9	2	11	2	1	3	9	5	14	20 15%	8 6%	28 20%
Married	9	6	15	13	14	27	27	23	50	49 38%	43 (33%)	92 (71%)
Widow	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	9 (7%)	9 (7%)
Abandoned	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)
Total	18	10	28	15	19	34	36	32	68	69	61	130
Total (%)	14%	8%	22%	11%	15%	26%	28%	24 %	52%	53%	47%	(100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

28. **Educational Status:** Illiterate population is found to be 20% of the total population of the surveyed households constituting 12% females and 8% males. Highest number of illiterate persons were found at the site proposed for the 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS sub-station in Kachua (Chandpur) and in the area of Comilla-Chadpur transmission line with 10 persons each. Approximately 41% of the population of the age group above 15 years has read up to high school, of which males and females constitute 24% and 16% respectively. Details of the educational status of household members aged above 15 years are presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Educational Status of Surveyed Household Members Aged Above 15 Years

Item	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line			Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line			Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
None	6	3	9 (6%)	3	7	10 (7%)	3	7	10 (7%)	12 (8%)	17 (12%)	29 (20%)
Primary	1	3	4 (3%)	0	2	2 (1%)	7	7	14 (10%)	8 (6%)	12 (8%)	20 (14%)
High School	10	4	14 (10%)	7	5	12 (8%)	18	14	32 (23%)	35 (25%)	23 (16%)	58 (41%)
SSC	2	3	5 (3%)	4	3	7 (5%)	6	8	14 (10%)	12 (8)	14 (10%)	26 (18%)
College	0	0	0 (0%)	2	2	4 (3%)	3	3	6 (4%)	5 (3.5%)	5 (3.5%)	10 (7%)
Total	19	13	32	16	19	35	37	39	76	72	71	143
%	13%	29%	22%	11%	13%	24.4%	26%	27%	53%	50%	50%	100%

SSC –Senior School Certificate

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

29. **Occupation of Household Members:** According to survey data nearly 29% of the household members are housewives. Only two women, besides their household work, are involved in home based cottage industries. The retired and pensioners accounted for 12%. This shows that nearly 41% population is not involved in any productive economic activities. On the other hand 12% are involved in agricultural work either at their own land or as agricultural day laborers. Most of these agricultural workers are found at the site proposed for the 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation in Kachua (Chandpur). Another 12% of the surveyed population are students. A little more than 5% is engaged in restaurant and tea trade which is dominant along the route of the proposed Madunaghat-Kalurghat transmission line. Involvement with other occupations is insignificant. **Table 10** presents the details.

Table 10: Distribution of Household Members Aged Above 15 Years by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line			Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line			Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agriculture work/ day labor	0	0	0 (0%)	5	2	7 5%	10	0	10 7%	15 11%	2 1%	17 12%
Open snack/tea stall worker	7	1	8 (6%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	1 (1%)	8 (6%)
Mini restaurant	2	0	2 (1%)	3	2	5 (4%)	0	0	0 (0%)	5 (4%)	2 (1%)	7 (5%)
Construction	2	0	2 (1%)	3	0	3 (2%)	8	0	8 (7%)	13 (10%)	0 (0%)	13 (10%)
Painting	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	3	0	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)
Driver	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	1	0	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Welding	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	2	0	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Apparel factory worker	1	2	3 (2%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)
Computer shop worker	2	0	2 (1%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Cane & bamboo, kantha making	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0	2	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)
Housewife	0	7	7 (5%)	0	10	10 (8%)	0	24	24 (17%)	0	41 (30%)	41 (30%)
Poultry rearing	0	0	0 (0%)	0	2	2 (1%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)
House maid	0	0	0 (0%)	0	2	2 (1%)	0	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)
Service	1	0	1 (0.5%)	1	0	1 (0.5%)	4	0	4 (3%)	6 (4%)	0	6 (4%)
Student	4	2	6 (4%)	1	2	3 (2%)	5	3	8 (7%)	10 (8%)	7 (5%)	17 (13%)
Retired	0	0	0 (0%)	1	1	2 (1%)	3	3	6 (5%)	4 (3%)	4 (3%)	8 (6%)
Unemployed	0	0	0 (0%)	1	1	2 (1%)	3	0	3 (2%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	5 (3%)
Business	0	0	0 (0%)	2	0	2 (1%)	0	0	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Total	19	12	31	17	22	39	39	32	71	75	66	141

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

30. **Activities of Children Aged between 6 and 15 Years:** According to survey findings, the total number of children aged between 6 to 15 years in the surveyed households is 30. All the children are attending school. **Table 11** presents the details.

Table 11: Activities of Children Aged Between 6 and 15 Years

Activity	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line		Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line		Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)		Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Goes to school and also work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Goes to school only	3	5	5	7	2	8	10	20	40
Work only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neither work nor goes to school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	5	7	2	8	10	20	40
Total (%)	7.5%	12.5%	12.5%	17.5%	5%	20%	25%	50%	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

7. **Disabled Members:** Disabled members constitute 2.4% of the household population surveyed. **Table 12** presents details.

Table 12: Number of Disabled Members in Surveyed Households

Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line			Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line			Grid substation at Kachua (Chandpur)			Grand Total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	5
0.10%	0%	0.10%	0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0.10%	1.5%	2.4%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

31. **Crop Production:** Paddy is the dominant crop followed by oil seeds. Crop production varies according to the location, fertility, as well as farm inputs. The estimated average production of paddy per decimal¹¹ is about 1-1.4 mound¹², and the selling price is Tk550 per mound. A single mound of oil seed is sold at Tk1500. **Table 13** presents details of crop production.

¹¹ 100 decimal=1 acre

¹² 1 mound =37.3 kg

Table 13: Crop Production (in mounds) by Surveyed Households during 2014 in Acquired Land

Crop	In mounds			
	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla–Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total
Monsoon Season				
Paddy	0	4.00	80.87	84.87
Jute	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Winter Season				
Potato	0	0		0
Oil Seed	0	0	36.18	36.18
Lentil	0	0	15.00	15.00
Grams	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

32. **Type of Housing Structure:** None of the APs surveyed live in temporary houses. More than half of APs (51.7%) live in katcha houses made of low-cost materials with mud floor and tin roof; 31% live in semi-pucca houses made with brick wall and pucca floor with tin roof, and the remaining 17.3% do not own a house. Three respondents among the four who do not own a house live with their parents, while the other respondent live in a rented house. However, the three APs living with their parents have purchased land to construct their houses which is now earmarked for construction of the substation. **Table 14** provides details on housing of the households surveyed.

Table 14: Type of Housing

Type of House	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substaion at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total	% of Total
Jhupri	0	0	0	0	0%
Katcha	3	4	8	15	51.6%
Semi-pucca	4	3	2	9	31.0%
Concrete	0	0	1	1	3.4%
No house	0	0	4	4	14.0%
Total	7	7	15	29	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

33. **Sources of Drinking Water:** Tube wells are used by 96.5% of the households for drinking water, while 3.5% use pipe borne water, particularly those living at upazila level (**Table 15**).

Table 15: Sources of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total
Pipe borne	0	0	1	1 (3.5%)
Tube well	7	7	14	28 (96.5%)
Pond	0	0	0	0
River	0	0	0	0
Irrigation canal	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	15	29 (100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

34. **Sanitation:** Approximately 62% of the households use latrines made with ring slabs with manual flush systems. Nearly 35%, belonging to comparatively higher income families, use sanitary latrines with auto flush system, and 3.4% use pit latrines (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Quality of Sanitation

Sanitation Facility	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla– hadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total	% of Total
Sanitary	2	4	4	10	34.5%
Ring slab	5	3	10	18	62.1%
Pit latrine	0	0	1	1	3.4%
Total	7	7	15	29	100.0%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

35. **Access to Electricity and Source of Lighting:** About 89%of the households have access to electricity; 7% of the households use kerosene oil, and 3.4% use solar power for lighting (**Table 17**).

Table 17: Access to Electricity and Source of Lighting

Source of Lighting	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla–Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total	% of Total
Electricity	6	6	14	26	89.7%
Kerosene	0	1	1	2	6.9%
Candle	0	0		0	0.0%
Solar Power	1	0	0	1	3.4%
Total	7	0	15	29	100.0%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

36. **Use of Energy:** Approximately 89.7% of the households use fuel wood for cooking. Many of them use dung and straw as well. Only 10% in the pourashava area use gas for cooking (**Table 18**).

Table 18: Use of Energy

Source of Cooking	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla–Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total	% of Total
Gas	0	1	2	3	10.3%
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Wood	7	6	13	26	89.7%
Dung	7	6	13		
Straw	7	6	13		
Total				29	100.0%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

37. **Monthly Income:** The gross total monthly income of the 29 households were found to be Tk888,201 derived mainly from small businesses run by APs at Kalurghat urban area, followed by remittances from household members working abroad accounting for Tk208,000, dominant among the APs at Kachua (Chandpur). The third largest source of income was wages which was again the highest among APs at Kachua (Chandpur) followed by farming estimated at Tk42, 000. It was revealed from survey data that people of Hajigonj are more agriculture oriented. Some of their household members are involved in construction and painting work in foreign countries (**Table 19**). The PGCB will study in detail while submitting the final RP to ADB.

Table 19: Source and Estimated Monthly Gross Income

Source of income	Monthly Income (Tk)			
	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla–Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total
Farming	0	1,333	40,768	42,101
Service	5,000	20,000	0	25,000
Wage	18,000	17,000	41,400	76,400
Remittance	0	27,000	181,000	208,000
Sales of Animals	9,000	6,800	8,900	24,700
Rental of Properties	0	0	0	0
Forest Product sale	0	2,000	0	2,000
Fishing	0	8,000	0	8000
Small business	362,000	0	5,000	367,000
Large Dealership		100,000	0	100,000
Help from Others	0	14,000	4,000	18,000
Pension	0	3,000	0	3000
Rent from structure	0	0	8,000	8,000
Home based cottage industry	0	3,000	3,000	6,000
Total	394,000	202,133	292,068	888,201

Tk – Bangladesh Taka

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015.

38. **Estimated Monthly Expenditure:** Total monthly expenditure of the surveyed households amounted to Tk784,170. Expenditure on food is the largest, amounting to Tk323,000 per month, followed by Tk177,000 on restaurant and tea stall investment in the urban area at Kalurghat. Monthly expenditure on education is about Tk73,100 and medical expenses amount to Tk63,000. Details of the monthly expenditure of the surveyed households are presented in **Table 20**.

39.

Table 20: Estimated Monthly Expenditure

Expenditure Category	Monthly Expenditure (Tk)			
	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total
Food	79,000	89,000	155,000	323,000
Education	15,900	16,200	41,000	73,100
Medical	13,000	13,500	37,000	63,500
Housing	32,200	8,000	3,000	43,200
Clothing, shoes and other personal effect	10,000	17,700	27,500	55,200
Hotel and tea stall investment	177,000	0	0	177,000
Bank loan	0	49,170	0	49,170
Total	327,100	193,570	263,500	784,170

Tk – Bangladesh Taka

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

40. **Awareness on HIV/AIDS:** Among all the APs surveyed approximately 65.5% of the respondents reported that they are aware of HIV/AIDS, while the remaining 34.5% do not have any knowledge on HIV/AIDS (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Awareness on HIV/ AIDS

	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line		Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line		Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)		Total		% of Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Awareness of HH	4	3	4	3	11	4	19	10	65.5%	34.5%
Awareness of other family members	4	3	4	3	11	4	19	10	65.5%	34.5%

HH - Household

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015.

41. **Opinion on Barriers for Local Development:** Each respondent provided more than one answer for this question. Unemployment was reported by 31% as the top most priority issue in the survey area followed by poor supply of electricity including load shedding by 24%. Lack of educational facilities, mostly reported from Kachua (Chandpur) area is ranked third. It was mentioned that there are no schools within a radius of 1.5 km in Hajigong pourashava area of Kachua. **Table 22** presents details of these issues in the study area.

Table 22: Barriers for Local Development-Opinion

Type of Problems	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total and Percentage
Lack of electricity	2 (3.63%)	0 (0%)	11 (22%)	13 (24%)
Unemployment and poverty	5 (9%)	7 (12.7%)	5 (9%)	17 (31%)
Poverty	0 (0%)	3 (5.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (5%)
Natural calamity	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Lack of educational facilities and other social services	0 (0%)	2 (3.6%)	9 (16.3%)	11 (20%)
Roads and other infrastructure	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)	1 (1.8%)
Lack of sanitation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Lack of gas	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.3%)	4 (7.3%)
Lack of water supply	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.3%)	4 (7.3%)
Physical ailment	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.63%)	2 (3.6%)
Total	7	12	36	55 (100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015.

42. **Awareness on Power System Efficiency Improvement Project:** About 72% of the respondents reported that they are not aware of the Power System Efficiency Improvement Project; 17% said they are little aware of it and 10% is medium aware (Table 23).

Table 23: Awareness on Power System Efficiency Improvement Project

Type of Problems	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total and Percentage
Highly aware	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Medium Aware	1	2	0	3 (10%)
Little aware	2	0	3	5 (17%)
Not aware	4	5	12	21 (72%)
Total	7	7	15	29 (100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

43. **Development Due to Power System Efficiency Improvement Project:** Each respondent provided more than one answer to this question. Around 30% of the respondents believe that improvement in electricity supply will contribute to increase of income; 20% believe it will result in development of local industries; and 22.5% of the respondents did not respond as they had no knowledge about the project. Table 24 presents details of perception of anticipated development due to the Power System Efficiency Improvement Project.

Table 24: Perception of Development Expected by the Power System Efficiency Improvement Project

Type of Development	Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line	Comilla – Chadpur Transmission Line	Grid Substation at Kachua (Chandpur)	Total and Percentage
Agriculture development	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Local industrial development	5	1	2	8 (20%)
Access to higher education	2	1	2	5 (12.5%)
Increase in income	5	2	5	12 (30%)
Improved health	0	1	0	1 (2.5%)
New employment opportunities	0	0	3	3 (7.5%)
No development	0	2	7	9 (22.5%)
Do not know	0	2	0	2 (5%)
Total	12	9	19	40 (100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

44. Information disclosure, consultation and participation in the process of project design, planning, implementation and monitoring are required to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the beneficiaries and APs. Information disclosure, consultation and participation also enables opportunities for them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing decision making and project processes. The SPS 2009 of ADB stresses upon the significance of information disclosure, consultation and participation to stakeholders for ensuring formulation and execution of development projects in compliance with environmental and social safeguards. The SPS requires that the executing agency conducts meaningful consultation with displaced persons, their host communities, and civil society organizations. Consultation to be carried out throughout the project cycle and timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information has to be undertaken. Both men and women have to be consulted and involved equitably in project design and implementation. All relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders need to be considered in decision making, such as project design, impact assessment, mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation. The information dissemination and consultation activities were done to attain the following: (i) share available project information with the APs; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of APs including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve APs and communities in project planning; and (iv) ensure transparency in all activities related to resettlement impacts, mitigation and compensation. The primary stakeholders of the proposed transmission line and substation are the affected households and the households who will benefit from the electricity that the project will provide. The other stakeholders are the PGCB, BPDB and the local government units.

45. To maintain transparency in planning and for active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, the project information was disseminated through meetings and personal contacts. DPs were provided with information on legal provisions of land acquisition and ADB policy on involuntary resettlement. The public communications policy of ADB aims at enhancing stakeholders trust in ADB operations. The Policy among others promotes, (i) awareness and understanding of ADB activities, policies, strategies, objectives, and results among general public; (ii) participatory development, ensuring a greater two-way flow of information between ADB and its stakeholders, including affected people; and (iii) transparency and accountability in ADB operations. The Policy also calls for other means of disclosure or dissemination, depending on the intended recipient or audience as well as the intended purpose for disclosing the information.

