

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

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BAN: Power System Expansion and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 3

Prepared by Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited, Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board and Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD for the Asian Development Bank.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
APSCL	:	Ashuganj Power Station Company Ltd.
AMD	:	Agricultural Marketing Directorate
AP	:	Affected Person
BAN	:	Bangladesh
BPDB	:	Bangladesh Power Development Board
CCL	:	Cash Compensation Based on Law
DA	:	District Administration
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DPDC	:	Dhaka Power Distribution Company Limited
DMS	:	Detailed Management Survey
DOF	:	Department of Forest
DS	:	Distribution System
PGCB	:	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD.
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
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
MOPEMR	:	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
MW	:	Megawatt
NGO	:	Non-government Organization
PFR	:	Periodic Financing Request
PGCB	:	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh
PM	:	Project Manager
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PVAT	:	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RCV	:	Replacement Cost Value
REB	:	Rural Electrification Board
REMDP	:	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RO	:	Resettlement Officer
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SG	:	Survey Group
ROW	:	Right of Way
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement
Tk	:	Taka
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TL	:	Transmission Line

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Executive Summary

1. The approach of ADB for the proposed investment programme is two-fold: 1] by strengthening transmission networks to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve generation capacity and improve the financial health of state utilities; and 2] by focusing on capacity issues. The new Investment Program is consistent with the government's policies and strategies. It is also consistent with ADB's ongoing CPS. 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 (PFR 3) are investments to improve and expand power generation, improve transmission system capacity and Improvements in distribution control in Bangladesh. The Project has three components: (i) Transmission capacity enhancement; (ii) Power generation improvement; and (iii) Improvements in distribution control through prepaid metering and customer services. The PFR 3 of GOB pertains to sub projects of: (1) Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL).The proposed sub project of APSCL will add a 400MW CCPP within the campus of APSCL. The sub project will replace the old inefficient plant (Unit#3, 150MW) with energy efficient power plant aiming at to enhance net generation capacity by 400 MW which will be transmitted to the national grid.(2) Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD. (PGCB).Three substation of 132/33 Kv will be constructed in Madunaghat,Kalurghat and Comilla (S) in Government land (8.46 hectare) and one substation of same capacity will be constructed at Hajigang in private land (2.02 hectare). In addition distribution line of 65 Kms 132 Kv old lines will be refurbished and 7 Kms of same capacity new line will be added. (3) Rural Electrification Board (REB).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 3,75 000 prepaid e-meters will be installed of which 367,500 will be single phase and 7500 will be III phase. Of the total prepaid meters, an approximate number of 335,000 meters will be for Residential Customer (Households), 12,000 for irrigation, 20,500 for commercial and 7,500 for small scale industry. The e-meters will have positive benefits through consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities.

2. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for this project under proposed ADB loan under Tranche-3, of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program. Based on the nature, scale and significance of expected impacts, under this the investment program has been classified as Category 'B' for impact on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The draft RP will need to be updated and finalized based on detailed design which will occur prior to implementation.

3. The impact assessment has been made on the basis of draft initial engineering proposal. To minimize land requirement for the erecting of towers, the land use, terrain and potentially affected assets in the general area along the alignment and in the site for the substation were studied using existing maps, satellite images and field survey. Accordingly, this Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared. This subproject has been categorized as "B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Overall impacts would be further minimized during subproject final design and implementation.

4. The RP provides an assessment of temporary and permanent impacts. There will be permanent impacts as there will be land acquisition from private sources for one substation for PGCB sub project. The sub-station will be constructed in the private land of 2.02 hectares at Hajigong Pourashava. For construction of Hajigonj AIS S/S is estimated to be impacted upon 17

title holders. The land acquisition process as per the ARIPO 1982 is yet to be initiated. The other three parcel of land for proposed 3 substations are already in the possession of PGCB. The temporary resettlement impacts for erecting the transmission lines are not much significant as the mitigation measures will be dealt through crop compensation. Estimation has been made and presented in this RP. Due to refurbishment of 65 Kms distribution line, the crop compensation for 130 hectare of area will be impacted upon. The temporary impact has been assessed through transect walk for 7 Kms proposed new line and it has been found there will be 7 APs who will be impacted temporarily in busy urban area(1.5 Kms stretch) as the proposed alignment is passes through the RoW of urban roads.

5. The RP include a description and summary of the land requirement etc, a social impact assessment of affected areas, qualitative / quantitative details on the nature, scale and significance of impacts on peoples', socio economic details of affected household, consultations, entitlement and compensation framework, institutional set up for implementation of RP, schedule of implementation, grievance redress mechanism, budget for implementation of RP etc.

6. All mitigation measures designed in alignment with ADB's SPS, 2009, GoB Acts: 1] Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); 2] Electricity Act of 1910, and 3] Telegraph Act of 1885 and updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3).

7. As a standard practice, construction activities related to distribution lines are scheduled during off season to minimize the crop damage. Farmers also do not object for construction of distribution lines because of the direct benefits they expect from the reliable 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 subproject cycle. To understand the socio-economic profile of the project area, Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and 15 % socio-economic survey at household level were conducted at rural as well urban areas various project districts during the month of April- May 2015. The socio-economic survey also includes the socio economic details of Title holder and Non title holder APs. The consultations will be continued during the project implementation. 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 districts/sub districts and affected villages. A copy of the RP will be disclosed on EA/IA and ADB website. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievance will be redressed by the EA/IA officials at site level within 15 working days failing which the case will be referred to GRC which will take action within 30 working days. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the appropriate court of law.

9. The RP will be revised based on the detailed engineering design and result of the detailed measurement survey. The plan and its summary will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the affected people through the office of the district and sub-district authorities. An information brochure will also be produced and distributed to the affected people. 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 the Project are based on national laws: 1] Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); 2] Electricity Act of 1910, and 3] Telegraph Act of 1885 and updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The project will neither result in any physical displacement nor economic displacement except for impact for land acquisition, temporary impacts on crops and overhead cabling work of 1.5 Kms out of 7 kms new transmission line which are foreseen during the construction period. Adequate compensation will be provided as per the entitlement. 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 as per notification of Land acquisition Act for title holders and for Non-title holders for temporary damage of crops and trees etc. the cut -off date would be the date of final measurement survey before construction.

11. The temporary land restriction during digging of existing right-of ways of 4.5 Kms (RoW) and road shoulders for the laying of 132 Kv new lines will have no permanent impacts as the proposed underground lines will be laid on the edge of the road. It has been found through 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 an 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 R&R policy provisions mentioned in this RP on case by case basis. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. During underground cabling work the partial closer of road will follow the time string of action of excavation followed by laying of cable line, testing, commissioning and closer of duct. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. In case of disruption of access to the APs, the contractor will provide assistance through provision of planks etc. Moreover, as per the contract provisions, the contractor will be required to put back the road to its original condition after the cable laying and assist those transferred to move back to their original location.

12. Compensation will be given in cash at the current market rates. While the method of determining compensation rate provided for in Ordinance 1982 will be used, the resulting amount may be lower than the market rates. PGCB will pay for the difference between the compensation rate computed using the formula in Ordinance 1982 and the market rate. Since the prices set at the time of RP preparation may no longer correspond to the market rate by the time the project is implemented, adjustment will be made.

13. In addition to market rate compensation, the affected household particularly the vulnerable groups will get assistance as per the requirements. 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 DMS. 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 compensation before construction works begin.

14. The PGCB as the IA will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee RP implementation. 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. The PGCB will hire an NGO to prepare the final RP, update and implement it. NGO would be required to provide day to day implementation support to PMU in addressing social safeguard at filed level. The JVT and 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 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).

15. 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.

16. 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 ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. 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 disclosed on ADB's website. 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 at each ADB review mission, and with necessary issues and agreed actions recorded in Aide Memoires.

17. A tentative budget has been calculated for the project which amounts to BDT. 115.94 million. The PGCB is in the process of obtaining the fund from GoB as per the estimates provided of land compensation provided by DC. The compensation rates and amount of assistance to the affected people 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 are being funded under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF¹) lending approach of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Program is an endeavor to conduct low carbon power sector development, among others, through (i) reducing technical loss and enhancing physical capacity of transmission and distribution network, and (ii) promoting Demand Side Management (DSM) in tandem with increase of power generation capacities and technological improvement. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for MFF through various 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 transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, and non-physical investments in management information system. The proposed program will sustain the reform agenda established with GoB for ADB support, and is expected to help to attract other long-term financiers to the sector. The approach of ADB for the proposed investment programme is two-fold: (1) by strengthening transmission networks to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve generation capacity and improve the financial health of state utilities; and (2) by focusing on capacity issues. The new Investment Program is consistent with the government's policies and strategies. It is also consistent with ADB's ongoing CPS. 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 (PFR 3) are investments to improve and expand power generation, improve transmission system capacity and Improvements in distribution control in Bangladesh. The Project has three components: (i) Transmission capacity enhancement; (ii) Power generation improvement; and (iii) Improvements in distribution control through prepaid metering and customer services. The PFR 3 of GOB pertains to sub projects of: (1) Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL); (2) Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD. (PGCB); and (3) Rural Electrification Board (REB).