46. The Project design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the APs and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the Project's overall as well as more specific discussion about their perception on the land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects. Provisions of the ADB policy and Government laws on land acquisition were also disclosed to the APs and their community. During the census and sample household survey, meaningful consultations were held in designated points. Views of the community were shared with

PGCB and the Consultants. The socio-economic survey and the consultation meetings provided opportunity to draw out information on the development needs of the local people, the role of the transmission line in meeting these needs, the potential adverse impacts of the construction and operation phase and their recommendations on the mitigation and compensation of these impacts. Consultation meetings with the on-site project stakeholders and APs were held from March to May 2015. The following information about the project was disclosed in these consultations: (i) proposed line route; (ii) scope of resettlement impacts; (iii) compensation and entitlement; (iv) project schedule; and (v) institutional arrangement and responsibilities. The salient discussions points are presented in **Table 25**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the focused group discussions are presented in **Annex 5**. During consultations with potentially APs the information regarding subproject details and the benefit was briefed in detail by the team. The likely loss and mitigation measures including compensation, compensation calculation, and compensation payment process etc. was also discussed. In general, people were happy and welcomed the subproject as the completion of the project will improve the quality of electricity supply. The better quality of electricity supply will have positive cascading impacts on other sectors such as education, small scale industry, and agriculture. In turn, the anticipated impact of improvement in quality of electricity supply will help to reduce poverty. During the socio-economic survey work all the Title Holder, Non-titleholders and likely temporary affected people were consulted intensively in addition to the group consultation made and summary of group consultations presented in table 25. During the consultations with titleholders it was learned that they are agreed to provide the land for the sub stations. They expect quick payment of compensation. Regarding the rate of compensation they are aware about the rate provided to the land owner in earlier ADB assisted projects. The main problems the land owner faced is the updated land records and mentioning the name of the co-sharer in the land records. The PGCB officer who accompanied the safeguard consultants for the survey work assured the land owners that the adequate measures will be taken during the compensation disbursement and updating the land record. The NTH likely APs those who were consulted during transact walk opined that adequate measures should be taken during the underground trenching work with minimum or nil disruption of the footpath based business activities. The civil work contractor needs to be advised accordingly. As suggested by the participants of consultative meetings regarding the other option in the context of underground cabling work through underground tunneling which needs to be explored and suggested measures by them were: (i) the contractor's work schedule would be in night time work so that in day time the particular stretch of work could be free from the continuation of business activities as the customer of those mobile vendors are all pedestrian and the type of business are mainly tea and cigarette stall and other option would be; (ii) as one side of the road junction is free from cabling work, the mobile vendor may be allowed to do the business on the other side of the junctions. All these options need to be explored before the construction schedule are being drawn up before the work started. A detailed plan needs to be drawn up with minimum or no disruption of business of these vendors.

Table 25: Participatory Stakeholder Consultation – Abstracts

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
Barahmmanhat Union: Dakshin	Participants: 16 (13 male and 3 female) PGCB representatives, members of the community living in the area that included businessmen, farmers, students and day laborers

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
<p>Madrasa Upazila: Hathazari (PGCB)</p> <p>8th May /2015</p>	<p>Issues: It was noted with satisfaction that construction of the new 132 kV Madunaghat-Kalurghatt transmission line and the replacement of the existing 132 kV Comilla–Chadpur transmission line will provide more stable power supply. More than 200 industries including factories, residential hotels, restaurants, workshops mostly located at city corporation area in Kalurghat (the heavy industrial area of City Corporation) and Bohaddarhat, 300 small and medium scale business centers, offices and residences in the Madunaghat and Kalurghat will be benefited. Stable power supply will provide students better conditions to concentrate more on their education and facilitate to have better health facilities irrespective of age to people.</p> <p>Due to constant fluctuation of voltage and frequent load shedding, industries such as fabrics, plastics, electronic goods, paint, pharmaceuticals, steel, metal, cement, and spare parts manufacturing in this area are affected. As an alternate power supply, all industries and factories and other business centers use back-up diesel generators which are costly, and causes noise and air pollution harmful to the people living in the area.</p> <p>According to participants, improved power supply will facilitate establishment of new industries and creation of employment opportunities, increasing the income level of people.</p> <p>The villagers opined that improved power supply will reduce voltage fluctuations and provide stable power supply during winter for crop cultivation, which will in turn help better and higher agricultural yield.</p> <p>However, the participants expect that the transmission line will be an underground line along the existing road and no transmission towers will be located on private land.</p> <p>The payment of compensation was discussed at great length. People were informed about the entitlement matrix and compensation payments.</p> <p>Recommendations: Participants welcomed the project as they need reliable and stable supply of electricity. At the same time they also expect that the transmission line and the towers should not be located on private land. It was suggested to use underground cables along road ways similar to gas and water.</p>
<p>BREB</p> <p>Dighircala, Gazipur Chowrasta</p> <p>4th April 2015</p>	<p>Participants: 11 BREB representatives, businessmen and residential consumers of the area.</p> <p>Issues: The consultation included stakeholders from the public entity as well as the general public of different professions living in the area who expressed their interest on implementation of the proposed subproject. Although local people were not so much aware about the proposed</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
	<p>subproject, discussions at different levels during field visits have provided them a clear understanding about the subproject, its impacts and implementation modalities. According to their views, the proposed subproject will provide the customers and their grown up members in the family, an opportunity to use modern technology and awareness to economize the use of electricity. Moreover, it will minimize travelling, saving time and cost, reducing the fear of electricity line disconnection, reducing illegal connections, meter tampering and ensure accurate payments in accordance with consumption.</p> <p>Recommendations: BREB emphasized on the assurance of issuing genuine and accurate prepaid meter cards with accurate identification number of the customer (no duplicate/false card) and prepaid card recharging vendors/units/stations within reach. Moreover, they repeatedly pronounced to give customers a reasonable amount of friendly hours during weekends and public holidays if their credit becomes zero during such days.</p>
<p>Community Consultation</p> <p>BREB: Gazipur Jugitala, Nutun Bazar, gazipur City 4th April 2015</p>	<p>Participants: 17 BREB representatives, businessmen and residential consumers of the area.</p> <p>Community consultation is a part of social safeguard requirements, and was carried out amongst the population surrounding the particular subproject to understand customers' level of awareness about the proposed project and its potential impact. Community consultations were carried out with two different groups at two different locations namely Gazipur Chourasta and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, where an approximate number of 279,446 and 135,663 prepaid meters will be installed respectively, under Gazipur PBS.</p> <p>Issues: The consultation included stakeholders from the public entity as well as general public of different professions who expressed their interest on implementation of the proposed project. Although the local people were not much aware about the proposed project, discussions at different levels during field visits provided them a clear understanding about the subproject, its impacts and implementation modalities. According to their views, the proposed sub project will provide the customers and their adult members of the family to use the modern technology and awareness to economize the use of electricity. Moreover, it will reduce travelling, save time and cost, reduce the fear of electric disconnection, reduce illegal connections, meter tampering and ensure accurate payment as per consumption.</p> <p>Recommendations: BREB emphasized on the assurance of issuing genuine and accurate prepaid meter cards with accurate identification number of the customer (no duplicate/false card) and prepaid card recharging vendors/units/stations within the reach. Moreover, they repeatedly pronounced to give customers a reasonable amount of friendly hours during weekends and public holidays if their credit becomes zero during such days.</p>
<p>Ashuganj Power Plant</p>	<p>Participants: 11</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
31 st March 2015, Gainaghat Rest House, B. Bariya	<p>Farmers, day laborers, businessmen and residential customers.</p> <p>Issues: Consultations with the community in the vicinity of the Ashuganj Power Station revealed that a majority of the villagers rely on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, and very often, prior to the establishment of the Ashuganj Power Station, they were unable to cultivate the land due to scarcity of water. After establishment of the Ashuganj Power Station, they were able to irrigate their paddy fields through linked canal using diverted cooling water from the Ashuganj power Station. Establishment of this power plant will provide the villagers more water which will contribute to enhancing agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Recommendations: Participants demonstrated great interest in alternative occupations and the subproject is expected to generate employment opportunities for the local people. They repeatedly announced that they will provide employment opportunities to local people according to their capacity and education</p>
Char Sonarampur, Ashugonj Sadar, Brahman Bariyat 14/7/2015,	<p>Participants: 20 (16 male and 4 female) Fishermen</p> <p>Issues: The village has approximately 1,500 families who have lived there for nearly 20 years. About 80% of the families depend on fishing for living, and all are poor. About 20% families belong to the lower middle class and 20% belong to the middle class, and their monthly income levels are between Tk5,000 and Tk8,000 and between Tk8,000 and Tk12,000 respectively. Main reasons for poverty in the village were found to be (i) lack of education, (ii) lack of capital, and (iii) use of traditional techniques of fishing.</p> <p>Concerns: In terms of the occupation, the greatest needs of the community are; (i) a safe landing station for travelers; (ii) protection to save the char from eroding; and (iii) fish nets. Fishermen of this village fish within 6 km around the char and have very limited alternative routes to fish. Each boat comprising two fishermen catch 2.5 to 3 kg fish per day in the rainy season and 1.5 – 2 kg fish per day in the winter season. These boats catch prawns and catalee, and are sold at Tk500 to Tk700 per kg.</p> <p>Recommendations: In order to reduce poverty and address their current issues, it was suggested to; (i) provide an opportunity for safe fishing with the intervention from district and local administration; (ii) construct permanent landing stations on both sides of the river; (iii) take protective measures to safeguard the char from eroding; (iv) establish a primary school; (v) provide capital with easy and low interest rates; (vi) establish one cyclone shelter that can be used as primary schools during normal time; (vii) arrange income generation activities for women along with training; and</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
	<p>(viii) provide employment opportunities for both poor men and women.</p> <p>The village is not electrified and only 50 households have access to solar PV systems. Lack of electricity obstructs villagers engaging in many income generating activities, hence it will be a great boom for the economy.</p> <p>The participants were informed about the proposed power plant at the Ashuganj Power Station and they did not express any objection or concerns on negative impacts.</p> <p>Similar to other parts of Bangladesh, men dominate the labor force and are bread winners while women attend to household chores. Although women share opinions on household matters, men got the final say.</p>

47. The consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is related to the continuous involvement of those to be impacted by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required during detailed design and RP implementation. The other round of consultations will occur when compensation and assistance are provided. Information disclosure will be pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the RP. For the benefit of the community in general and APs in particular, the RP will be made available at PGCB local offices and at local Union and Upazila Parishads. For continued consultations, resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the local level PGCB office and at local Union Parishad Office distributed among the DPs and their communities along the project corridor. The following steps are envisaged in project design and implementation:

- (i) The Final RP Final RP will be uploaded in the ADB as well as PGCB website for all and this information should be mentioned in the brochure of the implementing NGO for affected persons.
- (ii) PGCB will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, and social activities.
- (iii) PGCB will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. A regular update of the progress of disbursements will be provided to ADB.
- (iv) All monitoring reports of the RP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- (v) Key features of the RP particularly the entitlements and institutional arrangements for grievance redress will be summarized in a booklet
- (vi) PGCB will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of Aps in RP implementation.
- (vii) Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

48. The RP will be revised based on the detailed engineering design and results of the detailed measurement survey. The plan and its summary will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to Aps through the office of the district and sub-district authorities. An information brochure will also be produced and distributed to APs. The

brochure will contain the following information:(i) project description,(ii) implementation schedule,(iii) project impacts,(iv) compensation and entitlements policy,(v) institutions responsible for payment, (vi) grievances and appeal procedures;(vii) compensation rates for each types of impact, and (viii) date of delivery of entitlements.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

49. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of GoB, agreed Resettlement Framework of this Investment Program and ADB. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

50. The resettlement principles adopted in this RP reflect the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); Electricity Act of 1910, and Telegraph Act of 1885 and updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3). Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and Aps will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with AP on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of AP in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to Aps including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation assistance; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

51. Based on the analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this project:

- (i) Screen the project early to identify present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (a) explore alternative locations for substations and/or alignments of transmission lines which are less impacting, and (b) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements for substations.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions would be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, and (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.

- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources, and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to APs and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

52. Bangladesh has three laws and one policy relevant to private assets acquired for power projects: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982(amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); (ii) Electricity Act of 1910, (iii) Telegraph Act of 1885; and (iv) National Land use Policy, 2001.

Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982(amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994)

53. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the ARIPO and subsequent amendments of the ARIPO in 1989, 1993, and 1994. The Ordinance has provided certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property to be acquired. Properties for which compensation need to be paid for: (i) Land and assets permanently acquired (including houses, trees, and standing crops):(ii) Any other impacts caused by such acquisition. In all cases, the DC determines the replacement cost of acquired assets on the date of the notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months); and a 50% premium on the assessed

value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition.

54. Under ARIPO, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. Further, the Ordinance does not deal with social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition. For instance, the ARIPO does not cover project-displaced persons without titles such as informal settler (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without registration document). Further, the ARIPO has no provision for resettlement of displaced households and businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the displaced persons. To pursue certain resettlement principles, the EA may form special bodies through Gazette Notification. The JVT is formed to enhance transparency and participation in ensuring the accuracy of information on affected assets and their owners. The PVAT is formed to enable the EA to establish the replacement cost and pay the affected person its equivalent. The GRC is formed to provide the AP due process and prompt redress for resettlement-related complaints.

Electricity Act of 1910

55. The main objective of this act relates to the supply and use of electrical energy in Bangladesh. This act comprises guidelines related to licenses, works, and supply of energy. It also includes guidelines related to supply, transmission and use of energy by non-licensees. A licensee is a person authorized by the Government to supply energy in any specified area and permitted to lie down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy. In Part II of this act, guidelines are provided for carrying out works for the supply of energy. This act includes guidelines related to the execution of any works involved in placing of any infrastructure in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway. Also, information on lying of electric supply lines, aerial lines, or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works is provided in Part II of the act. According to this act, a licensee shall, in exercising of any of the powers conferred by or under this act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation of any damage, detriment and inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him. In Part IV of this act, Protective Clauses are provided for protection of railways and canals/waterways, docks, wharfs and piers, telegraphic, telephonic and electric signaling lines. Part IV also includes guidelines on occurrences of any criminal offences such as dishonest abstraction of energy, penalty for installation of artificial means, malicious wasting of energy or injuring works, theft of line materials, tower members, equipment, etc. from any electric supply system, penalty for illegal or defective supply, illegal transmission or use of energy and subsequent procedures to follow up that criminal offence. Section 19(2) provides the opportunity for dispute resolution regarding the fixation of the rate of compensation through arbitration process.

The Bangladesh Telegraph Act, 1885

56. The Bangladesh Telegraph Act (1885) has also been taken into consideration for its relevant applicability. The Telegraph Act, 1885 does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition except for payment of compensation for construction of lines and towers as temporary impacts. The Telegraph Act, 1885 is usually followed which does not have any provision for land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission lines. However, section 18 under part-III of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting trees if those trees were in existence before the telegraph line was placed. The telegraph authority may, from time to time place and maintain a telegraphic line under, over, along or across, and post in or upon, any immovable property provided that telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained. The Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph

line or posts. The telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority. The telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested in any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers. In case of property and dispute other than that of a local authority where the power is to be exercised, the DC may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

57. Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts – The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along, or across, and posts in or upon any immovable property:

Provided that –

- (a) the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the [Government], or to be so established or maintained;*
- (b) the [Government] shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post; and*
- (c) except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority; and*
- (d) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in clause (c), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.*

58. The District Judge has been provided with absolute powers to fix the compensation and even adjudicate during the dispute for compensation under section 16 of the Bangladesh Telegraph Act.

National Land-use Policy, 2001

The Government of Bangladesh has adopted national Land use Policy, 2001. The salient features of the policy objectives relevant to the proposed are as follows:

- To prevent the current tendency of gradual and consistent decrease of cultivable land for the production of food to meet the demand of expanding population;
- To ensure that land use is in harmony with natural environment;
- To use land resources in the best possible way and to play supplementary role in controlling the consistent increase in the number of land less people towards the elimination of poverty and the increase of employment;
- To protect natural forest areas, prevent river erosion and destruction of hills;
- To prevent land pollution; and
- To ensure the minimal use of land for construction of both government and nongovernment buildings.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

59. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the IR Safeguard policy is to

avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

60. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS,2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.
- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons,
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement,
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to APs and other stakeholders.
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

Safeguard Requirements of Bangladesh and ADB Policy

61. The land acquisition law of Bangladesh, the ARIPO with subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994, is followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for development projects in Bangladesh, which is not consistent with the Government's commitment to reduce poverty. There are some gaps between the land acquisition law of Bangladesh and ADB SPS 2009. While the ARIPO entitles only title holders for compensation, the ADB's SPS 2009 requires compensation for all APs, including those who do not possess formal legal rights nor have recognizable claims to land and non-land assets affected. Compensation, and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements are prescribed in the SPS 2009. The Electricity Act of 1910 recognizes full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience resulting from the project. But it is the ARIPO that provides for the coverage and estimation of compensation and the process of land acquisition. It covers loss of land and assets (standing crops, trees and structures)

but not for lost income. It only recognizes asset owners with title or ownership record for compensation. The compensation it provides is cash but not at replacement cost. For land, it is based on the average price in the last 12 months recorded in the sub-Registrar office, plus a 50% premium. For other assets (e.g., standing crops), the average price is obtained from relevant government agencies (e.g. Agriculture Marketing Directorate, etc). Section 8-2 of the ARIPO provides for 50% premium on top of the assessed value of lost assets in consideration of the compulsory nature of the compensation. It has no provision for vulnerable groups, income restoration and rehabilitation, and public consultations. A comparative analysis between ARIPO's provisions on land acquisition, compensation, and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements as prescribed in the SPS 2009 is provided in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Comparison between GoB Land Acquisition Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Issue	SPS,2009	Bangladesh Laws	Safeguard Application
Loss of private land due to power plants, substation and bay extensions	Provide adequate, appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land	Electricity Act 1910 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by Project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982	Replacement cost based compensation, transfer assistance and option to keep salvage materials
Loss of private land due to transmission towers and transmission and distribution poles	Provide adequate and appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land	Telegraph Act of 1885: No provision of compensation for the land used for the erection of towers. Subsection of section 18 of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting the trees if the tree is in existence before the telegraph line was placed.	No compensation will be provided for private land used to accommodate the feet of the towers. This is in compliance with Telegraph Act of 1885 and the practice followed in past ADB-supported transmission line projects in Bangladesh ¹³ .
Partial restriction in use of land within the base of the transmission towers	Involuntary resettlement requirements apply to involuntary restrictions on land use	Electricity Act 1910 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project	While the land under the transmission tower can still be cultivated, structures can no longer be constructed and trees can no longer be grown. But estimating the cost of this restriction as basis for compensation is difficult. Farming assistance will given instead of compensation to offset the cost of restriction. ¹⁴
Permanent loss of structures	Provide adequate replacement structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance	Electricity Act 1910 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982	Replacement cost compensation, transfer assistance and option to keep salvage materials
Permanent and temporary loss of commercial structures and income,	Where acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to the costs of re-establishing their activities, the net income lost during the transition period; and the costs of transferring and reinstalling	Electricity Act 1910 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982 which does not provide for lost income, transfer assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement.	Compensation for destroyed structures and lost net income and transfer assistance will be provided with options to keep salvage materials.
Temporary loss of crops and trees	Promptly compensate for loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. Also provide assistance so that they can improve, or at least restore their standards of living to pre-displacement level	Electricity Act 1910 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Ordinance 1982: Payment based on average market value in the last 12 months' plus 50% premium. ³ No provision for livelihoods and income restoration assistance	Compensation for lost crop will be provided at replacement rate. Payment will made for all the crops that will be lost during the entire period when the land is used by the project.

¹³ See PCGB. 2010. Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures. BAN: Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection Project. Project Number 44192. August. and BPDB. 2011. Resettlement Plan for Sub-Project 1-Ashuganj 450 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant and Associated Transmission Line Interconnection. BAN: Power System Efficiency Improvement Project. April 2011, MFF 1 September 2012, MFF-2 (Project Number-42378)-August 2013.

¹⁴ The type of farming assistance will be determined in consultation with the concerned land owners and the Department of Agriculture so that it will be more responsive to their immediate need. This can be in the form of farm inputs (e.g., seeds and tool) and technical (e.g., improved methods of cultivation, harvesting and marketing).

Issue	SPS,2009	Bangladesh Laws	Safeguard Application
Compensation rate of affected assets	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation will be based on the following: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	Ordinance 1982: Provides that compensation will be the average land's market value in the last 12 months plus 50% premium. The market value is based in the land acquisition price recorded in the Sub-Registrar's office.	Compensation of all lost or affected assets will be at full replacement cost
Assistance for vulnerable groups	For vulnerable persons, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels.	Ordinance 1982: No provision for special assistance.	Assistance in the form of farm inputs and technical training will be provided in consultation with the vulnerable groups
Disclosure of resettlement plan and consultations with APs	Provide resettlement information in a timely manner in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to affected persons. Conduct meaningful consultation for project having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Ordinance 1982: No provision of consultation. Only Notice under Section 3 is served for land acquisition;	Disclosure and consultations will be done to meet ADB's requirements on disclosure and meaningful consultation.

ARIPO –Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982

Resettlement Framework Principles

62. Based on Government's laws, and ADB's SPS 2009, core involuntary resettlement principles for the Program to be followed for these sub-projects in this tranche, are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance¹⁵; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

63. The Program's sub-projects will broadly have three types of potential impacts that will require mitigation measures. The types of impacts are (i) loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) loss of income or livelihood; and, (iii) collective impacts on groups, such as loss of common property resources and loss of access or limited access to such resources. Every effort will be made during the preparation of detailed design to minimize acquisition of land and other assets and to reduce any involuntary resettlement impacts. Unforeseen impacts will also be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RF.

64. Additionally, the issues related to the ROW for the transmission lines will be dealt with proper care especially for the temporary loss. The loss of crop and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. Although, the ROW is reserved for future activities, i.e., repair etc. by the EA, but in practice, people will be allowed to use the land below the lines after the construction. The EA will provide cash compensation to the APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair.

¹⁵ Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste.

Eligibility

65. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected asset and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who would encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or any other assistance. The PMU will take video and photo documentation to ensure documentation of entitled persons on or before the cut-off date. The cut-off date shall be as follows:

- (i) Title holders, the cut-off date for compensation under law (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments) is the date of service of public notice under section 3, or the date of joint verification by the Joint Verification Team comprising the Deputy Commissioner of respective districts and representative of the executing agency, whichever is earlier (the legal cut-off date).
- (ii) Non-titleholders, the date of census survey and inventory of losses conducted by international nongovernment organizations (NGO)¹⁶ on completion of the detailed designs will be considered “cut-off” date for eligibility for any non- titled persons impacted.

¹⁶ Implementing nongovernment organization, engagement is subject to provision in the scope of the project.

VI. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

66. The entitlement matrix provides for the main types of losses foreseen to result from the implementation of the subprojects composing each tranche and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements (Table 27). In the preparation of RP for each tranche and its subsequent updating, the final entitlements will be based on actual impacts and losses as identified and measured during the DMS and final census. The entitlement includes appropriate income restoration assistance and special assistance to vulnerable groups. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact, it can be enhanced in the resettlement plans based on the findings of the socio-economic assessment and detailed census and assistance will be provided as per SPS 2009 and ARIPO2009.

67. A detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix (Table 27). APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the APs. The entitlement matrix is prepared to attain the objectives of the RF and to pursue its principles. It provides for the main types of losses foreseen to result from the implementation of the subprojects composing each tranche and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements (Table 27). In the preparation of RP for each tranche and its subsequent updating, the final entitlements will be based on actual impacts and losses as identified and measured during the DMS and census. The entitlement includes appropriate income restoration assistance and special assistance to vulnerable groups. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact, it can be enhanced in the resettlement plans based on the findings of the socio-economic assessment and detailed census survey.

68. Compensation will be at full replacement cost. While the method of determining compensation rate provided for in Ordinance 1982 will be used, the resulting amount may be lower than the full replacement cost. The EA will pay for the difference between the compensation rate computed using the formula in Ordinance 1982 and the full replacement cost. Market price surveys will be carried out to determine replacement costs. If the prices set in the RP preparation no longer correspond to full replacement cost by the time the RP is implemented, adjustment will be made. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required. All AP who are identified in the impact area on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards. The cut-off-date for title holders eligibility for compensation/assistance as per ARIPO, 1982. To bring this RF in accord with ADB requirements, this RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4(1) of the ARIPO, 1982, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey as per the final detailed design. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The affected households will receive the full compensation before construction work begins.

Table 27: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land¹⁷			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ title holders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost (RC) of agricultural land. Dislocation Allowance of Tk.200 per decimal ,not exceeding Tk20,000 Stamp duty and registration cost on purchase of replacement land using an amount not exceeding RV. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 6 months of receiving CCL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV will be recommended by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). DC will pay CCL for the land. If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PGCB. The dislocation Allowance will be paid by PGCB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by NGO to organize legal Documents in support of their ownership. NGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure. PVAC will recommend RV for land based on current market price (CMP) assessed by an independent agency at the time of dispossession including cost of titling. CMP will be assessed for affected mouza for type of land averaging (i) minimum approved price of land available in the respective Sub-registrars' offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those mouzas (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). RV will be obtained by adding the titling cost prorated on the CMP thus obtained ($RV = CMP + CMP * a\%$, where „a“ is the rate of applicable registration cost for purchasing the land for CMP equivalent amount of money). The Ministry of Land will approve RV. DC will determine the market price of land averaging last 12 months sale prices (from the date of service of notice u/s 3) as per registration deeds in affected mouzas for each type of land obtained from respective sub-registrar's offices. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 50% for CCL. Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under section 6 with assistance from NGO. The NGO shall encourage Entitled Persons (EPs) to consider purchasing replacement land or investing the money in productive/ income generating activities. 			
Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services

¹⁷ **1. Process of Calculation Replacement Value (RV) of Land:** PVAC will recommend RV for land based on current market price (CMP) assessed by an independent agency at the time of dispossession including cost of titling. CMP will be assessed for each affected mouza for each type of land averaging (i) minimum approved price of land available in the respective Sub- registrars' offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those mouzas (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). RV will be obtained by adding the titling cost prorated on the CMP thus obtained ($RV = CMP + CMP * a\%$, where „a“ is the rate of applicable registration cost for purchasing the land for CMP equivalent amount of money). The Ministry of Communications will approve RV.

2. Process of calculation of Cash Compensation Based on Law(CCL):DC will determine the market price of land averaging last 12 months sale prices (from the date of service of notice u/s 3) as per registration deeds in affected mouzas for each type of land obtained from respective sub-registrar's offices. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 50% for CCL. For khas land (DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government), CCL will be the assessed as the market price without 50% enhancement.

3. Replacement Cost of Land/RCV: If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PGCB as top up in order to arrive the replacement cost of land as per the requirement of SPS 2009.

Legal owner/ title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of land. Dislocation Allowance@ Tk 300 per decimal not exceeding Tk25,000. 10% of CCL per decimal as land development cost Stamp duty and Registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding RV. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 6 months of receiving CCL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PVAC will recommend RV. DC will pay CCL for the land. If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PGCB with the assistance from the RP Implementing NGO (NGO). The dislocation allowance will be paid by PGCB with assistance from NGO. EPs losing homestead PGCB land will be given land development cost of 10% of CCL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by NGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership. NGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure. RV will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under "Loss Item1". CCL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under LossItem1. Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under Section 6 with assistance from the NGO. The NGO will encourage and motivate Aps to purchase homestead PGCB/commercial/community or industrial land 			
Loss Item 3: Loss of residential and other physical structures without title to land (squatters/kiosks)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially recognized Owners of Structures built on the ROW as identified by JVT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of structure. Transfer Grant at Tk7 (seven) per sq ft of affected structure. Reconstruction Grant Tk.10(ten)per sq ft of affected structure. Special Assistance of one-time payment of Tk 10,000 for each female-headed, disabled, elderly (over 60) headed and very poor household, whose annual income is less than or equal to Tk48,000. Owner will be allowed to Take all salvageable materials free of cost within PGCB declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. PVAC will recommend the RV of structures. PGCB will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from NGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot in the resettlement site will be provided for commercial structure losers ,and assistance in relocation.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Verification identifies (records floor areas and category)structure of titled owners and Census identifies structure of non-titled owners. RV of structure will be determined and approvedasstatedinLossItem4. Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement. The cut-off dates for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in LossItem4. 			
Loss Item 4: Loss of residential and other physical structures without title to land (encroachers)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. Socially recognized Owners of Structures built on the ROW as identified by JVT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of structure. Transfer Grant at Tk 7 (seven) per sq ft of affected structure. Reconstruction Grant at Tk10(ten)per sq ft of affected structure. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable Materials free of cost within PGCB declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all encroachers located on ROW at cut-off dates. 	
<p>Implementation Issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Verification identifies(records floor areas and category)structure for titled owners and Census identifies structure for non-titled owners 			
Loss Item 5: Loss of residential structures with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of residential structure. Transfer Grant @ TK. 7 (seven) per sq ft of affected structure. Reconstruction Grant @ TK. 10 (ten) per sq ft of affected structure. "Special Assistance of one-time payment of TK. 10,000/- (ten thousand) for each female-headed, disabled, elderly (over 60) headed and very poor household whose annual income is less than or equal to Tk48,000. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all structures at cut-off dates. PVAC will recommend the RV of the structures. DC will pay CCL for structure and if CCL is less than RV, PGCB will pay the difference. PGCB will provide other resettlement benefits directly . 	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Verification (DC and PGCB) and/or Census will identify (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners. PVAC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labor inputs and land development cost at current market rates. Ministry of Communications will approve the RV of structures recommended by PVAC. DC office with assistance from district PWD office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 50% for cash compensation under law (CCL). Compensation must be paid before dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement. The date of service of notice u/s 3 will be the cut-off date for titled owners and Census will be recognized as the cut-off date for structures not covered by DC. 			

Loss Item 6: Loss of trees with title to land (owner of trees on public land or trees)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ title holders as identified by DC Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by JVT. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber trees and bamboos: CCL +50%of CCL RV of trees determined by PVAC. Value of fruits determined by PVAC. 0.25%of CCL value for new plantation Owner of the tree will be allowed to take the salvage material trees free of cost within the PGCB declared deadline from within the Corridor of Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates. DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants. If CCL is less than RV or there is no CCL (for Socially recognized owners), the difference or RV of different species of trees will directly be paid by PGCB with assistance From NGO. PVAC will recommend RV of trees and fruits. 	<p>NGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the Eps aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.</p>
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forest will be considered by PVAC in calculating the RV. DCs will determine the market price of trees with assistance from district Department of Forest and Enhance it by 50% to fix compensation under law (CCL). The NGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care. 			

Loss Item 7: Loss of standing crops, timber and fruit trees with title to land (Crop compensation as per temporary damage of crops during restringing work)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and PGCB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of standing crops Owners will be allowed to take crops within PGCB declared deadline. 	<p>(i) Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub-Registrar Office + 50% premium for standing crops)</p> <p>(ii) Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value,</p> <p>(iii) Option to harvest the crop before construction begins.</p>	<p>NGO will assist DPs in the process of claiming compensation from DC Offices for organizing necessary documents.</p>
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of crops/fish stock will be recommended by PVAC (based on data obtained from district agriculture extension office and district marketing officer) for those identified through joint (DC/PGCB) on-site verification before taking over land. DCs will determine the market price of crops with assistance from district Department of Agriculture Extension and District Agriculture Marketing Officer and market price of fish with assistance from district fisheries officer. 			

Loss Item 8: Loss of income			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Any proprietor or business man or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s3 and/or as per census should be identified by JVT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount equivalent to three months net income against the owner's name as per census but not exceeding Tk 24,000 in total. One time moving assistance of Tk 5,000 for tenants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGCB will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons with assistance from NGO. 	Vulnerable Aps will be brought under income-generating program.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by Census and /or DC/PGCB joint verification. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of business and a commercial plot at resettlement site. However, one time moving assistance will be provided to only the tenants. The income-generating program will be implemented engaging an NGO experienced in rehabilitation and Livelihood generation activities for the poor. 			

Loss Item 9: Loss of income(wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry(excluding Owners or employers)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition as Identified by the JVT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income at Tk.250 x 90 Days for skilled labor; Tk 200 x 90 days for unskilled labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP must have been an employee of land owner or business located in the Acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or Census. The needs of vulnerable groups will be assessed. The resettlement benefits will be paid by PGCB with assistance from NGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable Aps will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program. Involvement of qualified AP in construction work. Involvement of qualified Aps in tree Plantation and social afforestation.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on wage earners identified by Census and/or Joint Verification. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee. 			

Loss Item 10: Loss of Income and livelihood			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households whose annual Income is less than Tk. 48,000/- including the households with disabled/ handicapped/widow or female headed identified by census and JVT. APs losing main source of income whose haveno alternative source of incomeasidentifi ed by JVT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tk10,000 as one time grant in addition to other compensations. Skill Training for vulnerable households not exceeding Tk8,000 for one member . 	The Aps will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by PGCB with assistance from NGO. Cost of trainer will be borne by PGCB.	NGO will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training

Loss Item 11: Unforeseen adverse impacts and Temporary impact during construction			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/ Persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation. Temporary impact during construction	<p>Entitlements will be determined as per the Resettlement policy Framework</p> <p>All types of tenure and type of ownership</p>	<p>The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by PGCB as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by MOC and ADB.</p> <p>i. The contractor pays for any impact on land and structures resulting from movement of machinery and construction material</p> <p>ii. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW must have written agreement between the landowner and contractor.</p> <p>iii. Land used temporarily will be returned to owner after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.</p>	As appropriate

Implementation Issues:

The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MOC and ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.