2. Based on the review and due diligence, the scope of the tranche 3 project will have three components: (i) generation capacity enhancement; (ii) improvements in distribution control and customer services; and (iii) rehabilitation and renovation of transmission system. The Component 1 will add a 400MW CCPP within the campus of Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited. The sub project will replace the old inefficient plant (Unit#3, 150MW) with energy efficient power plant aiming at to enhance net generation capacity by 400 MW which will be transmitted to the national grid. Component 2 will propose to upgrade distribution networks by replacing analog and digital meters with pre-paid meters of 3, 75 000 consumers for REB. The e-meters will have positive benefits through consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities. The third component will propose to refurbish (65 Km) and add new (7 km) distribution line of 72 km lengths and 4 substations by PGCB to reduce losses and enhance the power transmission capacity in divisions where substations and lines are overloaded.

3. The following details of sub -projects under Tranche-3, MFF-3 of ADB Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program in Bangladesh has been presented in **table 1 below**. The maps of the sub-projects are presented in **annexure 1**.

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.

Table 1 Summary of Projects

Sub project	Description	Unit	Total
1. Organization: Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited (APSCL)			
400 MW Ashuganj Combined Cycle Power Plant	The proposed sub project will replace the old inefficient plant (Unit#3, 150MW) with energy efficient power plant aiming at to: i) enhance net generation capability by 400 MW which will be transmitted through the national grid	The proposed 400MW CCPP will be established at the location of the existing GT-1, GT-2, ST, Fuel Tank and 55 MW rental power plant located within the existing plant area of APSCL. All these plant/facilities altogether covers total area of APSCL of 4.3 acres of land which will be sufficient for the proposed sub project. For establishing the subproject, all the existing plant/facilities (GT-1, GT-2, ST, Rental Plant, fuel tank including all over ground and underground structure will be removed from the project location. Since the proposed sub project will be established at the location of existing 2x56MW GT and 34 MW ST no new land will be required.	
2. Organization: Rural Electrification Board (REB)			
Prepayment e-Metering in Dhaka Division	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 3,75 000 prepaid e-meters will be installed of which 367,500 will be single phase and 7500 will be III phase. Of the total prepaid meters, an approximate number of 335,000 meters will be for Residential Customer (Households), 12,000 for irrigation, 20,500 for commercial and 7,500 for small scale industry.		
3. Organization: Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)			
1. Sub stations			
	132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (shifted at Hajigonj) (Chandpur)	1	1
	132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation (Upgradation) at Madunaghat (Chittagong)	1	1
	132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong)	1	1
	132/33 kV, GIS substation (Upgradation) at Comilla (S)	1	1
2. Transmission Line including LILO			
	132 kV double ckt. line Madunaghat-Kalurghat	7 km	7 km
	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	65 km	65 km

4. The impact assessment has been made on the basis of draft initial engineering proposal. Accordingly, this Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Overall impacts would be further minimized during subproject final design and implementation

5. Observations were made through field visit in the month of April-May 2015 along the proposed substation site and transmission lines, tower locations, power plant, distribution zone as well as villages. Routes visited on sample basis were based on the current preliminary alignments considered feasible by PGCB. The final line alignment may vary slightly after the exact demarcation of tower locations for new transmission line and for refurbishment of old transmission line the existing alignment will be followed. Field surveys were also undertaken to assess the socio economic environment and positive impact of the sub project. The field studies were supported by data collected from primary and secondary sources. The data regarding fruit/non-fruit trees being affected, and land details information will be provided for these subprojects by PGCB to ADB for prior approval before commencement of the construction activities for that respective subproject. Therefore, it may be noted that for some subprojects, certain detailed surveys for route alignments may require to be undertaken. However, initial assessment has been done based on site observations. Once the final data are available based on detailed design, the same will be incorporated in to the draft RP to update/finalize the current version and ADB's approval will be requested as appropriate.

6. The RP provides an assessment of temporary and permanent impacts. There will be permanent impacts as there will be land acquisition from private sources for one sub stations at Hajigonj for for PGCB sub project. The sub-station will be constructed in the private land of 5 acres (2.02 hectares) at Hajiganj Pourashava for construction of Hajigonj/Kachua AIS S/S and estimated to be impacted upon 17 title holder². The land acquisition notification as per the Act is yet to be initiated. The other three parcel of land for proposed 3 substations is already in the possession of PGCB. The temporary resettlement impacts for erecting the transmission lines will be assessed, mitigated and managed by PGCB as per this Resettlement Plan. The impact for transmission line by PGCB is not much significant as the mitigation measures will be dealt through crop compensation. The RP include 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 peoples', consultations, entitlement and compensation framework, institutional set up for implementation of RP, schedule of implementation, grievance redress mechanism, budget for implementation of RP etc.. All mitigation measures designed in alignment with ADB's SPS, 2009, GOB Acts: 1] Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); 2] Electricity Act of 1910, and 3] Telegraph Act of 1885 and updated RF of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (T3).

7. To minimize land requirement for the erecting of towers, the land use, terrain and potentially affected assets in the general area along the alignment and in the site for the substation were studied using existing maps, satellite images and field survey. As a result of these activities, three options in the distribution line alignment as well as substation were considered and the one selected incorporates the following features to reduce private land requirement:(i) The use of government land for 3 sub stations were identified. The availability of land was sufficient and the proposed substation was technically justified as per as location is concerned;(ii) For the refurbishment of old transmission line (the lines are almost 30-40 years old) as the line/alignments was already existing and the local people were enthusiastic for the project as the renovation work will improve the quality of electricity, reduce frequent tripping etc,

² The 2.02 hector land 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 and it has been noted that 15 plot numbers there are 17 APs. This number may increase during disbursement of compensation as there may be many more co-sharer, however the total amount of compensation will remain unchanged. The revenue department has made the assessment of market rate for compensation for land of BDT 102.91 million which has to be deposited to revenue department within 60 (sixty) days from 05/05/2015 for disbursement.

the alignment reduced not only land requirement but also the project cost by locating it along road easement for 7 Kms length and 65 Kms which is passing through agricultural land. The use of road easement for 7km new lines avoided the need to requirement of land for the pole; (iii) For the new proposed line while the distance will be adjusted to the topographical condition and structures along the alignment, the need to reduce land requirements has also been considered in determining the final number of poles and towers; and (iv) Different dimensions for pole and tower foundation will be used to suit their functions and location. But the area for the pole and tower will be calculated to sufficiently serve the purpose of the foundation while maximizing the use of space to avoid unnecessary land requirements; and (v) The construction phase will be timed on winter months when fields are usually left to fallow for not more than a month. This will avoid affecting paddy rice which is cultivated during monsoon season and considered a main crop being the main component of the food requirement in Bangladesh.

8. Prior to implementation, in detailed design phase, the EA/IA needs to describe the alternatives consider to avoid or minimize resettlement and include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision. Accordingly an updated RP needs to be submitted to ADB for approval.

9. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for this project under ADB proposed loan under Tranche-3 of Bangladesh Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program. Based on the nature, scale and significance of expected impacts, under this the investment program the proposed project has been classified as Category 'B'³ for impact on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The draft RP will need to be updated and finalized based on detailed design which will occur prior to implementation.