Valuation of Assets and Determination at Replacement Cost

69. The payment for compensation at replacement cost begins when the EA applies for land acquisition in the MOL¹⁸. MOL will direct the DC of the District where the land is located to administer the process. The DC will issue a public notice and within the 15 days will receive any objections from the affected land owner. If an objection is received, the DC verifies the basis of the objection and need of the land acquisition for public interest. After verification, the DC issue a final notice and land acquisition proceed, the affected person is requested to submit a statement of property and claim for compensation within 15 days from notice issuance. The DC will prepare an estimate of compensation award or CCL using the average of the values of land purchased in the last 12 months as recorded in the Sub- Registrar's office plus 50% premium. Within 7 days from the completion of the estimate, the DC will inform the affected person and the EA of the amount. The EA will deposit the amount to the account of the DC the amount within 60 days. The DC will in turn pay the affected persons within 60 days from the date of the deposit. Ordinance 182 only authorizes the DC to estimate the compensation.

70. To ensure the accuracy of the data on the losses and the names of persons entitled to compensation, the JVT on one hand will review the record of each affected household prepared by the NGO. The PVAT on the other hand will review the result of the price survey.

71. NGO will prepare two compensation amounts: CCL and RCV. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the EA will directly pay the affected person the difference between the CCL and the RCV as a cash grant. Because only owners with title or legally recognized ownership are entitled CCL, the EA will also directly pay non-titled affected persons at full replacement cost amount for non-land assets. The representatives of the EA, DC and NGO will be members of both the JVT and PVAT. The valuation process for each type of loss is presented below.

72. **Permanent Land Loss:** The DC will estimate the CCL using the average value of land purchased in the last 12 months as recorded in the Sub-registrar Office plus 50% premium. To estimate the RCV, the NGO will conduct a price survey. Price of land will be gathered through interviews of persons who recently sold or bought land in the area and real estate brokers and agents. In the absence of such a land market, the value of raw land and the cost of developing it to the level of the affected land will be used to estimate the RCV. The PVAT will review the prices gathered by the NGO and validate it in the area. Transaction cost (e.g., administrative fees, taxes and stamp duties) will not be deducted from RCV.

73. **Seasonal Crops:** The DC will estimate the CCL for temporarily affected crops using the value of the AMD plus 50% premium. But the JVT will compute the RCV using the current price of agricultural commodities as established in the latest sale done in the area. For each crop, the current price will be multiplied by the amount of yield of the affected household based on the census and the number of cropping seasons that will be lost (current price x total yield x number of lost cropping season = replacement

¹⁸ The application for land acquisition submitted to the MOL states the need of land acquisition for public interest, purpose of acquisition, location and size of the land and a site map.

cost value). The NGO will gather information on the current prices. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the affected person will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV from the EA as a cash grant. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep the harvestable yield without deducting its value from the replacement cost.

74. **Timber and Fruit Trees:** The DC will estimate the CCL for timber trees using the value from the DOF and for fruit trees, from the AMD plus 50% premium. The JVT will compute the RCV using the current price based on the latest sale in the area. The NGO will determine the number of trees, timber volume (for timber trees) and fruit yield (for fruit trees) during the census. Timber volume will be measured based on the tree's girth and height, Fruit trees which maturity have not reached the fruit-bearing stage, will be categorized as timber trees. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the affected household will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV from the EA as a cash grant. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep the fruits and timber without being subjected to any deduction of their value from the replacement cost compensation.

75. **Residential and Commercial Structures¹⁹:** The DC will estimate the CCL using the average value of structure purchased in the last 12 months based on the valuation of PWD plus 50% premium. To estimate the RCV, the NGO will conduct a price survey. Price of the structure will be gathered through interviews of persons who recently sold or bought one in the area, real estate brokers and agents and construction contractors. In the absence of such a market price, the construction cost of a similar structure will be used to estimate the RCV. The PVAT will review the prices gathered by the NGO and validate it in the area. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the affected household will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV plus 12.5% of the RCV as transfer cost from the EA as cash grant²⁰. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep salvage materials without deducting their value from the replacement cost compensation and get a transfer grant to be determined by PVAT based on census result.

76. **Business Income:** To estimate the RCV, the NGO will determine the income from the business owned by the affected person during the census. The PVAT will review and validate the reported income. The EA will pay the affected person RCV compensation

¹⁹ **1.Process of Calculating Replacement Value of Structure:(RV):** The DC will estimate the Cash Compensation Based on Law (CCL) using the average value of structure purchased in the last 12 months based on the valuation of Public Works Department (PWD- It is a government organization who construct government buildings in different parts of the country) plus 50% premium.

2. Process of Calculating Replacement Cost Value (RCV) of structure: To estimate the RCV, the NGO will conduct a price survey. Price of the structure will be gathered through interviews of persons who recently sold or bought one in the area, real estate brokers and agents and construction contractors. In the absence of such a market price, the construction cost of a similar structure will be used to estimate the RCV. The PVAT will review the prices gathered by the NGO and validate it in the area. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC.

3. Payment Process of Replacement Cost Value (RCV)of Structure: The affected household will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV plus 12.5% of the RCV as transfer cost from the EA as cash grant. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep salvage materials without deducting their value from the replacement cost compensation and get a transfer grant to be determined by PVAT based on census result.

²⁰ Based on the experience of BPDB, the transfer cost of an household is 12.5% of the cost of the structure on average.

from the EA.

VII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

77. The project may have three types of displaced persons²¹ i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

78. The land acquisition of 2.20 ha land will be impacted upon 17 APs. The estimation has been made for compensation by the DC/GoB. The compensation payment will be made prior to civil work construction. As per socio-economic survey and consultation with the land owner it was learnt that no one will be displaced due to land acquisition as they have land elsewhere and also a job for livelihood support. The project will not result in any physical displacement due to permanent impact except temporary impacts on loss of crops, trees and likely income loss for certain number of days due to disruption of business at few places during the construction. Compensation will be paid by PGCB as per the entitlement matrix. The vulnerable households will be given priority for employment during construction. The PGCB and contractor will ensure that advance notice is issued to the APs prior to the start of construction works and that compensation is also completed before then. In case of any maintenance work in the future, the PGCB and contractor will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

- (i) As the land acquisition from private sources is minimum and the acquisition is partial, the Tranche 3 subprojects will not result in any physical displacement except temporary impacts on loss of crops at few places during the construction. The Compensation Plan for Temporary Crop Damage (CPTD) will be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval. An indicative CPTD is placed in **Annex 6**. For compensation of temporary crop damage and trees the following will be paid as per entitlement matrix (a) 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage, fruits, and timber; (b) Compensation for standing crops based on an annual crop cycle at market value; and (c) Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Agriculture Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. The land owner will have the right to use the land after civil works are completed without causing damage to the tower or lines.
- (ii) A detailed mitigation plan needs to be drawn up with minimum or no disruption of business/ livelihood of 7 mobile vendors. To minimize the temporary loss of these vendors: (a) the contractor's work would be scheduled during night time so that during day time the particular stretch of road could be free for the continuation of business activities as customers of those mobile vendors and others are permitted to commute; (b) keep one side of the road free from cabling work, the mobile vendors may be allowed to do the business on the other side of the road. All these options need to be explored before the construction schedule are being drawn up and prior to start up the work. They will be paid assistance as per

²¹ Based on the RF of the program and field assessment.

- following: (a) 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; (b) contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss through provision of access etc.; (c) assistance to vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; (d) for construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater; and (e) training allowance to vendors and vulnerable.
- (iii) Additional compensation/assistance for vulnerable households will be paid as specified in entitlement matrix: (a) one time lump sum assistance of Tk10,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid over and above the other assistance; (b) vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project, if required; and (c) consideration for project employment.
 - (iv) Compensation and assistance will be paid by PGCB as per the entitlement matrix. Additionally, vulnerable households will be given priority for employment during construction. PGCB and contractor will ensure that advance notice is issued to the APs prior to the start of construction works and that compensation is also paid prior to the start of civil works. In case of any maintenance work in the future, PGCB and contractor will pay the APs for any loss of crops due to the work.
 - (v) Compensation to land looser and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

79. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure minimal disruption in their livelihood and assistance for lost income is provided to them. The subproject will seek to minimize resettlement impacts by carrying out civil works at night for underground cabling work, in a phased manner, and during holidays when shops are closed. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

80. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for loss of land, crop, assistance for vulnerable, and cost for RP implementation. Provisions for compensation of temporary livelihood losses have been included in this RP in case business interruptions prove to be unavoidable. Resettlement assistance to APs will be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works after examining by PMU on requirements on case by case basis for record and monitoring purpose. During RP implementation, if the APs desires, efforts will be made to provide employment to APs by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The resettlement cost is based on assumptions since, the loss to crops envisaged during erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is a turnkey contract and the exact alignment will be known only at the time of implementation. The PGCB is in the process of obtaining the fund from GoB in order allocate the funds in advance enabling them to disburse the compensation at the earliest. However, it may be noted that this budget will be utilized as and when required depending on the impacts. The compensation rates and amount of assistance to APs will be reviewed and adjusted based on the result of the census and DMS and the market rates at the time of RP implementation. The resettlement cost is **Tk115.94 million**. Tentative cost estimates are given in **Table 28**. The methods in computing the compensation per type of loss are as follows:

- (i) **Crops:** Since the construction phase is scheduled for winter season, it is assumed that the crops that will be most lost is oil seed crops. There are three types of oil seed crops: mustard, rape seed and linseed or sesame. Oil seed has the highest production value among the winter crops which includes wheat and potatoes. The compensation rate per hectare for oil seed is arrived through the following formula: production value per hectare – production cost. The production value was computed at average production of 896 kilogram per hectare x price of oilseed per kilo as of April 2012(Tk37 per kilogram). This information has been adjusted to inflation (2015) to arrive the market rate of 2015.
- (ii) **Trees:** The compensation payment for trees is estimated based on 2012 price per tree and adjusted to the 2015 inflation rate in Bangladesh (11 percent). During the DMS, the price of the tree will be computed based on the species, age and girth.
- (iii) **Land:** The DC from Land Acquisition Department had already provided the estimate for compensation of 2.02 ha of land. The PGCB is in the process of obtaining the fund for land acquisition from GoB.

Table 28: Resettlement Cost

Item	Description	Unit Cost (Tk)	Number of units	Total (Tk)
A	Land for Kachua (Chandpur) Substation	50,951,364/ha	2.02ha	102,921,755
	Subtotal		2.02ha	102,921,755
B	Crop compensation for one oil seed winter cropping season within the 20 meter ROW excluding tower base area as there will be no replacement of towers. 132 kV double ckt. Comilla(S) - Kachua - Chadpur (double ckt. In-Out at Kachua) line by replacing existing 132 kV Comilla (S)-Chadpur double ckt. line	11,654/ha	130ha	1,515,020
	Subtotal			1,515,020
C	Vulnerable Allowance	10,000	15	150,000
D	Training to vulnerable Household	8000	15	120,000
E	NGO Hiring cost	L/S	L/S	700,000
	Total(A-E)			105,406,775
	Contingency 10% of total			10,540,677
	Total			115,947,452 =115.95million

81. PGCB will provide all resettlement funds based on the financing plan agreed between the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and ADB. The amount of funds will be based on the implementation cost of the final RP approved by ADB. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has already provided the cost estimate for compensation of losses (crops, trees, structures and income) and submitted this PGCB. The copy of the estimate made by DC is placed in annex-2. The PGCB will deposit the corresponding amount to the account of the DC. The PGCB will prepare a cost estimate and budget for additional compensation intended to meet ADB 2009 SPS requirement of compensation rate equivalent to replacement cost and for funds for other forms of assistance. Of assistance.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

82. A GRM will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social issues arising out of the project and RP implementation. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced people's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

83. The PGCB will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the APs at no costs and without retribution.

84. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed in all subproject locations of PGCB to ensure APs' grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievances will be redressed at the site level through the concerned project engineer and contractor failing which the case will be referred to the GRC. If the AP is not satisfied with the decision then he/she will have the right to approach the appropriate court of law for redresses. The GRC will consist of following representative.

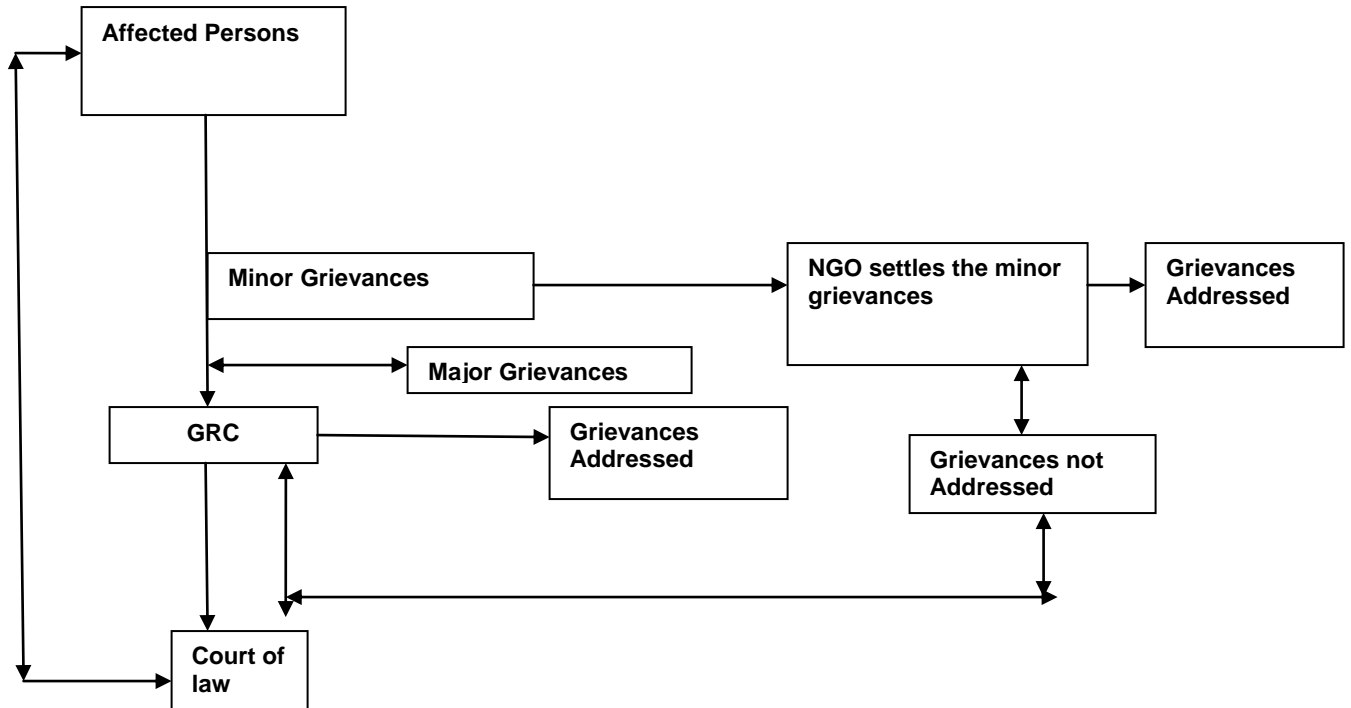
- Convener: EA Project Manager
- Secretary: Contractor or Support Organization(NGOs)
- Representative Member: Chair of the Union (where LA is being done)
- Member: Local School Teacher or Imam(where LA is being done)
- Member: Female representative of affected people Member

85. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition and crop/tree compensation; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them within 2 weeks; (iii) immediately inform the PGCB of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the PGCB. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. Grievances will be redressed within 2 weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the life of the Project including the defects liability period.

86. The GRC will be formed with the help of higher authority having authority to designate the representatives to the GRC. The grievance redress procedure is shown in **Figure 1**. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The AP has the right to refer the grievances to appropriate courts of law at any stage of the process. The PGCB will ensure that APs have the right to approach a court of law any time during the process of grievance redress activities. An effort has been made to explore the options to integrate with the GRC of the earlier tranches. The earlier tranches projects were geographically distributed in other locations

(in different local administrative units like Upzilla/unions etc.). Hence, the effort of integration may not produce much sensitivity and effectiveness in the context of Grievance management system. Moreover, such effort would have been inconvenient add on and practically difficult for the APs to access the system of grievance redressal.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

87. PGCB as the IA will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee RP implementation (Table 29). It will ensure the following: (i) smooth coordination with the district administration (DA) in the conduct of resettlement activities; (ii) adherence to schedule and assurance given to ADB in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities; (iii) availability of budget and funds for resettlement activities; (iv) timely disclosure of resettlement information to affected people and conduct of consultations; (v) prompt payment of agreed compensation to the affected people; (vi) formation and operation of grievance committee mechanism and prompt resolution of complaints and (vii) preparation of monitoring reports and prompt submission to ADB. PGCB has already formed one PMU under which some 16 numbers of Projects will be implemented and will be financed ADB-IDB-ADB. The PMU is consisted of 79 staff and most of staff is in place. Some staff is yet to be on board as the projects have not yet started at field level. Presently the activity of land acquisition, Tender Evaluation, Tender Processing and contract document preparation is in progress.