³ 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

10. Under the **component 1**, the project will replace the old inefficient plant (Unit#3, 150MW) and add a 400MW CCPP within the campus of Ashuganj Power Station Company Limited with a total requirement of land of 1.74 hectare. There is no land acquisition requirement from private sources for 400MW CCPP. The proposed sub project is to establish an energy efficient power plant aiming at to enhance net generation capacity by 400 MW power to be transmitted to the national grid. Within the perview of **component 2**, the proposed sub project of replacing analog and digital meters with pre-paid meters of 3, 75 000 consumers for REB will not have any negative impact on land. The e-meters will have positive benefits through consumer empowerment and financial strengthening of respective utilities and also to reduce losses and enhance the power transmission to upgrade distribution networks. The **third component**, the PGCB subproject will propose to refurbish and add new distribution line including LILO of 72 Kms lengths (new line 7 kms and refurbishment of 65 Kms) and 4 sub stations by PGCB. For one substation namely AIS substation at Kachua/Hajigonj -(Chandpur) 132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA, 2.02 hectare land proposed to be acquired from 15⁴ land record holder. Socio-economic surveys of 15 registered titleholders were undertaken. There will be no physical or economic displacement due to land acquisition. The land acquisition notification as per Act is yet to be initiated. The land records for proposed acquisition for this substation including the compensation amount requisitioned by D.C placed in **annexure 2**. The proposed land for substation is not located in forest or owned by the forest dwellers. For Rest three sub stations with an area requirement of 6.45 hectare will be located in Government land and the lands are already is in the possession of PGCB. The refurbishment (65 Kms transmission line) and addition of new 7 km transmission line will have some temporary impact. Of the total 72 Kms. proposed transmission line, 7km 132 kV doubles ckt. Transmission is new line (Madunaghat-Kalurghat), some portion of this line will be overhead (2.5km of which 1.5 Km tower and 1 km pole will pass through the RoW of roads) and 4.5 km underground cabling on the Row of existing city road. The 1 km Line will pass through Atgachatola (junction of kalurghat SS) to BADC office likely to impact 7 people which will be temporary impacted. The 65 Km line is refurbishment of old line which will have temporary impact of crop loss.

11. The refurbishment of 65 km of overhead line and 7 km new transmission lines will not have any permanent impact on land. Wherever it passes through agricultural land there will be no permanent impact in land. Assessment on the loss of crops has been done to assess the temporary impacts. Impacts have been assessed as insignificant in nature, scale and magnitude. All temporary affected persons will be compensated in cash for crop loss prior to the start of construction works. 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 vulnerability⁵ will be assessed at the time of implementation of the project and mitigated as per the entitlement matrix presented in this RP in 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 for 65 km transmission line. The area of the towers is not considered for temporary or permanent impact. In case during implementation if the new tower(s) are installed or old towers are replaced with the new one,

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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).

PGCB will assess the impact and mitigation plan needs to be prepared and get it approved with additional budget plan from ADB.

12. The final alignment and the decision regarding segmentation of underground and over ground will be known when there is detailed DPR of proposed 7 km transmission line. The likely impact presented in this RP may increase or decrease during detailed design stage. Accordingly the RP needs to be revised and to be approved by ADB during detailed design stage. Of the 7 km proposed new transmission line approximately 1.5 km line from Madunaghat substation to Quesh Oxygen road at Hathazari upazila, it is evidenced from transact walk and field survey that approximately 1.5 km of this route is proposed to pass through densely populated area and business center and few high-rise buildings. The middle section of this 1.5 km is entirely beel⁶ 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. Apart from this, 132 kv two single circuit lines namely Madunaghat to Khulshi and Madunaghat to Hathazari have already passed through this area. As per assessment made during site visit, transact walk and discussion with PGCB officials it is assumed that the existing two single lines will hardly allow further construction of straight line in the area. Based on the site visit, transact walk and informal meetings with local people it was suggested to make this portion underground along the existing Kaptai road (Highway). If this option is explored some temporary impacts are envisaged. The existing RoW of the road is about 30 feet wide. In addition, about 3-4 feet foot path in both sides are available. Based on site visit and transact walk on proposed rest 4.5 km underground cabling work from BADC office at Kalutghat along the BFIDC road via CNB road and, from Kaptai road up to Quesh Oxygen road, it has been found that, there will be approximately more than one 1-1.5 km along the road has business establishment both in private and public land. As per the assessment made during the transact walk and site visit the underground 132 kv double circuit transmission line in busy and heavy industrial area may also have some temporary impact for traffic movement. In the congested, industrial and densely populated area, the temporary land restriction during digging of existing right-of ways (RoW) and road shoulders for the laying of lines through underground cabling will have no permanent impacts as the proposed underground lines will be laid on the edge of the road. 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 R&R policy provisions mentioned in this RP on case by case basis. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. During underground cabling work the partial closer of road will follow the time string of action of excavation followed by laying of cable line, testing, commissioning and closer of duct. In case of disruption of access, the contractor will provide assistance through provision of planks etc. Moreover, as per the contract provisions, the contractor will be required to put back the road to its original condition after the cable laying and assist those transferred to move back to their original location. The other option which needs to be explored and plan would be: 1] 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 vendors are all pedestrian and the type of business are mainly tea and cigarette stall and other option would be 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 and documented before the construction schedule are being drawn up prior to commencement of the work. A detailed plan needs to be drawn up with minimum or no disruption of business of these vendors. One of the options as detailed mitigation plan needs to be prepared and send to

⁶ Beel is defined as low lying area where water logged in rainy season and agricultural activity is being carried out in winter season.

ADB for approval during implementation phase. During the laying of underground cabling work, any other impact of structure loss and disruption of business occur, the calculation of payment of compensation will be calculated as per the provision mentioned in ARIPO 1988 and entitlement matrix of this RP.

13. There is no encroachment by residential or commercial structure has been found during the course of transect walk on RoW. There is no squatter and kiosks running business or erected residential structure in the RoW which will be fully impacted upon/displaced due to subproject. Adequate traffic management measures needs to be planned during construction without disrupting the business activities. Suitable section needs to be added in the contractor's contract document and budgetary provision may be made as per BOQ in EMP. Transact walk was undertaken for another 1.5 km of the 7 km proposed new transmission line from Kalurghat substation to BADC Office along the BFIDC road in Mohra union of Panchlaish upazila⁷. This portion starts from Atgachtola road, the junction of the Kalurghat substation. Along this 1.5 km, 7 temporary vendors were found having small tea stall, cigarette shops and mini hotel. All the shops are open and kutcha mostly under the trees. There will likely to be temporarily impact for 7 street vendors. They will be affected due to temporary loss of their business which may be maximum of 3 days⁸ during construction work of transmission line as per standard engineering practices of construction schedule of implementation. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. During underground cabling work the partial closer of road will follow the time string of action of excavation followed by laying of cable line, testing, commissioning and closer of duct. There will be no impacts on residential structures other than possible access disruptions. In case of disruption of access, the contractor will provide assistance through provision of planks etc. Moreover, as per the contract provisions, the contractor will be required to put back the road to its original condition after the cable laying and assist those transferred to move back to their original location. The other option which needs to be explored and plan would be: 1) 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 vendors are all pedestrian and the type of business are mainly tea and cigarette stall and other option would be 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 and documented 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. One of the option as detailed mitigation plan needs to be prepared and send to ADB for approval during implementation phase. During the laying of underground cabling work, any other impact of structure loss and disruption of business occur, the calculation of payment of compensation will be calculated as per the provision mentioned in ARIPO 1988 and entitlement matrix of this RP.

14. The final vulnerability⁹ will be assessed at the time of implementation of the project and

⁷ 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 Government ordinance of 1982 was amended a year later, re-designating and upgrading the existing *thanas* as *upazilas*.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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).

mitigated as per the entitlement matrix presented in this RP. PGCB will keep such records for review and advice of ADB during implementation.

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

Table 2 Impact on land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Item number	Description	Unit	Total	Transfer of Government Land in Hect	Permanent IR Impact – Private Land Acquisition (Hect)	Temporary IR Impact (Crops)/ business loss	Remarks
1. Organization: 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 within the campus on 1.74 hectare land owned by APSCL.
2. Organization: Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)							
2.	Prepayment e-Metering in Dhaka Division			No	No	No	The proposed project will be implemented among 10 PBSs in 7 districts of Dhaka Division. Under this subproject a total of 375,000 prepaid e-meters will be installed.
3. Organization: Power Grid Company of Bangladesh LTD (PGCB)							
Sub stations							
	132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua now shifted at Hajigonj (Chandpur)	1	1	No	2.02 hectares private land is in the process of acquisition.	No	This is a private land owned by approximately 17 people from 15 plots as per land records.
	132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation (Upgradation) at Madunaghat (Chittagong)	1	1	2.926 hectares Government Land	No	No	Land is already in the possession of PGCB.
	132/33 kV, 2 x 50/75 MVA GIS substation at Kalurghat (Chittagong)	1	1	0.2023 hectares Government land	No	No	Land owned by BPDB and to be used by PGCB.
	132/33 kV, GIS substation (Upgradation) at Comilla (S)	1	1	3.3386 hectares Government land	No	No	Land is already in the possession of PGCB.
Transmission Line							
	132 kV double ckt. line Madunaghat-Kalurghat	7km	7 km	No	No	No	Will pass through underground road RoW/ overhead with single Pole ckt. and Tower

	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.	65 km	65 km	No	No	Temporary crop loss	This work attracts crop compensation for 130 hectares of area[20 meters (Line Row) x 65,000 meters (65 kms line)/10,000 square meters]
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Table 3 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

Sl. No	Impacts	Quantity
1.	Total area of private land (Ha) to be acquired	2.02 Hectares
2.	Total area of Government land (Ha) already in possession	8.46 Hectares
3.	Total area to be temporary affected due to 65 km line work ¹⁰	130 Hectares
4.	Total number of affected households (HHs) for crop compensation for 20 mts Row	1235 ¹¹
5.	Total number of titleholders due to private land acquisition	17 ¹²
6.	Total number of non-title holders (temporary Impact) for 7 kms new transmission line	7
7.	Total Number of vulnerable households	15
	Women Headed Family	03
	Below Poverty Line	11
	Disable	01
	Schedule Caste	NIL
	Schedule Tribe	NIL
8.	Affected CPR	NIL

¹⁰ 65 kms=65000mtsX 20 mts RoW/10000=130 hect

¹¹ The 19 households' per-km-of-transmission-line value has been assumed and it is based on the PCGB, 2010- Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures. BAN: Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection Project. Project Number 44192. But the Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection TL is 400 kV and has 50 meter ROW. The proposed transmission line is only 132 kV. Since 132 kV line RoW is only 20 meters or only 40 percent of the Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection TL RoW, it is assumed that the number of affected households per km of the two TL is correspondingly 40 percent of the bigger TL. The Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection TL has 48 affected households per km and 40 percent of this number is 19.

¹² The 2.02 hector land 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 and it has been noted that 15 plot numbers there are 17 APs. This number may increase during disbursement of compensation as there may be many more co-sharer, however the total amount of compensation will remain unchanged. The revenue department has made the assessment of market rate for compensation for land of BDT 102.91 million which has to be deposited to revenue department by within 60(sixty) days from 05/05/2015 for disbursement.

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

16. In order to assess the socio-economic situation of the region, sampled household level socio-economic survey has been carried out for households. At this stage, the exact location and boundaries of the subproject area is not yet set and the affected land and assets as well as their owners are not yet fully identified. The data from the sample survey has been processed and presented in the RP. Observations, transact walk and field visit were made in the month of May 2015 along the proposed substation sites and transmission lines, tower locations as well as villages. Routes visited on sample basis for 65 km existing line and 100% for new transmission line based on the current alignments of PGCB. The final line alignment for new 7 km transmission line may vary after finalization of DPR. Field survey were undertaken to assess the socio economic environment and positive impact of the sub projects. The field survey was supported by data collected from primary source. This initial assessment based on the site observations; transact walk and households survey conducted for APs on sample basis. The survey results are presented in the following section of the report. A detailed questionnaire was used for household interview. The items of the questionnaire were prepared as per the requirements of the project. The model questionnaire used for the survey is in annexure 3. AP wise summary of socio-economic survey and details of Title holders and non-title holders (temporary impact) presented in annexure 4.

17. The 65 km refurbishment of transmission line traverse through 3 districts namely Chittagong, Comilla and Chandpur. The proposed 7 km new transmission line passes through Hathazari and urban area of Panchlish upazila at Kalurghat. Refurbishment of 65 km transmission line proposed to pass through 7 upazilas under Comilla and Chandpur districts. For sample selection of socio-economic survey, multi-stage sampling procedure has been followed. In the first stage, from each district, upazilas have been selected where transmission lines are proposed. In the second stages, unions, villages/pourashava was selected purposely where the number of affected people assumed to be high due to projects intervention.

18. As per the standard engineering design it is assumed that there will be three towers in one Km of line work. It is also assumed on the basis of the assumption of one tower one land owner/1AP. There are 172 towers for 65 km TL from Comilla (S) to Chandpur/ 172 APs. Under the 7km new transmission line, 4.5 km transmission line is proposed to be underground open excavation, for that neither tower nor pole will be required. For the rest 2.5 km overhead cabling work approximately on an average it is assumed that combination of tower and pole will be 8 in numbers to be required. Therefore, 8 Towers-pole/8 APs is assumed to be affected for 7 km new transmission line. Accordingly the estimation shows the total APs for the two separate transmission line will be (172+8+17 Title holder for substation land) 197 APs. Based on this more than 15% sample has been selected and 29 questionnaires were administered as sample basis. The survey work started from an important landmark. From the chosen landmark the interview of affected household was undertaken who were available during interview days. 100% APs for 1 km RoW from Atgachtola to BADC Office at Kalurghat substation and Hajigonj substation were covered.

Table 4 Sample Distribution

Details of Subprojects Transmission Lines	Location	Assumed number of APs	Sample taken	Observation
132kV double ckt. line Madunaghat-Kalurghat: 7 km. <i>1.5 km with overhead tower based cabling work</i>	Chittagonj	4	Nil	Exact location of tower for <i>1.5 km overhead cabling work</i> from Madunghat to Quesh Oxygen road yet to determine. A consultation meeting was conducted.
<i>1 km overhead pole based cabling work</i>	Chittagonj City Corporation, Mohrara Kalurghat	4	7	Along the road from Atgachtola, junction of Kalurghat substation to BADC Office.
<i>132 kV double ckt. Comilla (S) - Kachua - Chandpur (double ckt. In-Out at Kachua) line by replacing existing 132 kV Comilla (s) - Chadpur double ckt. line: 65 km.65 km TL from Comilla (S) to Chandpur</i>	Chandpur and Comilla	172	7	Sample taken from Hajigonj and Chandpur Sadar upazila.
<i>132/33 kV, 2 x 25/41 MVA AIS substation at Kachua (Chandpur) shifted in Hajigonj</i>	Hajigonj	17	15	Two were unavailable.
Total Sample		197	29	

Socio-economic Details

19. **Survey:** It can be seen from the following table that the number of male respondents was 79% while female respondents were 21% (Table 5).

Table 5 Respondent of households surveyed

Sub projects	Number of respondent		
	Male	Female	Total
7 km new transmission line from Madunaghat to Kalurghat	7	0	7
Refurbishment of 65 km TL	5	2	7
Hajigonj S/S	11	4	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

20. **Demographic Data:** According to survey data the total population in the sub projects area is 205 in number of which 48% are male and 52% are female. Female population is found highest for the Hajigong subproject accounted for 26.34% for females while it is 24.39% for males (Table 6).

Table 6 Demographic data of the surveyed households

Item	Male	Female	Total
7 km new transmission line from Madunaghat to Kalurghat	24 (11.70%)	23 (11.2%)	47 (23%)
Refurbishment of 65 KM TL	24 (11.70%)	30 (14.63%)	54 (26.34%)
Hajigonj S/S	50 (24.39%)	54 (26.34%)	104 (50.73%)
<i>Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>205</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

21. 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 the sub project area is 205 in person. Population 0-6 years constitutes nearly 14%, male and female represent 6.83% and 7% respectively. Population of this age group is found highest in Hajigong sub project area estimated at 8% followed by 4% for 65 km TL subproject area. Population aged 6 + & 15 years constitutes 18.5%, female population of this age group is higher accounted for 11.7% in the study area. Among the subproject areas population of this age group is found highest in Hajigong subproject accounted for 7.3%.(Table-7). Population above 15 years constitutes 67% of which male 34% and female 33% among the surveyed households. The highest population of this age group is found at Hajigonj estimated to be 35% (Table 7).

Table 7 Distribution of family members by Age and Sex

Item	7 km new TL			Refurbishment of 65 km TL			Hajigonj S/S			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Up to 6 Years	2	1	3	4	4	8	8	10	18	14	15	29
%			1.2%			4%			8%	6.83%	7.3%	14%
6 + & 15 Years	5	6	11	5	7	12	4	11	15	14	24	38
%			5.4%			5.8%			7.3%	7%	11.7%	18.5 %
15 years and above	17	16	33	15	19	34	38	33	71	70	68	138
%			16%			16.5 %			35%	34%	33%	67%
<i>Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>205</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

22. Marital Status: Married population aged above 15 years in the study area is found to be 130 persons, of them male population is accounted for 53% for male and female 47% which is found highest in Hajigonj subproject followed by 26% for 65 km refreshment of TL subproject. Percentage of unmarried population is accounted for 19.6%, of them male population estimated at 15% and females 6%. Of the total population widow constitutes 7% while abandoned is found to be 0.7% in the study area (Table 8).