Table 29: Responsibility for Implementation of RP

No	Activity	Responsible Groups
1	Identify the affected household based on detailed engineering design	PGCB, NGO, and effected people
2	Notify affected households on proposed project and potential losses	PGCB, NGO and effected people
3	Arrange for the participation of affected people in the census and DMS	NGO and union/pourashava/city corporation
4	Conduct census and DMS among affected households	PGCB, NGO, union/pourashava/ city corporation administration and effected people
7	Conduct market price survey	PGCB and NGO
6	Disclose information disclosure and consult affected people on DMS and market survey result and compensation rate	NGO
5	Update the RP based on census and DMS result	PGCB and NGO
7	Submit updated RP to ADB for approval	PGCB
8	Prepare cost estimate of compensation by DC and submit to PGCB	DA
9	Remit funds to the account of the DC	PGCB
10	Prepare cost estimate of additional compensation and funds for assistance	PGCB and NGO
11	Pay the affected people the compensation	DA, PGCB and NGO
12	Operate grievance redress mechanism	PGCB, NGO, union/pourashava/city corporation administration
13	Conduct site clearance	PGCB, affected people and contractor
14	Implement income restoration measures and other assistance	PGCB, NGO and effected people
15	Monitor and evaluate RP implementation	PGCB, NGO and effected people

ADB – Asian Development Bank, AP – Affected Person, DA – District Administration, DC – Deputy Commissioner, NGO – Non Government Organization, PGCB – Power Grid Company of Bangladesh and RP – Resettlement Plan

Implementation Support

88. The PGCB will hire an NGO to prepare the RP, update and implement it. NGO would be required to provide day to day implementation support to PMU in addressing social safeguard issues at the field level. The role of the NGO will center on three activities (i) baseline information collection and survey of APs based on detailed design and final layout; (ii) implementation of the resettlement plans including determination of entitlements based on the resettlement plan entitlement matrix, distribution of identification cards to APs, disbursement of entitlements including compensation, and other assistance and allowances to eligible persons as per the resettlement plan during the pre-construction stage; and (iii) awareness raising including ongoing consultations with the APs, dissemination of information relating to resettlement planning, such as the impact on the people and corresponding entitlements. The NGO will also facilitate the APs to submit the grievance application (if any) to be resolved within the framework of Project's GRM. The resettlement officer will supervise the NGO. During RP preparation, the NGO will prepare the methodology and carry out secondary data collection, surveys, information disclosure and consultations and draft RP preparation. The EA will submit to ADB the draft RP as attachment of each periodic financing request which is its formal request to finance a tranche under the MFF. After ADB's approval of tranche financing, detailed engineering and technical design for tendering and construction of civil works contract will be finalized. Based on DMS, the resettlement office will prepare a land acquisition plan and submit it to the DC while the NGO will conduct the census and asset inventory of losses and update the RP. The task distribution in conducting resettlement activities is shown in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Tasks and Resettlement Activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Pre-RP Preparation	
PMU hire a Resettlement Officer(RO)	EA
Hire SG and NGO	EA
Identify and select subproject site and define the ROW	PMU, SG
Identify the unions/pourashava /ward of city corporation where the subproject site and ROW are located	RO, SG, NGO
Establish data base	RP NGO and PMU
B. Draft RP Preparation	
Meet with the union /pourashava/city corporation officials to identify the households living in the site and	NGO, RO
Prepare information disclosure, consultation and survey budget and materials	NGO
Conduct of information disclosure and consultation activities	NGO
Training of field interviewers	NGO
Conduct household survey	NGO
Prepare the RP and submit to EA	NGO
Submit RP to ADB as part of PFR	EA
C. RP Updating	
Arrange participation of AP and village leaders in DMS, census and asset inventory of losses	NGO, RO
Conduct of DMS, census and asset Inventory of losses	NGO, RO
Conduct price survey	NGO
Preparation of CCL and RCV estimate	NGO, RO, DC
Updating of RP	NGO
Submit updated RP to EA and ADB	EA
Approve RP	ADB
D. RP Implementation	
Convene of JVT and PVAT	RO, NGO, DC
Allocate compensation amount	EA
Pay of compensation	EA, PMU
Operate GRC	RO, NGO
Turn over acquired land to EA by DC	DC, EA
Monitor resettlement results	RO NGO
Clear land from encumbrance and turn over to contractor	EA

CCL – Cash Compensation Based on Law, DC – Deputy Commissioner, DMS – Detailed Management Survey, EA – Executing Agency, GRC- Grievance Redress Committee, JVT – Joint Valuation Team, NGO- Non Government Organization, PFR – Periodic Financing Request, PMU – Project Management Unit, PVAT – Property Valuation Advisory Team, RCV – Replacement Cost Value, RO- Resettlement Office,, ROW – Right of Way, SG – Survey Group,

Special Bodies

89. The JVT and PVAT are special bodies created by the EA for specific functions. The JVT reviews information on affected assets and their owners, collected by the NGO. It also verifies its accuracy through ground level validation. The PVAT will review the market prices of the affected assets gathered by NGO to ensure that the AP will get RCV compensation. The EA creates both bodies through gazette notification which defines their scope of work and responsibility. The result of the review of the JVT and PVAT will serve as the final basis in estimating the compensation of AP. The members of both bodies are the representatives of the following groups: PMU (convener), DC (member) and NGO (member-secretary).

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

90. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for crops and trees for damages sustained during installing of transmission lines and for temporary impact while implementing the underground cabling work. The three sites for sub stations (Madunaghat, Kalurghat and Comilla) identified by PGCB for construction of substation is proposed to be located in government land and free from encumbrances. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to payment of compensation and land acquisition and resettlement, if any, will be completed prior to commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for different components of the project will be awarded only after all compensation is paid and rehabilitation measures are implemented.

91. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

92. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include establishment of PMU with a designated officer in charge of safeguards; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of NGO, and establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence at this stage and continue till the end of the project.

93. RP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including payment of compensation for crops and trees; payment of compensation for temporary impacts, other unforeseen impacts if any; payment of other rehabilitation assistance; and issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

94. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue until the end of RP implementation. External monitoring is not envisaged since the project is not expected to have significant impacts. In the event of the project involving significant impacts, external monitoring will be undertaken by an external agency.

95. An implementation schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition and resettlement activities in the Project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in **Table 31**. During the preparation of updated RP a revised timeline including the date of deployment of contractor needs to be communicated to ADB for necessary approval.

Table 31: RP Implementation Schedule





















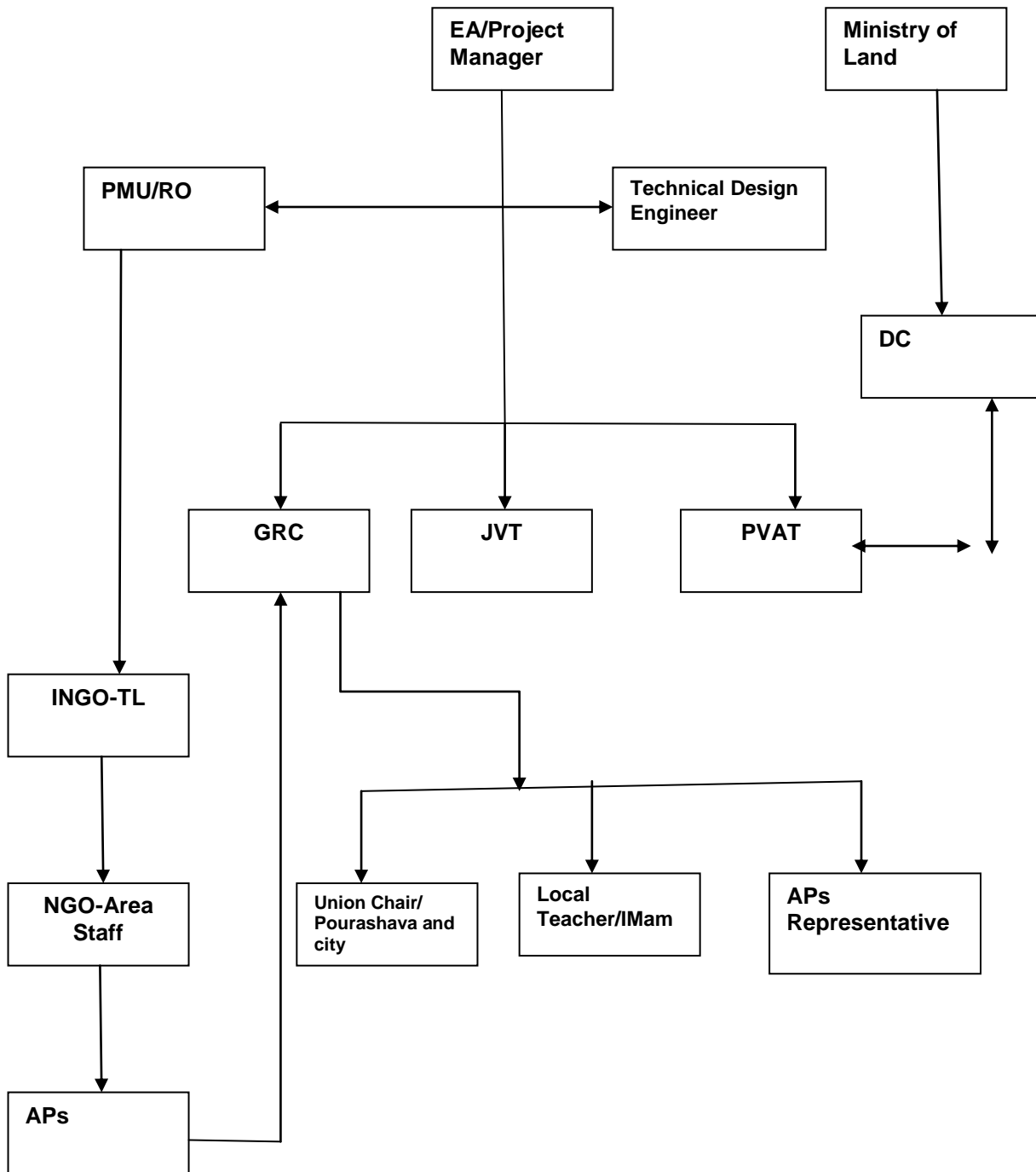
(Year/Quarter)	2015			2016			
Activity Progress	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Preparation Phase							
Screen sub-project impact							
Public consultation on sites for substations and transmission line alignment							
Prepare RP							
Prepare LA plan (if required)							
Carry out census survey							
RP Implementation Phase							
Update the RP							
Hiring of NGO for RP implementation							
Obtaining approval of RP from ADB							
Disclosure of RP							
Public consultation							
Grievance redress							
Payment of compensation for land and crops							
Co-ordination with district authority for LA							
Submission of LA proposals to DC							
Declaration of cut-off date (LA notification)							
Taking possession of acquired land							
Handing over the acquired land to contractor							
Notify the date of start of civil works							
Rehabilitation of APs							
Monitoring and Reporting Phase							
Monitoring and reporting to ADB							

Figure 2: Flow Chart of Responsibility in RP Implementation



XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

96. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the PGCB. The implementation of RP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU/PGCB to provide an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems.

97. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of APs. PMU is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semi-annual monitoring reports on their implementation performance to ADB.

98. PGCB will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, and (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes. The implementing NGO will prepare a detailed monthly and quarterly monitoring plan and assist PGCB for effective monitoring of the same. The monitoring plan will include compensation and payment of assistance progress, GRM mechanism etc.

99. Monitoring will also include the following: (i) consultations with APs; (ii) valuation of land and assets; (iii) valuation of crops and trees; (iv) issues raised through the GRM; (v) status of disbursement of compensation amounts and all assistance; and (vi) physical and financial progress of the Resettlement Plan implementation.

100. The monitoring unit will systematically document the monitoring results and monthly reports will be produced for the appraisal of the EA and the contractors. The PMU will submit separate semi-annual resettlement monitoring reports to ADB, which will be published on the website of ADB. The monitoring reports will be prepared by the PMU, with inputs from the contractors and NGOs, where relevant. The status of safeguard implementation, issues, and corrective actions are to be clearly reported to ADB. The status of safeguards implementation will also be discussed during each ADB review mission, and with necessary issues and agreed actions recorded in Aide Memoires. An outline for the monitoring report is provided in **Annex 7**. Sample monitoring indicators are presented in **Table 32** below.

Table 32: Sample Monitoring Format

RP Implementation Activities	Progress	Remarks
1.Pre-Construction Activities		
1 Assessment of resettlement impacts due to changes in project design (If required) 2 Preparation/ updating of Resettlement Plan based on changes in project design 3 Approval of updated Resettlement Plan from ADB 4 Disclosure of updated Resettlement Plan 5 Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee		

RP Implementation Activities	Progress	Remarks
6 Inclusion of safeguards official (designated) to PIU		
2.Social measures during Construction as per Contract Provisions		
1. Prohibition of employment or use of children as labor 2. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor 3. Ensure equal pay for equal work to both men and women 4. Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions 5. Maintenance of employment records of workers(gender disaggregated data)		

101. The PMU will periodically review all resettlement activities and related safeguard compliances, and send semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB during the project implementation period. The semi-annual monitoring report will contain (i) accomplishments to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. If significant involuntary resettlement impact occurs in any subproject, the internal monitoring reports submitted by the NGO will be monitored by the PMU resettlement specialist. PMU will be responsible in preparing the overall resettlement status, based on the information furnished in the monthly reports by NGO.

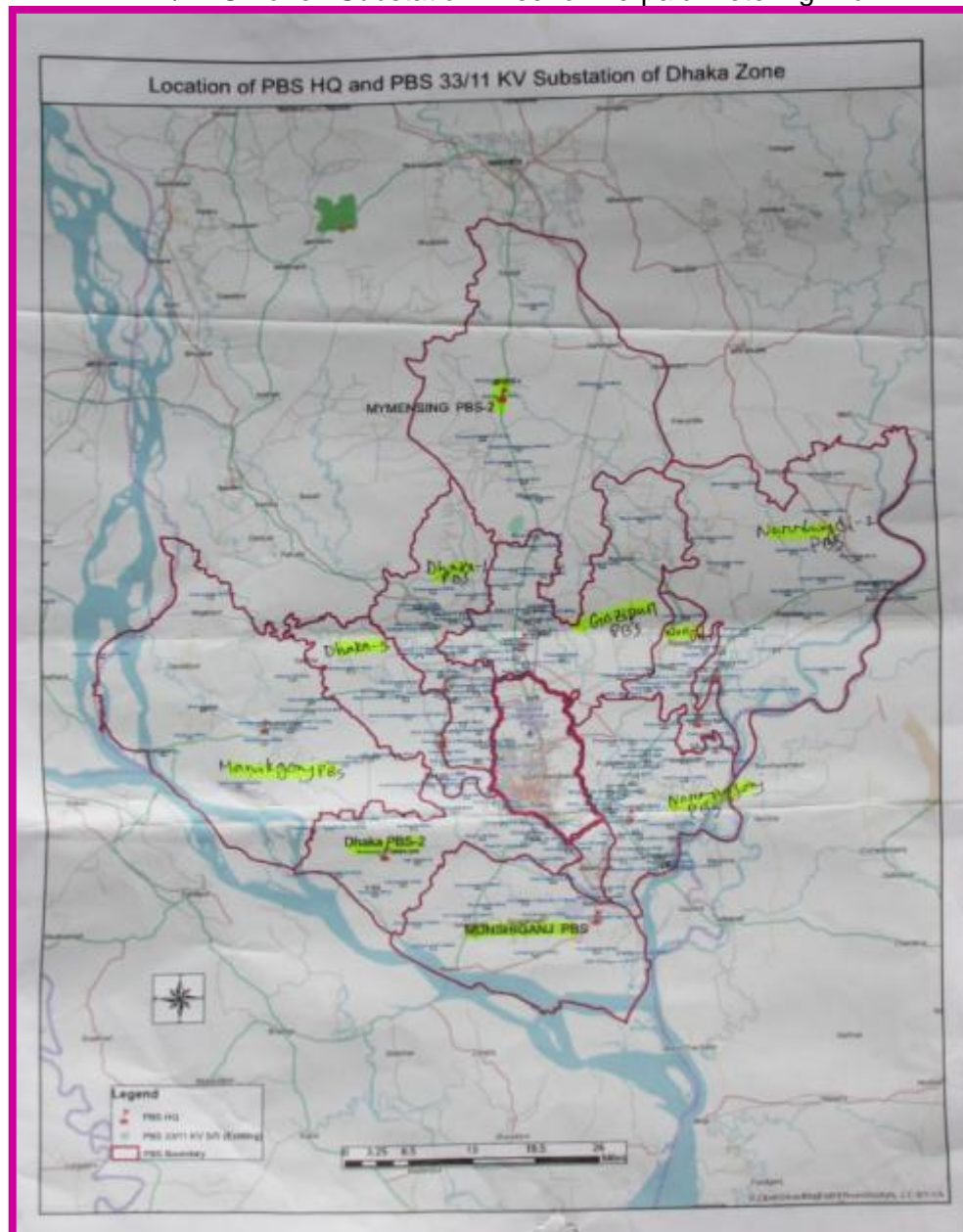
102. The monitoring systems designed by both PMU and the external monitor will include a set of verifiable indicators that measure the process, outcomes and impacts of the RP implementation. The following are some of the indicators suggested to measure and assess the progress of RP implementation.