Table 8 Marital Status of Surveyed Household Members aged above 15 Years

Item	7 km new TL			Refurbishment of 65 KM TL			Hajigonj S/S			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
None	9	2	11	2	1	3	9	5	14	20 15%	8 6%	28 19.6%
Married	9	6	15	13	14	27	27	23	50	49 37.7%	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
	14 %	7.6 %	21.5 %	11.5 %	14.6 %	26%	27.7 %	24.6 %	52%	53%	47%	(100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

23. **Educational Status:** Among the households members 20% is found illiterate of which female constitute 12% and male 8% followed by 7% for 65 km line and 6.3% or 7 km new line. Approximately 41% population of the same age group read up to high school of which male and female constitutes 24% and 16% respectively. Details for the educational status of household members aged above 15 years are presented in table-9 below.

Table 9 Educational Status of Surveyed Household Members aged above 15 Years

Item	7 km new TL			Refurbishment of 65 KM TL			Hajigonj S/S			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
None	6	3	9 (6.3%)	3	7	10 (7%)	3	7	10 6.99%	12 (8.4%)	17 (12%)	29 (20%)
Primary	1	3	4 (2.7%)	0	2	2 (1%)	7	7	14 (9.6%)	8 (5.6%)	12 (8.4%)	20 (14%)
High School	10	4	14 (9.8%)	7	5	12 (8%)	18	14	32 (23.3%)	35 (24.5%)	23 (16%)	58 (41%)
SSC	2	3	5 (3.5%)	4	3	7 (4.9%)	6	8	14 (9.8%)	12 (8.4)	14 (9.8%)	26 (18%)
College	0	0	0 (0%)	2	2	4 (2.8%)	3	3	6 (4.2%)	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

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

24. **Occupation of household members:** According to survey data nearly 29% of the household members are housewives and all are female. Only two women, besides their household work are involved in home based cottage industry for their survival. The second highest population is old age retired accounted for 12%. Therefore it can be said that nearly 41% population are not involved in any economic activities in the study area. On the other hand 12% are involved in agriculture work either at their own land or as agriculture day labor which is found highest in the subproject of Hajigonj substation. Another 12% is found are students. Slightly higher than 5% are involved in hotel and tea stall which is dominant in 7km subproject in

the urban area. Involvement with other occupations is insignificant. Table10 is presenting the deals.

Table 10 Distribution of Household Members by Occupation and Sex aged above 15 Years

Occupation	7 km new TL			Refurbishment of 65 km TL			Hajigonj S/S			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agriculture work/ Day labor	0	0	0	5	2	7	10	0	10	15	2	17
%			0%			4.9%			7%	11%	1.4%	12%
Open Snack/Tea stall	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
%			5.7%			0%			0%	2%	0.7%	5.7%
Tiny hotel	2	0	2	3	2	5	0	0	0	5	2	7
%			1.4%			3.5%			0%	3.5%	1.4%	5%
Construction	2	0	2	3	0	3	8	0	8	13	0	13
%			1.4%			2%			5.7%	9.2%	0%	2%
Painting	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
%			0%			0%			2%	2%	0%	2%
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
%			0%			0%			1.4%	0.7%	0%	0.7%
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
%			0%			0%			1.4%	1.4%	0%	1.4%
Garments	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
%			2%			0%			0%	0.7%	1.4%	2%
Computer shop	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
%			1.4%		0%	0%			0%	1.4%	0%	1.4%
Cane & bamboo, Kantha making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
%			0%		0%			1.4%		0%	1.4%	1.4%
House wife	0	7	7	0	10	10	0	24	24	0	41	41
%			5%			7%			17%	0%	29%	29%
Poultry rearing	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
%			0%			1.4%				0%	1.4%	1.4%
House Maid	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
%			0%			1.4%			0%	0%	1.4%	1.4%
Service	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	6	0	6

%			0.7%			0.7%			2.8%	4.2%	0%	4.2%
Student	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	3	8	10	7	17
%			4.3%			2%			5.7%	7%	4.9%	12%
Old Aged Retd.	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	6	4	4	8
%			0%			1.4%			4.3%	2.3%	2.8%	5.6%
Unemployed	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	3	4	1	5
%			0%			1.4%			2%	2.8%	07%	3.5%
Business	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
%			0%			1.4%			0%	1.4%	0%	1.4%
Total	19	12	31	17	22	39	39	32	71	75	66	141

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

25. **Children Activities age between 6+ and 15 Years:** As per survey data total number of children age between 6-15 years are found 30 in number. Among them 100% is school going. None of them are involved in any activities. Table 11 is presenting the details.

Table 11 Education- age between 6+ and 15 Years

Activity	7 km new TL		Refurbishment of 65 km TL		Hajigonj S/S		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	40 100%
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
Total	3	5	5	7	2	8	10	20	40
%	7.5%	12.5%	12.5%	17.5%	5%	20%	25%	50%	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

26. **Disabled Member in the Family:** Among all the household members 2.4% are found disabled. Percentage of disabled members is found in the subprojects of 7 km new TL and Hajigonj S/S. Table 12 presents the details.

Table 12 Number of Disabled Member in the Family of the surveyed households

7 km new TL			Refurbishment of 65 km TL			Hajigonj S/S			Grand Total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	5
0.10%		0.10%	0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0.10%	1.5%	2.4%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

27. **Crops production:** According to survey data paddy is the dominant crop followed by Oil seed in study area. Crop production varies according location, fertility, as well as farm inputs.

The estimated average production of paddy per decimal¹³ is about 1 -1.4 mound and the selling price is 550.00 taka per mound¹⁴. Per mound of oil seed is sold at 1500.00 taka. Table 13 deals with the details of crop production.

Table 13 Type of crops produced in last year (Crops in Mound) in the acquired land by the surveyed Households

Monsoon season	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total
Paddy	0	4	80.87	84.87
Jute	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Winter				
Potato	0	0		0
Oil Seed	0	0	36.18	36.18
Lentil	0	0	15	15
Grams	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

28. **Type of Housing Structure:** In the study area none of the APs live in shanty house. More than half of APs (51.7%) are living in katcha house, 31% in semi pucca house and remaining 14% do not have house. Of the four respondents as no house, one of them live in rented house at Hajigonj pourashava and three others are living with parent. These three APs purchased land for construction of house on the land which is going to be acquired for substation (Table 14).

Table 14 Type of Housing

Type of House	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total	% of Total
Jhupri	0	0	0	0	0%
Katcha	3	4	8	15	51.7%
Semi-pucca	4	3	2	9	31%
Concrete	0	0	1	1	3.44%
No house	0	0	4	4	14%
Total	7	7	15	29	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

29. **Source of drinking water:** In the study area approximately 96.5% general households get the facility of drinking water from tube-well, 3.5% from piped supply those who are living at upazila level (table15).

Table 15 Source of drinking water

Source of Drinking Water	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total
Piped supply	0	0	1	1 (3.5%)
Tube well	7	7	14	28 96.5%

¹³ 100 decimal=1 acre

¹⁴ 1 mound =37.3Kgs

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

30. Sanitation: Approximately 62% of the household use latrine made with ring slab. Nearly 34.48% has sanitary latrine belong to better off family and 3.4% use pit latrine (table-16).

Table 16 Quality of sanitation

Sanitation facility	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total	% of Total
Sanitary	2	4	4	10	34.48%
Ring slab	5	3	10	18	62%
Pit latrine	0	0	1	1	3.45%
Total	7	7		29	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

31. Access to Electricity: In all subproject area 89% have electricity, 7% use kerosene and 3.4% use solar power for lighting (table 17).

Table 17 Access to Electricity

Source of Lighting	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total	% of Total
Electricity	6	6	14	26	89%
Kerosene	0	1	1	2	7%
Candle	0	0		0	0%
Solar Power	1	0	0	1	3.4%
Total	7	0	15	29	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

32. Use of Energy: Approximately 89.65% of the household in the survey area use wood for cooking. Many of them use dung and straw as well. Only 10% in the pourashava area use gas (Table 18).

Table 18 Use of Energy

Source of Cooking	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total	% of Total
Gas	0	1	2	3	10%
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0%
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0%
Wood	7	6	13	26	89.65%
Dung	7	6	13		
Straw	7	6	13		
Total				29	100%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

33. Monthly Income: The gross monthly income for 29 households are found to be taka 888,201 derives from the source of small business run by APs at Kalurghat urban area followed by remittance accounted for taka 208,000 which is dominant among the APs at Hajigong

substation. The third largest source of income is wages which is again highest among the APs at Hajigonj substation followed by farming estimated at taka 42,000. It is revealed from survey data that the people of Hajigonj are more agriculture oriented. Some of their household members are involved in construction and painting works in abroad (Table 19).

Table 19 Source and Estimated monthly Gross Income per month in BD Taka

Source of income	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	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	1,81,000	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	8000	0	8000
Small business	3,62000	0	5,000	367,000
Large Dealership		1,00,000	0	100,000
Help from Others	0	14,000	4,000	18,000
Pension		3000	0	3000
Rent from structure	0	0	8000	8,000
Home based cottage industry	0	3000	3000	6,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,94,000</i>	<i>2,02,133</i>	<i>2,92,068</i>	<i>8,88,201</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

34. **Estimated monthly expenditure:** Total monthly expenditure of the surveyed household is accounted for taka 784,170. Major expenses spent on food item that cost taka 323,000 per month followed by taka 177,000 on hotel and tea stall investment in urban area at Kalurghat. Monthly investment on education is estimated at taka 73,100.00 and for medical expense is taka 63,000.00. Details of the monthly expenditure of the surveyed households are presented in Table 20.

Table 20 Estimated monthly Expenditure in BD Taka

Expenditure Source	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	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
<i>Total</i>	<i>327,100</i>	<i>193,570</i>	<i>263,500</i>	<i>784,170</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

35. **Awareness about HIV AIDS:** Among all the APs in study area approximately 65.5% of respondent said they know about HIV AIDS and their family members as well while 34.5% do not aware of it (Table 21).

Table 21 Awareness about HIV/ AIDS

	7 km new TL		Refurbishment of 65 km TL		Hajigonj S/S		Total		% of Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Awareness of HHH	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%

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

36. **Opinion regarding development:** For this question each respondent answered more than one. Among all the answers unemployment is found the top most priority problem in the survey area accounted for 31% followed by electricity accounted for 24%. The electricity problem relates to load shedding. The third problem is about the lack of educational facilities mostly mentioned at Hajigonj. It was mentioned by the APs at Hajigonj that there are no school within 1.5 km at Hajigong pourashava area. Table 22 represents the details of the local problems in the study area.

Table 22 Problems of local development - Opinion

¹⁵ Type of Problems	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total and %
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 (3.63%)	9 (16.34%)	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 (7.27%)	4 (7.2%)
Lack o water supply	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.27%)	4 (7.2%)
Physical ailment	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.63%)	2 (3.6%)
<i>Total</i>	7	12	36	55 (100%)

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

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

¹⁵ One respondent answered more than one according to their priority

Table 23 Awareness of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project

Type of Problems	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total and %
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%)
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>29 (100%)</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

38. **Development due to Power System Efficiency Improvement Project:** Each respondent answered more than one against the question. Among all the answers 30% answer was in favor of better income followed by 20% for local industrial development while the 22.5% answers were having no idea. Table 24 is presenting the details on the anticipated development due to Power System Efficiency Improvement Project.

Table 24 Development due to Power System Efficiency Improvement Project

¹⁶ Type of Development	7 km new TL	Refurbishment of 65 km TL	Hajigonj S/S	Total and %
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%)
Better income	5	2	5	12 (30%)
Better health	0	1	0	1 (2.5%)
Create scope for employment	0	0	3	3 (7.5%)
No development	0	2	7	9 (22.5%)
Do not know	0	2	0	2 (5%)
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>40 (100%)</i>

Source: Socio Economic Survey May 2015

¹⁶ One respondent answered more than one according to their priority

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

39. Disclosure, consultation and participation (DCP) in the project processing are required to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the beneficiaries and affected people. The DCP also enables opportunities for them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing decisions making and project processes. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB stresses upon the significance of stakeholders DCP for ensuring formulation and execution of development projects compliance to environmental and social safeguards. The SPS requires that the executing agency will conduct 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, the 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 affected people; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of the affected people including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve the affected people 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 TL 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.

40. To keep transparency in planning and for active involvement of DPs 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.

41. The Project design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the displaced persons and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the Project's overall as well as more specific discussion about their perception on 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. The provisions of the ADB policy and Government laws on land acquisition were also disclosed to the displaced persons 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 TL 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 affected people were held from March and 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 (vi) institutional arrangement and responsibilities. The salient discussions points are presented in **Table 25**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs are presented in **Annex 5**. During consultations with potentially affected persons the information regarding sub – project details and the benefit was in detail briefed 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 sub project as the completion of the project will improve the quality of electricity supply. The better quality of electricity supply will have positive cascading impact on other sector like education, small scale industry, agriculture etc. In turn the anticipated impact of improvement in quality of electricity supply will help to reduce poverty.

Table 25 Stakeholders’ Participatory Consultation – Abstracts

Place and Date	Participants	Issue discussed	Opinion and consensus about the project
Barahmmanhat Union: Dakshin Madrassa Upazila: Hathazari (PGCB) 8/5/2015	15 PGCB representatives, representatives of business persons, residents of Dakshin Madrassa union (farmers, students, day labor)	1. Details of the project 2. Five Top most problems and mitigation measures 3. Current power situation 4. Proposed future improvement due to TL 5. Employment opportunity and future potential 6. Compensation payment	It was noted with satisfaction that introduction of 7 km 132/33 kv new transmission line and 65 Km of refurbishment of transmission line will provide more stable power supply. More than 200 industries including garments, factories, residential hotels, restaurants, workshops mostly located at city corporation area at Kalurghat (the heavy industrial area of City Corporation) and Bohaddarhat, 300 small and medium scale business centers, offices and the residence of Madunaghat and Kalurghat will receive the benefit. Stable power supply will provide students to concentrate more on their education and facilitate to have better health irrespective of all age groups people. Due to constant fluctuation of power with low voltage for more than 4-5 hours a day affect the industries like fabrics, plastic manufacture, electronic goods manufacture, burger paint, medicine factories, steel meal, cement factory, spare parts manufacturer in this area. As an alternate power supply all industries and factories and other business centers use generator which is costly and create noise pollution which is harmful for the people in

			<p>this area.</p> <p>According to them improved power supply will facilitate to establish more industries and more people will be employed and income level will increase.</p> <p>The villagers opined that improved power supply will reduce the fluctuation and provide proper power supply in winter time for crop cultivation which will in turn help better and higher agricultural productivity.</p> <p>However, the participants expect that the transmission line will be underground cabling along the existing road.</p> <p>The payment of compensation was discussed at great length. The people were informed about the entitlement matrix and compensation payment.</p>
<p>REB Dighircala, Gazipur Chowrasta 4/4/2015</p>	<p>Participants: 9 Representatives from REB, business person, service holders</p>		<p>The consultation included stakeholders from public entity as well as community people of different professions whom expressed their interest for implementation of the proposed project. Although the local people were not so much aware about the proposed project, discussions at different levels during field visit provided them clear understanding about the Project, its impacts and implementation modalities. According to their views, the proposed sub project will provide the customers and their grown up members in the family to use the modern technology and aware them to economize in the use of electricity. Moreover, it will make them hassle free from travelling, save travel time and expense for payment of electricity bill, no fear of electric line disconnection, stop illegal connection, meter tempering, ensure accurate payment as per consumption.</p> <p>They emphasized on the assurance of issuing genuine and accurate prepaid meter card with accurate id number of the customer (no duplicate/false card) also to ensure that the</p>