- Status of the RP – conduct surveys and census after the completion of the final engineering designs and updating the RP, disclosure to APs and other stakeholders and obtain approval.
- Public consultations and information disclosure – type of consultations conducted, participation of DPs and other stakeholders, issues discussed and addressed, status of information disclosure, outcomes of consultations and information disclosure and measures adopted to address them in the updated and final RPs.
- Land acquisition – status of property valuation and acquisition process, objections from the interested parties, legal action taken (if any), land clearances, handing over the land to contractors etc.
- Payment of compensation – status of statutory compensation and other additional compensation paid.
- Resettlement – resettlement of APs and the status of assistance provided, livelihood and other assistance provided.
- Physical progress of the construction work – progress of construction work and any adverse effects on adjacent communities.
- Grievance redress – establishment of the GRC, status of handling grievances and grievance redress.

103. One year after compensation payment, the support organization or any group hired by EA will conduct a sample survey among affected households. The survey will use the questionnaire used in the baseline survey. The results of the two surveys will be compared against each other to show the difference of the living conditions of the affected households, particularly the vulnerable ones, before and after resettlement activities. Based on the survey result, remedial measures may be carried out to ensure that the affected people are as well off if not better-off as they would have been without the project.

Maps and Location Details of Sub Projects
BREB/PBS Zone –Substation Wise forPre-paid Metering Work

Annex 1



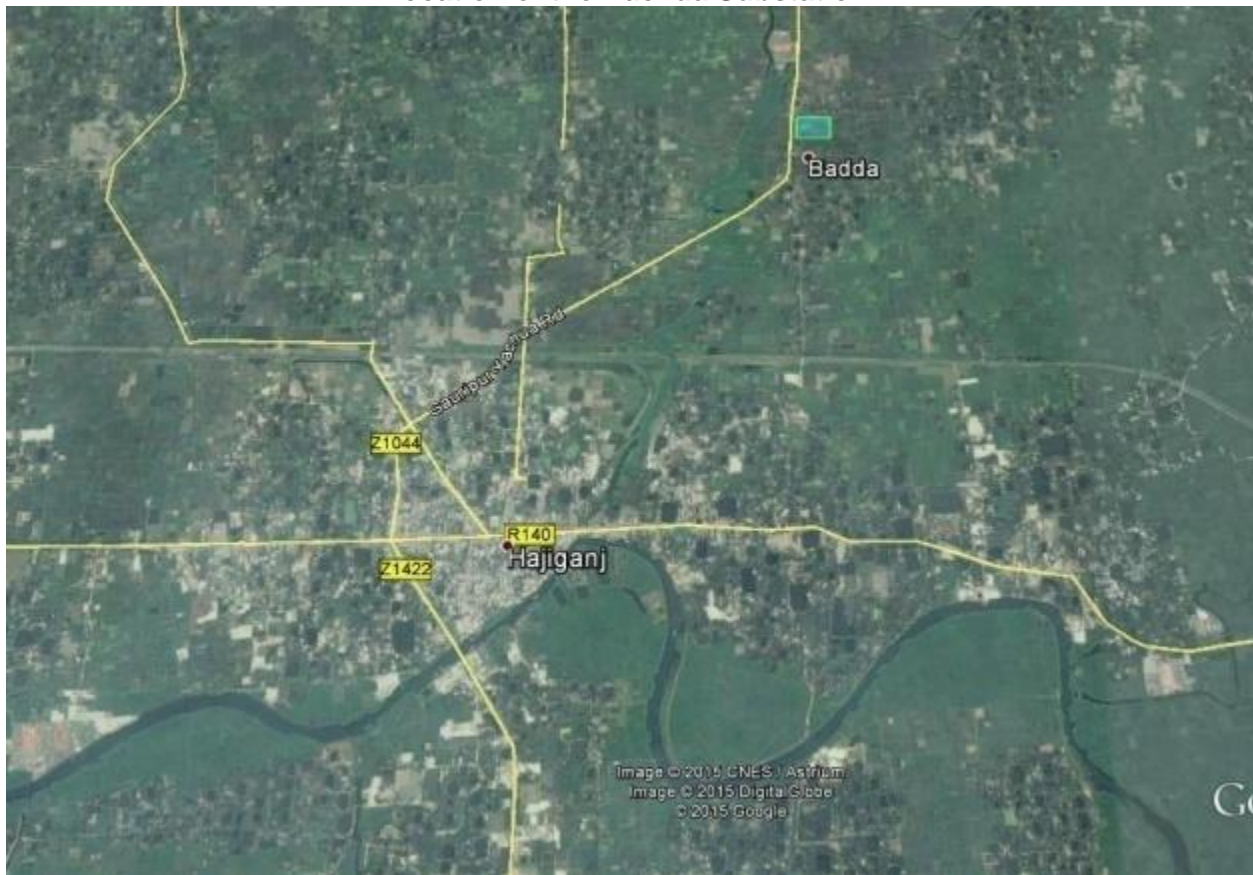
Location Map of Proposed APSC 400 MW CCPP (East)

The map illustrates the project's location relative to the Meghna River and surrounding infrastructure. Key landmarks include the Dhaka-Sylhet Highway Road, a Bus Stop, a Girls High School, a Residential Area, and several ponds. The project area is specifically labeled as 'Proposed APSC 400 MW CCPP (East)'. A compass rose in the top right corner shows the cardinal directions: North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). Distances are indicated as 2.5 Km and 92 Km.

A satellite map showing the Ashgaganj 400 MW CCPP East power plant. The plant is highlighted with a red outline and a yellow pin. It features two large white storage tanks and a blue-roofed building. The surrounding area includes residential buildings, roads, and a river. The map is from Google Earth, with a compass and zoom controls visible on the right. The bottom of the image shows the date 'Imagery Date: 3/5/2014' and coordinates '24°02'40.43"N 91°01'21.95"E, May 5, 2014'. The bottom right corner shows 'Eye alt: 1421.7'.

65

Location of the Kachua Substation



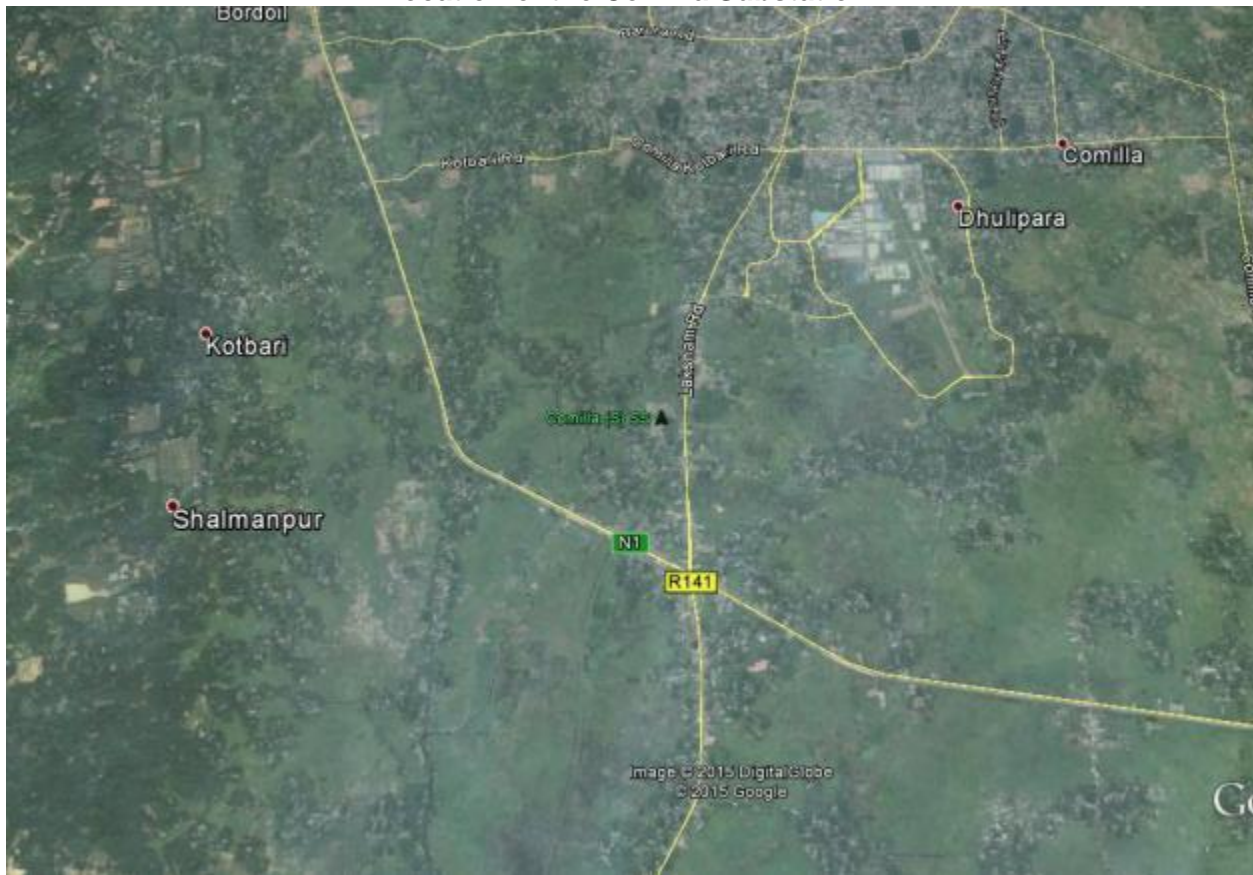
Location of the Kalurghat Substation



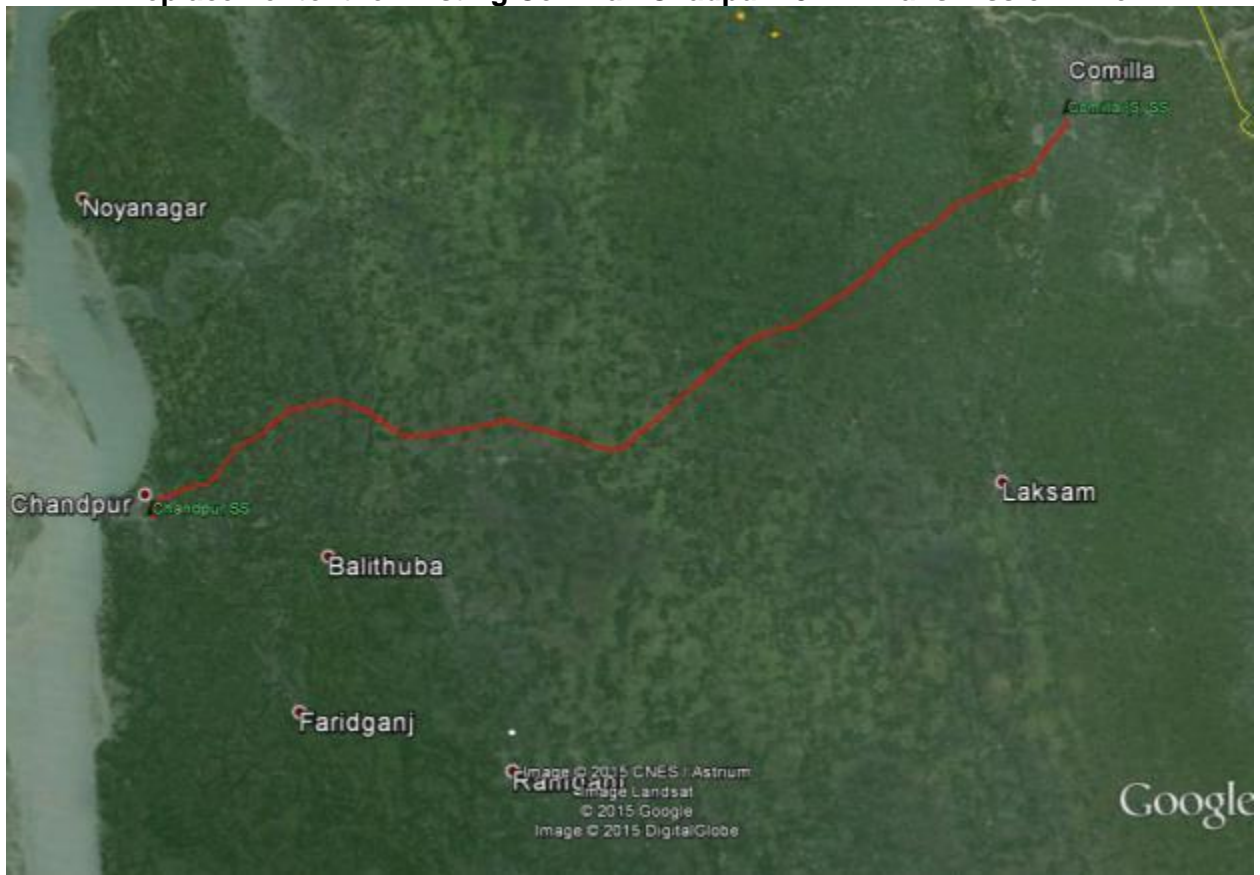
Location of the Madunghat Substation



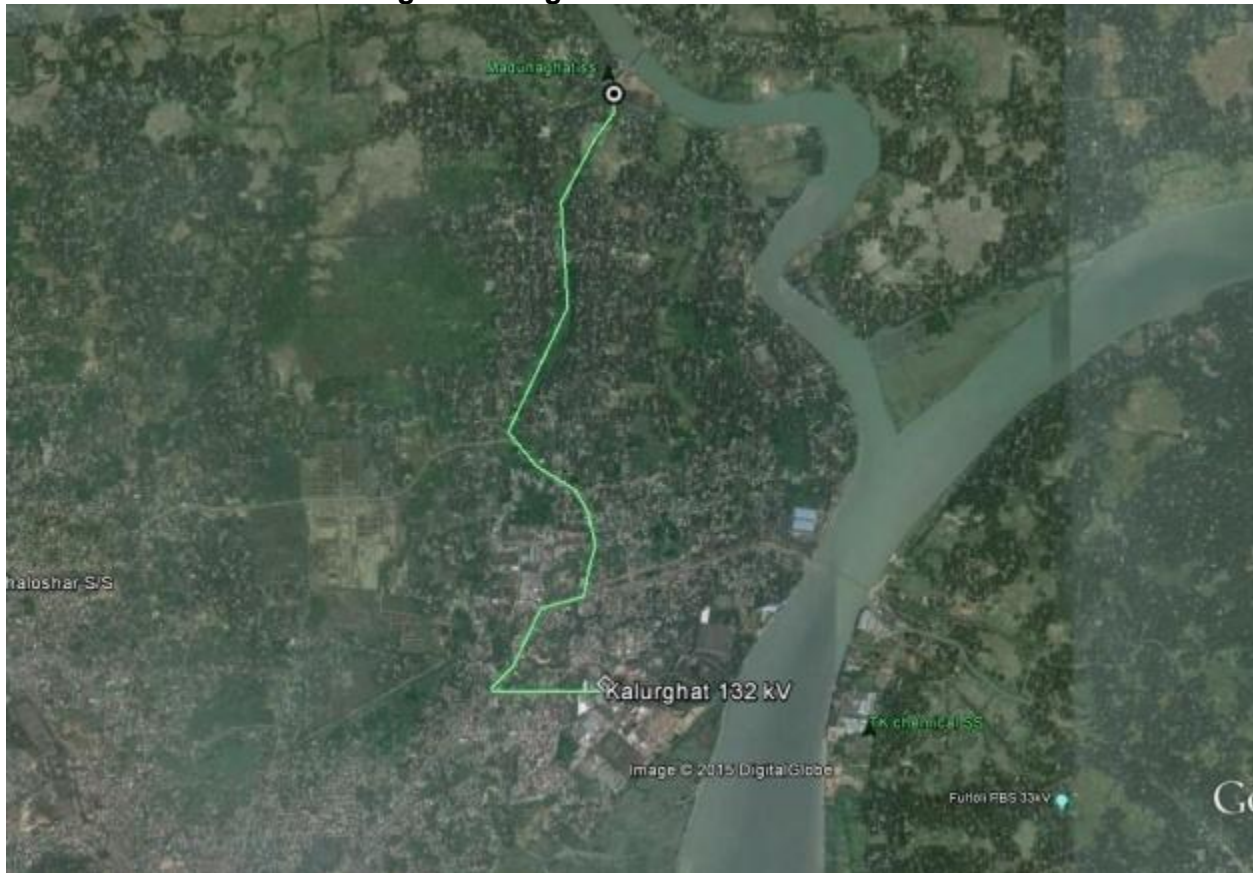
Location of the Comilla Substation



Replacement of the Existing Comilla - Chadpur 132 kV Transmission Line



Madunaghat-Kalurghat 132 kV Transmission Line



Land Records of Private Land Earmarked to be Acquired for Kachua Substation

মৌজা- টোরাগড় জে.এন নং-২১৪ উপজেলা- হাজীগঞ্জ জেলা- চাঁদপুর।
 Mouja- Toragorh JLN No. 214 upazila: Hajigori Dist: chandpur
 S.A Khatian মালসূচী Kachua S/S (AIS)

ক্রমিক	স্বত্বিকার নাম	মাণ্য নাম	মাণ্য মেট্রি জমি (একর)	সড়কের অধিগ্রহণ (একর)	অধিগ্রহণ প্রস্তাবিত জমি (একর)
০১	এস.এ ৩৩২	৬৫	০.৫০	০.০৭	০.৪৩
০২	এস.এ ১৪০	৬৬	০.৩১	০.০৮	০.২৩
০৩	এস.এ ১৯৪	৬৭	০.৩২		০.৩২
০৪	এস.এ ১৪০	৭৯	০.৪৬	০.০৬	০.৪০
০৫	এস.এ ৬৯	৮০	০.৬৭	০.০৯	০.৪৪
০৬	এস.এ ১১৯	৭৫	০.২৬		০.২৬
০৭	এস.এ ৪৩৯	৬৯	০.৯৮		০.০৫৫০
০৮	এস.এ ৪৭২	৭৪	০.২৫		০.২৫
০৯	এস.এ ১১৯	৭৭	০.২৩		০.২৩
১০	এস.এ ২৬৯	৭৮	০.৩০		০.৩০
১১	এস.এ ১১৯	৭৬	০.২২		০.২২
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19.01.15
 মোঃ জব্বার উল্লাহ
 জাতীয়তাবাদী
 জমি আধিকারিক শাখা
 জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়
 চাঁদপুর।

বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড
Bangladesh Power Development Board

অফিস :
সম্পত্তি ও যন্ত্রাধারন পরিচালক
বিটবো, গুয়াপসা কানন,
মহিখিল কা/৫, ঢাকা।
ফোন-৯২৪৪১০৬৩

তারিখঃ ২৪/১১/২০১৪

স্মারক নং- ২০২৫ -সমাণ/জমি-১৭৩/২ (খও নথি)

বাবস্থাপনা পরিচালক
পাওয়ার গ্রীড কোম্পানী অব বাংলাদেশ,
আইইবি মুক্তন কানন,
রমনা, ঢাকা।

বিষয়ঃ পিজিসিবি'র আওতায় ব্যক্তিগত বাস্তবায়নীয় "৪০০/২৩০/১৩২ KV Grid Network Development" ও "National Power Transmission Network Development" প্রকল্পের জন্য পিজিসিবি'র রাইলিংকৃত বিটবোর জমি নির্দিষ্টকভাবে ব্যবহারের জন্য হস্তান্তর প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্রঃ ১। পিজিসিবি'র স্মারক নং-০০/পিজিসিবি/এমডি/৪০০কেভি গ্রিড ডেভেলপ/২০১৪/৮০১৯ তারিখ-১০/১০/১৪ইং।
২। বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগের স্মারক নং-২৭.০৭২.০১৮.০৫.০০.০০১.২০১৩/০০০ তারিখ-০৫/০৮/২০১৪ইং।
৩। বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগের স্মারক নং- ২৭.০৭২.০১৮.০৫.০০.০০১.২০১৩/১৯৮ তারিখ-০১/০৩/২০১৪ইং।

উপরোক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বিগত ১০/১১/২০১৪ইং তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত ১৩৯২ তম সমাণ বোর্ড সভায় বিটবোর কর্তৃপক্ষ স্থানে কিছু জমি পিজিসিবি'র উপরোক্ত কাজে ব্যবহারের জন্য পিজিসিবিকে প্রদানের সিদ্ধান্ত সুষ্ঠু হয়েছে। যোগ্যের সিদ্ধান্ত ওলো নিম্নরূপঃ

১) পিজিসিবি'র আওতায় ব্যক্তিগত বাস্তবায়নীয় "৪০০/২৩০/১৩২ KV Grid Network Development" ও "National Power Transmission Network Development" প্রকল্পের জন্য বিটবোর নিজ লিখিত এলাকার শার্শে অবস্থিত পরিশ্রম জমি পিজিসিবি'র ব্যবহারের জন্য প্রদান করা হবে।

ক্র/নং	এলাকার নাম	বিটবো কর্তৃক হস্তান্তরের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত জমির পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
১.	সীতাকুন্ড (বাদামকুন্ড)	০.৫০ একর	
২.	ঘোষণাহর	০.৫০ একর	
৩.	কাপুর মটি	০.৫০ একর	Kalurghat G-15
৪.	শিকলবাড়ী	০.০০ একর	
৫.	রামপুর (টৌর এলাকা)	০.১০ একর	
৬.	অয়োবাদ (টৌর এলাকা)	০.১০ একর	
৭.	মোট	১.৬০ একর	

২) উক্ত জায়গা সমূহে বিটবোর যে সমস্ত স্থাপনা রয়েছে তা পিজিসিবি কর্তৃক নিজ খরচে এবং নিজ দায়িত্বে বিটবোর নির্ধারিত স্থানে প্রতিস্থাপন/অপসারণের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। বর্নিত জায়গা সমূহে বিদ্যমান পাছপালা কটির প্রয়োজন হলে সেগুলো নিম্ন মতকি বিচার করে বিচারালয় অর্থ বিটবোর তহবিলে জমা দিতে হবে।

৩) সীতাকুন্ড(বাদামকুন্ড), ঘোষণাহর, কাপুরমটি, রামপুর (টৌর এলাকা), অয়োবাদ (টৌর এলাকা) এলাকায় পিজিসিবি কর্তৃক নির্মিতব্য গ্রীড উপ-কেন্দ্রের সাথে বিটবোর চাইনি ও ডিজাইন মোতাবেক প্রয়োজনীয় সংখ্যক ৩৩ কেভি বে পিজিসিবি নির্মানের ব্যবস্থা করবে এবং উক্ত ৩৩ কেভি সুইচ ইয়ার্ড নির্মানের প্রয়োজনীয় খরচ বিটবো কর্তৃক বহন করা হবে।

৪) উপরোক্ত জায়গা সমূহে মোট ১.৬০ একর জমি প্রতি বর্গফুট বার্ষিক ২০/- টাকা হারে পিজিসিবি কর্তৃক বিটবোকে ফার্ম দিতে হবে এবং প্রতি ৩ বছর অন্তর ৫% হারে বাড়ার সুবিধা পাবে।

এমতাবস্থায়, বোর্ড সভার উপরোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক শরণার্থী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুরোধ করা হল।

নির্বিশেষতঃ,
২৪/১১/১৪
(মোঃ আজহার হক)
সচিব
বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
ফোন-৯২৪৪২০১৯, ৯২৬৭৩৫৩।

স্বাক্ষর/প্রতিষ্ঠান, পিজিসিবি-এর দপ্তর

১. মি. নীর (এক্সেস) ☐ প্রয়োজনীয় স্বাক্ষর দিন।
২. মি. নীর (কো) ☐ পরীক্ষাসূচক উপস্থাপনা করুন।
৩. মি. নীর (এক্সেস) ☐ সরাসরি আইডি কার্ড করুন।
৪. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐ জরুরী ক্ষেত্রে স্বাক্ষর দিন।
৫. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐ প্রয়োজনীয় করুন।
৬. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐
৭. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐
৮. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐
৯. মি. নীর (সিটি) ☐

১০/১১/১৪

(মোঃ আজহার হক)
সচিব
বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
ফোন-৯২৪৪২০১৯, ৯২৬৭৩৫৩।

Letter of Demand by the DC to the EA to Deposit the Total Compensation Amount for Disbursements

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, চাঁদপুর
(ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা)
পোস্ট কোড-৩৬০০

স্মারক নং-০৫.৪২.১৩০০.০১৬.১৪.০০২.১৫-৩৮৫ তারিখ/০৫/২০১৫ খ্রি.

বিষয় : চাঁদপুর জেলার হাজীগঞ্জ উপজেলায় "করুয়া ১৩২/৩৩ কেভি, AIS বিদ্যুৎ উপকেন্দ্র" নির্মাণের জন্য অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির ক্ষতিপূরণের প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ।

সূত্র : ১। পাওয়ার গ্রীড কোম্পানী অব বাংলাদেশ লিঃ এর স্মারক নং-৩২৭, তারিখ- ০১/০২/২০১৫ খ্রি.

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে চাঁদপুর জেলার হাজীগঞ্জ উপজেলার ২১৪ নং টোয়োগড় মৌজায় "করুয়া ১৩২/৩৩ কেভি, AIS বিদ্যুৎ উপকেন্দ্র" নির্মাণের জন্য এল.এ ০৩/১৪-১৫ নং কেসমূলে অধিগ্রহণকৃত ৫.০০ (পাঁচ সশতক শূন্য শূন্য) একর ভূমি ও গাছের ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ ১০,২৯,২১,৭৫৫.০৬ (দশ কোটি উনত্রিশ লাখ একশ হাজার সাতশত পঞ্চাশ টাকা ছয় পয়সা) টাকার প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ প্রদান করা হয়েছে। প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ ৬০(ষাট) দিনের মধ্যে কেস খাতে (৬-০৭৪২-০০০০-৮৪০১ নং কোডে) জমা দেওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হয়েছে। উল্লেখ্য, প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ ৬০(ষাট) দিনের মধ্যে কেস খাতে জমা দেয়া না হলে ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ম্যানুয়াল, ১৯৯৭এর ৫৩ নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী কেসটি স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে বাতিল হয়ে যাবে।

সংযুক্ত : ০১ (চিঠি) ফর্দ।

প্রকল্প পরিচালক ও প্রধান প্রকৌশলী
৪০০/২৩০/১৩২ কেভি জিএসডিপি
এনএলডিসি ভবন, অফিস নং
মেজর, বাজড়া, ঢাকা-১২১২।

(মোঃ ইসমাইল হোসেন)
জেলা প্রশাসক
চাঁদপুর।
ফোন : ০৮৪১-৬৩১১১(অফিস)
ফ্যাক্স : ০৮৪১-৬৩৩০০
ই-মেইল: dcehandpur@mopa.gov.bd

স্মারক নং- ০৫.৪২.১৩০০.০১৬.১৪.০০২.১৫ তারিখ /০৫/২০১৫ খ্রি.

অনুলিপি :
১। সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বিদ্যুৎ, জ্বালানী ও খনিজ সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

//
জেলা প্রশাসক
চাঁদপুর।

Compensation Estimation by DC

ফরম - খ (প্রাঞ্জল)

প্রকল্পের নাম: কচুয়া ১৩২/৩৩ কেডি এআইএস বিনামূল্যে উপকল্প নির্মাণ।

এল. এ. কেস নং- ০৩/১৪-১৫

যোগ- টিমপুর

উপজেলা- হামীখড়

মৌজা- মৌজাপত্র

ডিস, এল নং- ১১৪

ক্র.সং	পরিমাণ (একর)	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য	অধিগ্রহণের মূল্য
১	৪.৭১	১,২০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০	৪,৭০,০০,০০০
২	০.২০	২,৭১,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০	০০,০০,০০০
৩	৪.০০										

কমঃ নথি নং টিএনএস নং- ০৩৩ হামীখড় পঞ্চায়েত টাকার দায় পাওয়া যায়।

[Signature]
০৩.০৩.১৫
মৌজা অধিদপ্তর
জমি অধিদপ্তর
কচুয়া উপজেলা
টিমপুর।

[Signature]
০৩.০৩.১৫
জমি অধিদপ্তর
কচুয়া উপজেলা
টিমপুর।

[Signature]
০৩.০৩.১৫
মৌজা অধিদপ্তর
কচুয়া উপজেলা
টিমপুর।

[Signature]
০৩.০৩.১৫
মৌজা অধিদপ্তর
কচুয়া উপজেলা
টিমপুর।

Annex 3

**ADB Assisted Bangladesh Power Sector Expansion and Efficiency
Improvement Program MFF-3(P-42378)
Socio Economic (Household) Survey Questionnaire**

Name of Interviewer: _____

Date of Interview: ____/____/2015

A. Survey Respondent

1. Name : _____
2. Relation with HH head : _____
3. Age(in year) : _____
4. Gender : (a) Male (b) Female
5. Ethnic group : _____
6. Religion : _____
7. Village : _____
8. Union : _____
9. District : _____
10. Transmission line : _____

B. Demographic and Occupational Data

B1. Total family members: _____ Male _____ Female _____

B2: Data on aged above 15 years

SL	Relation to the Interviewee	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Present Occupation
1	Household head					
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Coding instruction:

A) Marital status: 1.married 2.unmarried 3.other.

B) Education: 1.None 2.Primary 3.HighSchool 4.College

C) Occupation: 1.Agriculture, 2.Business, 3.Employed in Government 4.Employed in Private Sector 5.Wage Earner 6.Housewife 6.Unemployed 7.Student 8.Others(Please specify)

C1.ChildrenActivities(AgeBetween6and15Years)

Gender of Children	Goes to School and Also Work	Goes to School Only	Work Only	Neither Work Nor Goes to School
Male(M)				
Female(F)				

C2: Number of children in the family(up to 6years):_____**C3:**Number of Disabled members(deaf, mute, blind, crippled) in the family:_____**D.1 Information on Land Holding**

1.1 Type of likely loss:

--	--

1	Land only	2	Land + structure
3	Home stead land	4	Crop loss
5	Crop+tree		

1.2 Land Loss Due to Acquisition:

Total Land Holding(including land located in other Khasra/Khatian)	In Acre
Area to be acquired	
Land remaining after acquisition	

1.3 Ownership Details

Type	Area in Acre	Tenure(Titled/Lease/FreeOccupancy)- Please indicate one, if applicable,
Farming		
Forestry		
Residential		
Pond, lake		
Total		

D.2 Type of crops produced in the last year 2014:

1. Monsoon season: paddy/jute/others(please specify) _____
2. Winter season: wheat/potato/oilseeds/lentil/gram/vegetables/others(pleasespecify) _____

D.3 Type of trees in the forest: Timber trees/fruit trees/firewood:**E. Qualityof Dwellings**(Type of Materials):Jhupri/Kancha/Semi-Pucca/Concrete**F. Water, Sanitation and Energy**

Source of drinking water: Tap/tube well/well/pond/river/irrigation canal
 Toilet: Sanitary/others/none

Lighting:Electricity/kerosene/candle/others(pleasespecify)_____

Cooking and heating: Gas/electricity/kerosene/wood/dung/Others(please specify) _____

G. Source and Amount of Gross Income in 2015

Type	Tk. ('000))
Farming	
Service	
Wage	
Remittances	
Sale of animals	
Others(rental of properties, forest product sale, gift	
Total	

H. Estimated Annual Household Expenditure

Type	Tk. ('000)
Food	
Education	
Medical Care	
Housing	
Clothing, shoes and other personal effect	
Others	
Total	

I. Awareness About HIV/AIDS

Are you and other adult family members aware about HIV/AIDS? [1]Yes[2]No

Do the adult members of your family know how HIV is infected? [1]Yes[2]No

J. What Are the Problems That Are Frustrating Local Development?(pls tick)

- Lack of electricity
- Unemployment
- Natural calamity
- Lack of educational facilities and other social services
- Roads and other infrastructure
- Lack of sanitation

K. Awareness of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project(pls tick):

- Highly aware
- Medium aware
- Little aware
- Not aware

L. Do You Think This Power System Efficiency Improvement Project will Contribute in (pls tick in appropriate cases):

- Agriculture development
- Local industrial development
- Access to higher education
- Better income and employment?