			<p>prepaid card recharging vendors/ units/ stations are within their reach. Moreover, they repeatedly pronounced to give the customers some reasonable friendly hours during weekend, public holidays in case of 0 (zero) balance.</p>
<p>Community consultation REB: Gazipur Jugitala, Nutun Bazar, gazipur City 4/4/2015</p>	<p>Participants: 17 Representatives from REB, local business person, service holders</p>		<p>Community consultation is part of the Social Safeguard requirements was carried out amongst the population surrounding the particular sub project area to achieve the customers' level of awareness about the proposed project and its' potential impact. Community consultation was carried out with two different groups at two different locations namely Gazipur Chourasta and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute where an approximate number of 27,9446 and 13,5663 prepaid meters will be installed respectively under Gazipur PBS. The consultation included stakeholders from public entity as well as community people of different professions whom expressed their interest for implementation of the proposed project. Although the local people were not so much aware about the proposed project, discussions at different levels during field visit provided them clear understanding about the Project, its impacts and implementation modalities. According to their views, the proposed sub project will provide the customers and their grown up members in the family to use the modern technology and aware them to economize in the use of electricity. Moreover, it will make them hassle free from travelling, save travel time and expense for payment of electricity bill, no fear of electric line disconnection, stop illegal connection, meter tempering, ensure accurate payment as per consumption. They emphasized on the assurance of issuing genuine and accurate prepaid meter card with accurate id number of the customer (no duplicate/false card) also to ensure that the prepaid card recharging</p>

			vendors/ units/ stations are within their reach. Moreover, they repeatedly pronounced to give the customers some reasonable friendly hours during week end, public holidays in case of 0 (zero) balance. The list participants attended the consultation meetings and photographs is attached in the latter section of the report
Ashugonj Power Plant 31/3/2015, Gainaghat Rest House, B. Bariya			<p>Consultations with community people revealed that, while majority of the villagers rely on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, very often they are unable to cultivate the land due to scarcity of water. After establishment Ashugonj Power plant they are able to irrigate their paddy fields through linked canal that is diverted cool water from the Ashugonj power plant. Establishment of this power plant will provide the villagers more water which will contribute to enhancing agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Participants demonstrated great interest in alternative occupations and employment prospects for the local people of the project area. They repeatedly pronounced to provide employment opportunity to the local people as per their capacity and education.</p>

42. 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 DPs will be required during detail design and RP implementation. The other round of consultations will occur when compensation and assistance are provided and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure is pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the RP. For the benefit of the community in general and DPs 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 will be uploaded in the ADB as well as PGCB website for all and this information should be referenced/mentioned in the brochure of the implementing NGO for affected persons of the project.
- (ii) PGCB will organize public meetings and will apprise 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. Regular update of the progress of

- disbursement 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 and
- (vi) PGCB will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the DPs in RP implementation.
- (vii) Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

43. The RP will be revised based on the detailed engineering design and result of the detailed measurement survey. The plan and its summary will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the affected people through the office of the district and sub-district authorities. An information brochure will also be produced and distributed to the affected people. 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. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

44 The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of Bangladesh, agreed Resettlement Framework of this programme and Asian Development Bank. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

45. The resettlement principles adopted in this Resettlement Plan (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 DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs 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.

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

- (i) Screen the project Early on 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: (i) explore alternative locations substations and / or alignments of transmission lines which are less impacting, and (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements for substations.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons 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 should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) 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, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, and (iii) 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: (i) 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; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) 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 affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons 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.

47. Bangladesh has three laws and one policy relevant to private assets acquired for power projects: 1] Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994); 2] Electricity Act of 1910, and 3] Telegraph Act of 1885; and 4] National Land use Policy, 2001.

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

48. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and subsequent amendments of the Ordinance 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. The properties for which the compensation to be paid for: 1. Land and assets permanently acquired (including houses, trees, and standing crops); and 2. Any other impacts caused by such acquisition. In all cases, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the replacement cost of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12

months); and 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition.

49. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. Further, the Ordinance does not deal with social and economic impacts as the consequence of land acquisition. For instance, the Ordinance 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 Ordinance 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 Joint Verification Team (JVT) is formed to enhance transparency and participation in ensuring the accuracy of information on affected assets and their owners. The Property Valuation Team (PVT) is formed to enable the EA to establish the replacement cost and pay the affected person its equivalent. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is formed to provide the affected people (AP) due process and prompt redress for resettlement-related complaints.

Electricity Act of 1910

50. The main objective of this act is relating to the supply and use of electrical energy in Bangladesh. This act comprises of 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 exercise 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, wharves and piers, telegraphic, telephonic and electric signaling lines. Part IV also includes guidelines for 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, equipments 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

51. The Bangladesh Telegraph Act (1885) has also been taken in to 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 of land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission lines, however, subsection of section 18 under part-III of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting the trees if the tree is 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 for 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 D.C may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

52. 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.

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

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

54. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement 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.

55. 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 affected persons 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

56. The land acquisition law of Bangladesh, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 with subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994, is followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for the development project 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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. While the 1982 Ordinance entitles only title holders for compensation, the ADB 2009 SPS 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 as 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 1982 Ordinance 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). Ordinance 1982 (Section 8-2) 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. The comparative analysis between ARIPO's laws related to land acquisition, compensation, and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements as prescribed in the SPS 2009. Table 26 describes the details.

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 ¹⁷ .
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 recognises 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. ¹⁸
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 recognises 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 recognises 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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).

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 recognises 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 be made for all the crops that will be lost during the entire period when the land is used by the project.
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.

Resettlement Framework Principles

57. Based on the Government's laws, and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement*, 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 assistance¹⁹; (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.

58. 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.

¹⁹ Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste.

59. Additionally, the issues related to the Right of Way (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 Right of Way 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.

Eligibility

60. 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) Titleholders, 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)²⁰ on completion of the detailed designs will be considered “cut-off” date for eligibility for any non-titled persons impacted.

Entitlement, Assistance and Benefit

61. 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.

62. 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

²⁰ Implementing nongovernment organization, engagement is subject to provision in the scope of the project.

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 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Entitled Household	Entitlement	Implementation	Responsible Entities
Permanent land loss	Titled and owners with legally recognized ownership	i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub-Registrar Office + 50% premium) ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current	a. NGO and AP determine the type and size of land to be affected; b. JVT assesses the data collected by NGO and AP; c. DC establishes cash compensation based on law (CCL); d. PVAT establishes the replacement cost. RC covers transaction costs too. value (RCV) based on the market survey result; e. DC pays CCL to AP; f. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCVt	a. EA, NGO, AP b. EA, NGO, DC c. DC d. EA, NGO, DC, AP e. DC, AP f. EA ,NGO, AP
Seasonal crops	All types of tenure	i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from AMD + 50% premium) ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value, iv. Option to harvest the crop before construction begins	a. NGO and AP determine the type and area size of cropland to be affected; b. JVT assesses the data collected by NGO and AP; c. PVAT establishes the CCL using data from AMD; replacement cost based on the market survey result; d. DC pays CCL to AP; e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCVt; f. AP harvests the crop before construction period.	a. EA, NGO, AP b. EA, NGO, DC c. AMD,EA, NGO, DC d. DC,AP e. EA, NGO, AP f. AP

Timber and fruit trees	All types of land tenure	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from AMD and DOF + 50% premium)</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value</p> <p>iii. Compensation of timber tree will be based on current market value of timber.</p> <p>iv. Compensation of fruit tree at fruit bearing stage will be based on the value of the fruit.</p> <p>v. Compensation of fruit tree at non-fruit bearing stage will be based on the value of the timber.¹</p> <p>vi. Option to cut the tree and other perennials and keep the timber free of charge as long as they will not delay the project activities.</p>	<p>a. NGO and AP determine the type and number of trees to be affected and their owners;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by NGO and AP;</p> <p>c. PVAT establishes the CCL using data from AMD and DOF and RCV based on market survey result;</p> <p>d. DC pays CCL to AP;</p> <p>e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCV ;</p> <p>f. AP cut the tree and get the timber before construction period.</p>	<p>a. EA, NGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, NGO, DC</p> <p>c. AMD, EA, DOF, NGO, DC, AP</p> <p>d. DC, AP</p> <p>e. EA ,NGO, AP</p> <p>f. AP</p>
Residential and Commercial Structure	Legal and legally recognizable owners of structure	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub-Registrar Office + 50% premium).</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference from replacement value based on the census and DMS result.</p> <p>III Transfer grant to be determined by PVAT based on census result</p> <p>iv. Option to keep all salvage materials free of charge.</p>	<p>a. NGO and AP determine the type and size of structures and their owners;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by NGO and AP;</p> <p>c. PVAT establishes CCL using data from PWD and the replacement cost based on the market survey result;</p> <p>d. e. DC pays CCL to AP; RC is for structure without depreciation.</p> <p>e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCV;</p> <p>f. AP to demolish and structure and keep the salvage material.</p>	<p>a. EA, NGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, NGO, DC</p> <p>c. PWD, EA,,NGO, DC, AP</p> <p>d. DC, AP</p> <p>e. EA ,NGO, AP</p> <p>f. AP</p>
Business Income	Legal Business Owner	<p>i. Compensation based on lost net income in the duration of project-caused disturbance</p>	<p>a. NGO and AP determine the business owners and income;</p> <p>b. JVT verifies owner's identity and income</p> <p>c. PVAT assess the income through market survey;</p> <p>d. EA pays the AP replacement cost compensation;</p>	<p>a. EA, NGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, NGO, DC</p> <p>c. EA, NGO, DC</p> <p>d. EA, AP</p>
Loss of access to government land used as pasture	Non-titled users	<p>i. Assistance in provision of alternative pasture land and fodder source</p> <p>ii. Assistance in raising animals</p>	<p>a. NGO and AP determine the use and users;</p> <p>b. EA, AP, NGO and Department of Agriculture design and implement assistance to increase animal productivity</p>	<p>a. EA, NGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, AP, NGO, DA</p>
Temporary impact during construction	All types of tenure and type of ownership	<p>i. The contractor pays for any impact on land and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials</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>	<p>a. Contractor will identify the landowner and inform him on the potential impact on his land.</p> <p>b..Contractor and landowner negotiate on the terms of use and compensation and sign a mutually agreed contract;</p> <p>c. NGO and EA will monitor compliance to the contract provisions by the contractor</p>	<p>a. Contractor, AP, NGO</p> <p>b. Contractor, AP NGO</p> <p>NGO, AP, Contractor, EA</p>