Signature of Respondent

Signature of Interviewer

Annex 4

Socio-Economic and Amenities Details of Title Holders According to the Survey

Sl. No.	Name of AP/ Head of Household/as Per Land Record	Sex	Name of Title Holder of the Affected Land (As Per Land Revenue Record)	Status of Ownership	Khasra/ Plot No./Khatia n	Type of Loss(Only Land or Land + Structure)	Affected Area(ha)	No. and Type of Tree Affected	Educational Qualification	Average Yearly Income (In Tk.) From Acquired Land	Average Yearly income (In Tk.) From Other Sources	Vulnerability With Type	Housing type	Energy use- Lighting	Source of Drinking Water
HAZ-S/S '01	Abdur Rahman	M	Khalilur Rahman	1.4566	Plot No: 83	Land	0.174	0	High school	72,000	4,588,000	0	Semi-pucca	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '02	Abul Kashem	M	Ruhul Amin Sarder	1.4566	Plot NO: 66,67	Land	0.2225	0	High school	102,492	358,800	0	Concrete	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '03	Alamgir Hossain	M	Alamgir Hossain	0.5705	Plot No: 65	Land	0.0364	0	High school	45,996	192,000	0	No house	Electricity	Tap
HAZ-S/S '04	Md, Abdul Zabbar	M	Haji Abdul Jalil	0.1983	Plot No: 65	Land	0.1012	0	Illiterate	0	576,000	Vulnerable	Kacha	Kerosene	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '05	Shuriya Begum	F	Wali Ahmed	0.5705	Plot No: 76, 77	Land	0.1821	0	Illiterate	36,000	12,000	0	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '06	Mohsin	M	Late Zahangir Hossain	0.1012	Plot No: 74	Land	0.1012	0	High school	0	100,800	Vulnerable	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '07	Abdul Kuddus	M	Abdul Kuddus	0.8537	Plot No: 73	Land	0.3196	0	Illiterate	84,492	144,000	0	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '08	Akub Ali/Yakub Ali	M	Akub Ali/Yakub Ali	0.7283	Plot No: 79, 80, 81,83	Land	0.3763	2 tree	Primary	85,248	204,000	0	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '09	Ayesha Begum	F	Ayesha Begum, Parveen, Rehana, Shireen (total 4 THs with equal portion)	0.5867	Plot No: 73, 84	Land	0.1416	0	Illiterate	46,200	120,000	Vulnerable	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well

Sl. No.	Name of AP/ Head of Household/as Per Land Record	Sex	Name of Title Holder of the Affected Land (As Per Land Revenue Record)	Status of Ownership	Khasra/ Plot No./Khatian	Type of Loss(Only Land or Land + Structure)	Affected Area(ha)	No. and Type of Tree Affected	Educational Qualification	Average Yearly Income (In Tk.) From Acquired Land	Average Yearly income (In Tk.) From Other Sources	Vulnerability With Type	Housing type	Energy use- Lighting	Source of Drinking Water
		M/ F													
HAZ-S/S'10	Abul Hossain	M	Abul Hossain, Join family with Yakub Ali	0.081	Plot No: 78	Land	0.081	0	Illiterate	0	10,000	Vulnerable	0	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'11	Monir Hossain	M	Monir Hossain, Join family with Yakub Ali	0.081	Plot No: 78	Land	0.081	0	High school	0	72,000	vulnerable	0	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'12	Iman Hossain	M	Iman Hossain, Join family with Yakub Ali	0.081	Plot No: 78	Land	0.081	0	SSC	0	10,000	Vulnerable	0	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'13	Nazma Begum	F	Abdul Hannan	0.0243	Plot No: 83	Land	0.0243	0	SSC	1,644	120,000	Vulnerable	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'14	Abul Bashar	M	Abul Bashar	0.4734	Plot No: 75	Land	0.0526	0	High school	15,144	384,000	0	Semipucca	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'15	Shireen	F	Shireen (Join family with Aesha)	0	Same as Ayesha	Land					0	Vulnerable			

SSC – Senior School Certificate

Socio-Economic Details of Persons Temporarily Impacted Due to Overhead Cabling Work of Madunaghat-Kalurghat Transmission Line

Code No	Name of Respondent	Gender	Age	Type of Business	Vulnerability	Family Type	Literacy Level / Education Qualification	Average Annual Income In Tk.
CGP-'01	Nurul Haque	Male	30	Mini hotel and snacks shop	No	Male Headed	High School	1,972,00
CGP-'02	AP: Saira Khanam	Female	38	Housewife	WHH	Female Headed	Primary School	468,000
	Md. Farhad	Male	20	Cigarette and Pan shop			High School	
CGP-'03	Abu Kalam	Male	50	Hawker	No	Male Headed	Illiterate	192,000
CGP-'04	Md Humayoon Kabir	Male	55	Mobile Tea stall hawker rickshaw van	No	Male Headed	High School	372,000
CGP-'05	Md. Shishu Miah	Male	55	Tea stall vendor+ milk selling	No	Male Headed	Illiterate	384000
CGP-'06	Nizamuddin	Male	42	Tea stall vendor	No	Male Headed	Illiterate	936,000
CGP-'07	Mohsin Sawdagar	Male	54	Tea stall vendor	No	Male Headed	High School	504,000
Total	7							

Public Consultation Photographs and Attendance

Consultation at Dighircala Gazipur Chourasta 4-3-2015 BREB



Consultation at Jugitala Nutun Bazar, Gazipur City 4-3-2015 BREB



Consultation at Jugitala Nutun Bazar, Gazipur City 4-3-2015-REB

Consultation with the Executive Engineer PDB at Kalurghar Substation



Consultation at Brahmmanhat, Dakhin Madrasha



TA-8658 REG: South Asia Economic Integration Partnership - Power Trading in
Bangladesh and Nepal (Subproject 1) (45396-009)
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 04/04/2015

Place: Gazipur chowrasta, Dighircala.

Sl. Num.	Name	Profession / Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: অমিত কলিতা	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২২২২৪৮৬২	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০০৭২২২৪৮৬২	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: সান্নি	ব্যক্তিগত কর্মী	-	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: সান্নি	ব্যক্তিগত কর্মী	=	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭১১৬৭৪৪৩০	[Signature]
6	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭১২০৬৫৫৫	[Signature]
7	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭১৫৫৬৭৭৭	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৫৪২৩৭৭	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: সান্নি	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৬৩-৭০০৭৬৩	[Signature]
10				

TA 8254 REG: South Asia Economic Integration Partnership - Power Trading in Bangladesh and Nepal (Subproject 1) (A0306-009)
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Consultation Attendance Sheet

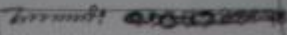
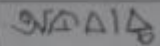


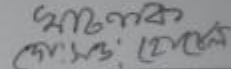

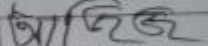
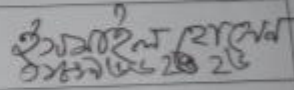
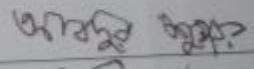
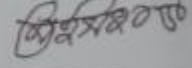

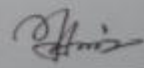
Date:

Place:

Sl. No.	Name	Profession / Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
2	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
3	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
4	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
5	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
6	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
7	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
8	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
9	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
10	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
11	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
12	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
13	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
14	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
15	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
16	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
17	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain
18	Mr. M. M. Hossain (BSC)	Engineer	01715127218	Mr. M. M. Hossain

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 01/05/2018 Place: Bangladesh Power Exchange, Dhaka

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
2	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
3	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
4	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
5	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
6	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
7	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
8	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
9	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
10	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
11	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		
12	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam		

TA-8658 REG: South Asia Economic Integration Partnership - Power Trading in
Bangladesh and Nepal (Subproject 1) (45396-009)
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date:

Place:

Sl. Num.	Name	Profession / Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1 ১৬	ডায়. হোসেন			মুহি
2 ১৮	ডায়. হোসেন			ডায়.
3 ১৯	ডায়. হোসেন	ডায়. হোসেন		ডায়.
4 ২০	ডায়. হোসেন	ডায়. হোসেন		ডায়.

List of Officials Consulted

S.N o	Name & Designation	Department / Division	Phone Number
1	Engr.AHM Mohiuddin, Executive Engineer	Design and Policy and Project Director-Pre-Payment Metering System, DPDC	880-2-9513722 (Off.)
2	Engr. Md. Zainal Abedin Khan Executive Engineer	Planning and Project, APSCL	88-08528-74299 (Off.)
3	Engr. Ajit Kumur Sarker, Project Director	225MW CCPP, APSCL	08528-74322 (Of.)
4	Ms. Kazi Ayesha Siddika, Assistant Engineer	225 MW CCPP	
5	Mr. Niranjana Chandra Mondal	Sub Assistant Engineer, APSCL	
6	Sk. Nurul Abser, Member (Engineering),	Bangladesh BREB, Dhaka	8900318 (Off.)
7	Engineer Md. Nurul Islam Bhuiyan, Director,	Program Planning BREB, Dhaka	
8	Engineer Anjan Kanti Das, Director	System Operation (Central), BREB, Dhaka	8900129 (Off.)
9	Md Rafiqul Islam, Project Director	BREB, Dhaka	8900424-28 (Off.)
10	Abu Ahmed Mazumder, Deputy Director (Admn.),	BREB, Dhaka	8900318 (Off.)
11	Md Mosharaf Hossain, AGM	Gazipur PBS	
12	Md. Sohel Rana, PABS staff	Gazipur PBS	
13	Engr.Arn Kumar Saha, Chief Engineer	P&D, PGCB, Dhaka	880-2-956712 (Off.)
14	Mahbub Ahmed, project Director & Chief Engineer	National Power Transmission Network Development Project, Dhaka	880-2882281(Off.)
15	Engr. Wahiduzzaman, Project Director	Tranche-2, PGCB, Dhaka	
16	Engr. Md. Sirajul Haque, Deputy Project Director & Superintending Engineer	PGCB, Dhaka	O1787 680500 (Off.)
17	Mir Motahar Hossain, Chief Staff Officer to MD, Executive Engineer	PGCB, Dhaka	9550514 (Off.)
18	Md. Idrish Ali, Executive Engineer	PGCB, Dhaka	
19	Engr. Sanjit Kumar Saha, Deputy Project Director& Superintending Engineer	PGCB, Dhaka	
20	Abdul Monayem Chowdhury	Project-1, PGCB, Dhaka	02-9852662 (Off.)
21	Zafrul Hassan, Executive Engineer	Design, PGCB, Dhaka	
22	Sahadat Hossain	CEGIS, Dhaka	
23	Engr. Chranjith Bewanjee, Executive Engineer	Power Grid Company, Chittagong South, Madunaghat, Chittagong	031-670306 (Off.)
24	Mohammad Mahbubur Rahman, Executive Engineer	Telecom& RTU Division, PGCB, Chittagong	8803128696

S.No	Name & Designation	Department / Division	Phone Number
25	Engr. Al Mamun, Sub Assistant Engineer	PGCB, Madunaghat, CTG South	031-67
26	Didarul Islm, Assistant Engineer	System Planning, PGCB, Dhaka	88-02-9553663 (Off.)
27	Md. Mohabbat Ali, Sub Assistant Engineer	400/230KV GNDP, Dhaka	
28	Ziaul Ashraf, SDE	Madunaghat Greed Substation	
29	Mr. Rezaul, Assistant Engineer	Greed Station, Comilla South	01711 422373
30	Abdul Mannan, Sub Assistant Engineer	Greed Station, Comilla South	
31	A A M Shazzad Hossain, ADC	Revenue, Chandpur	
32	Mr Anwar, Assistant Engineer	Chandpur Greed Substation	
33	Abu Sufian, Sub Asst. Engineer	Chandpur Greed Substation	
34	Anwar Hossain, Sub Asst. Engineer	Chandpur Greed Substation	
35	Md Hanif, Lineman	Chandpur Greed Substation	
36	Md Mizan, Lineman	Chandpur Greed Substation	
37	Mr. Oahid Ullah Parvez, Surveyor	Office of the Deputy Commissioner	
38	Nur Mohammad, Sub Divisional Engineers	System Planning, PGCB, Dhaka	880-2-9558054 (Off.)
39	Engr. Md. Shahidul Morsalin, Project Director	NWPGC Ltd, Khulna	880-2-9560984 (Off.)
40	Engr. A.K.M. Manzurul Alam	Consultant, Sirajganj 150 MW PPP Construction Project	
41	Md. Yasin, Lineman,	Madunaghat Substation, PGCB	
42	Md Ashak Alahi, Lineman	Madunaghat Substation, PGCB	
43	Engr. Nur Uddin Ammed, Executive Engineer, PDB	Kalurghat	

Annex 6

Format for Compensation Plan for Temporary Impacts

Sub Project	Contract Description	Name of the Section for CPTD	Length (km)	Area of Temporary Damage(ha)	No of Trees Affected	Total No of APs	Total No of Vulnerable APs	Compensation		Vulnerability Allowance (Tk)	Remarks
								Amount for Temporary Damage of Crops(Tk)	Amount for trees (Tk)		

Social Safeguards Monitoring Sample Checklist

A. Project Information

A-1: General

I	Name of Project	
II	Loan Number	
II	Name of Monitoring/Reporting Agency and Address	
III	Monitoring Period (Season/month)	
IV	Report No.	
V	Report for the Period	
VI	Date of Reporting	
VII	Type of Contract	

A-2: Subproject Details

No	List of Sub-projects	Name of the Project Implementing Agency
I	1.1.1	
II	1.1.2	
III	1.1.3	
IV	1.1.4	
V	1.1.5	

VI	1.1.6	
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A-3: Overall Project Progress, Agreed Milestones and Implementation Schedules

No	Subproject Name	Progress as on the Date of Report	Implementation Schedule

B. Categorization of the Project

Social Safeguards Categorization	A	B	C
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			

C. Design and Engineering Status

Item	Status (Y/N)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Type of Action Required
Final detailed engineering design of the subproject completed			<input type="checkbox"/> Updated draft IR/IP <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/ IPP preparation
Changes in project design / scope (occurred or envisaged)			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR/IP) <input type="checkbox"/> IR/IP impact assessment <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/IPP preparation

D. Institutional Status Readiness

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Mobilization of civil works contractor			
2	Mobilization of project supervision consultant (if applicable)			
3	EA's safeguards unit with designates staff			
4	Recruitment of external monitoring agency (if required)			

E. Safeguards Requirements

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Safeguards monitoring included in the project progress report			
2	Final / updated RP/IPP prepared and submitted			
3	Project's grievance redress mechanism established			

F. Resettlement Plan Monitoring Checklist

No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Process to Date/ Remarks
1	Management			
Institutional and Financing Arrangements				
1.1	Financing and budget: (i) Safeguard office and staff; (ii) (ii) RP cost			
1.2	Establish safeguard unit (i) Resettlement offices (ii) Resettlement staff as in RP (iii) safeguard's database facilities (iv) safeguards training			
Updating of DD/RP/IPP based on Detailed Design				
1.3	Update of RP: (i) Revise based on DMS (ii) Revise implementation Schedule (iii) Revise budget (iv) Submission and approval of CPTD			
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) Approved by the Government; (ii) Adequate as per RP; (iii) APs informed.			
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements				
1.5	Disclose final / updated RP			

	(i) To the APs in local language; (ii) In ADB website; (iii) in EA's website			
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) Put up project signboards; (ii) Distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities			
1.7	Grievance redress communities: (i) Clear terms of reference; (ii) Appointment decree; (iii) (i)Publicly disclosed among APs.			
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) List and numbers of grievances received; (ii) Numbers of resolved issues; (iii) Numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) Outstanding cases (filed to court).			
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements				
1.9	Set up internal monitoring system: (i) Assessment on capacity and staff requirement; (ii) Criteria of safeguards assessment; (iii) Reporting mechanism.			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant):			

	(i) Recruitment schedule: (ii) TOR: (iii) Baseline survey: (iv) Reporting mechanism: (v) Action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) Frequency: (ii) Timelines (iii) Identified issues: (iv) Action taken and /recommendations.			
2.	Resettlement Plan Implementation			
	Consultation			
2.1	Consultation: (i) Responsibility: (ii) Stakeholders identified: (iii) Consultation and process: (iv) Documentation.			
	Mapping and Assets Inventory			
2.2	AP Identity cards and affected assets records: (i) Issuance and distribution of AP ID cards: (ii) Detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation.			
2.3	Common property/ public assets: (i) Final inventory: (ii) Restoration plan and schedule (iii) Funding sources.			

Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.4	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the RP): (i) Schedule of payment: (ii) Records / receipts of payment			
2.5	Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable APs: (i) For type of activity: (ii) Schedule of implementation			
Monitoring and Reporting				
2.7	Submission of the reports: (i) Semiannual monitoring reports: (ii) External monitoring and evaluation reports (as required) (iii) Completion report			
2.8	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency			

G. Social Safeguards Loan Covenants

Item No.	Covenant	Status of Compliance
List relevant schedule No. paragraph No.	(List of relevant covenants)	(Briefly describe status of compliance)
Involuntary resettlement		
Indigenous people		
Human and financial resources to		

implement safeguards requirements		
Safeguards and other provisions in bidding documents and works contracts.		
Safeguards monitoring and reporting		
Prohibited list of investments		
Labor standards		
Gender and development		

Overall Status of Compliance		
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Not complied</u> – Redressed action & monitoring required	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Complied</u> with further monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Fully complied</u> – No further action