Ethnic minorities affected if any	Ethnic minorities in accordance with the IPPF	In case of significant impact an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be prepared. If the impact is limited in significance an indigenous peoples actions; will be included in the RP	a. Using a ADB indigenous peoples' checklist, the degree of impact will be determined. b. Based on the initial assessment of impact, appropriate plan or action will be prepared and implemented	a. EA, ADB b. EA, ADB
Losses of vulnerable groups	All vulnerable groups	i. Assistance in the form of farming inputs and technical training will be provided to enhance their living standards. The vulnerable groups, NGO, EA and DA will design and implement the assistance	a. NGO will identify the vulnerable households during the survey; b. NGO will analyze the conditions of the vulnerable households using survey results; c. NGO will meet with the vulnerable households to discuss their conditions, development needs and assistance requirements; d. NGO design will design the assistance with the EA, DA and vulnerable AP	a. NGO, EA, AP b. NGO, AP c. NGO, AP, d. NGO, AP, EA, DA

¹. Fruit-trees at non-fruit bearing stage refers to those that have yet to reach sexual maturity and incapable of producing seeds which contained in the fruit.

Valuation of Assets and Determination of Replacement Cost

63. The payment for compensation at replacement cost begins when the EA applies for land acquisition in the MOL²¹. 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.

64. 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 done by the

65. NGO and 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 shown below.

66. **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

²¹ 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.

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.

67. **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 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 compensation.

68. **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.

69. **Residential and Commercial Structures:** 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 grant²². 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.

70. **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 from the EA.

²² Based on the experience of BPDB, the transfer cost of an household is 12.5% of the cost of the structure on average.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

71. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

72. Eligibility to receive compensation and assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date for compensation and assistance for title holder is considered for those identified as per the date of Section 3 Notification under ARIPO, 1982. For the likely impact of temporary loss, the date of launching census and socio-economic survey for final assessment of before the construction begin. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requesting to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However, at the detailed design stage, if there is change in alignment and right of way, the inventory of displaced households will be updated through detail measurement survey and DP census.

73. The RP will be implemented according to a compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with both GOB laws and ADB Policy (SPS 2009). The entitlement are based on provisions for compensation for land and other assets following the Ordinance II of 1982 and replacement cost and other assistance and allowances following the ADB SPS 2009. The entitlements matrix for the project included in Table 28 complies with the policy framework for the project harmonizing the national law with ADB SPS 2009 and has been benefited from good practice examples on involuntary resettlement in Bangladesh.

Table 28 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholders 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 Tk. 20,000 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"> RV will be recommended by PVAC. DC will pay (cash Compensation under law) 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 ($RV = CMP + CMP \times a\%$, 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
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of land. Dislocation Allowance @ Tk. 300 per decimal not exceeding Tk 25,000. 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 ITEM 1. CCL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under Loss Item 1. 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 @ Tk. 7 (seven) per sft of affected structure. Reconstruction Grant @ Tk.10 (ten) per sft 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. 	Plot in the resettlement site will be provided for commercial structure losers, and assistance in relocation.
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Implementation Issues:

- Joint Verification identifies (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners and Census identifies structure for non-titled owners.
- RV of structure will be determined and approved as stated in Loss Item 4.
- 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 Loss Item 4.

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 @ TK. 7 (seven) per sft of affected structure. Reconstruction Grant @ Tk.10 (ten) per sft 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. 	

Implementation Issue:

- 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 trees with title to land (owner of trees on public land or trees)

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders 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>
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Implementation Issues:

- Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry 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 6: Loss of standing crops, timber and fruit trees with title to land

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>Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub- Registrar Office + 50% premium for standing crops)</p> <p>i. Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value,</p> <p>iv. 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:

- 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 7: Loss of income

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
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Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 3 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 8: 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 @ 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 landowner 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 APs 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 9: Loss of Income and livelihood			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households whose annual income is ≤ 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 have no alternative source of income as identified by JVT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tk.10,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensations . Skill Training for vulnerable households not exceeding Tk. 8,000 for one member . 	The EPs 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 EPs for appropriate skill training
Loss Item 10: 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 pay for any impact on land and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials</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.

74. Compensation will be given in cash at the current market rates. While the method of determining compensation rate provided for in Ordinance 1982 will be used, the resulting amount may be lower than the market rates. PGCB will pay for the difference between the compensation rate computed using the formula in Ordinance 1982 and the market rate. Since the prices set at the time of RP preparation may no longer correspond to the market rate by the time the project is implemented, adjustment will be made.

75. In addition to market rate compensation, the affected household particularly the vulnerable groups will get assistance as per the requirements. 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 DMS. 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 compensation before construction works begin.

VII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

76. The project will have three types of displaced persons²³ 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.

77. 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 to 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 DPs 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 DPs for any loss of crop due to the work. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

1. Tranche 2 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 **annexure 6**. For compensation of temporary crop damage and trees the following will be paid as per entitlement matrix: 1] 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage, fruits, and timber; 2] Compensation for standing crops based on an annual crop cycle at market value; and 3] 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
2. A detailed mitigation plan needs to be drawn up with minimum or no disruption of business/ livelihood of 07 mobile vendors. To minimize the temporary loss of these vendors: 1] 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 and other option would be explored; 2] as one side of the road junction is free from cabling work, the mobile vendors 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 and prior to start up the work. They will be paid assistance as per followings: 1] 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; 2] Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss through provision of access etc.; 3] Assistance to vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; 4] For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater; 5] Training allowance to vendors and vulnerable.

²³ Based on the RF of the program and field assessment.

3. Additional compensation/assistance for vulnerable households will be paid as specified in entitlement matrix: 1) One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 20,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance; 2) Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project, if required; and 3) Consideration for project employment.
4. 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 completed before then. In case of any maintenance work in the future, PGCB and contractor will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work.
5. 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.

78. DPs 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 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

79. 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 DPs will be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works after examining PMU on requirements on case by case basis for record and monitoring purpose. During RP implementation, if the DPs desires, efforts will be made to provide employment to DPs 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 allot the funds in advance enabling them to disburse the compensation at the earlier. 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 the affected people 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 **115.94 million Tk**. Tentative cost estimates is given in **Table-29**. The methods in computing the compensation per type of loss are as follows:

80. **Crops:** Since the construction phase will be happen in winter, it is assumed that the crop that will be most lost is oil seed crop. 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 (37 Tk per kilogram). This information has been adjusted to inflation (2015) to arrive the market rate of 2015.

81. **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.

82. **Land:** The DC from Land acquisition department had already provided the estimate for compensation of 2.02 hectare of land. The PGCB is in the process of obtaining the fund for land acquisition from GOB.

Table 29 Resettlement Cost

Item	Description	Unit Cost (in BD Tk)	Number of unit	Total (in BD Tk)
A	Land for Hajiganj Substation	50951364/hectares	2.02 hectares	102921755
	Subtotal		2.02 hectares	102921755
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/ hectares	130 hectares	1515020

	Subtotal			1515020
C	Timber and Fruit Trees		Has already been assessed by DC and included in LA cost included in item A of this table.	
D	Vulnerable allowance	10000	15	150000
E.	Training to vulnerable Household	8000	15	120000
F	NGO Hiring cost	L/S	L/S	700000
	Total(A-E)			105406775
	Contingency 10% of total			10540677
	Total			115947452=115.94 million

83. PCGB 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 PCGB will prepare a cost estimate and budget for additional compensation intended to meet ADB 2009 SPS requirement of compensation rate equivalent to replacement cost (if required) and for funds for other forms of assistance.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

84. A grievance redress mechanism (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.

85. The PGCB will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' 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 affected persons at no costs and without retribution.

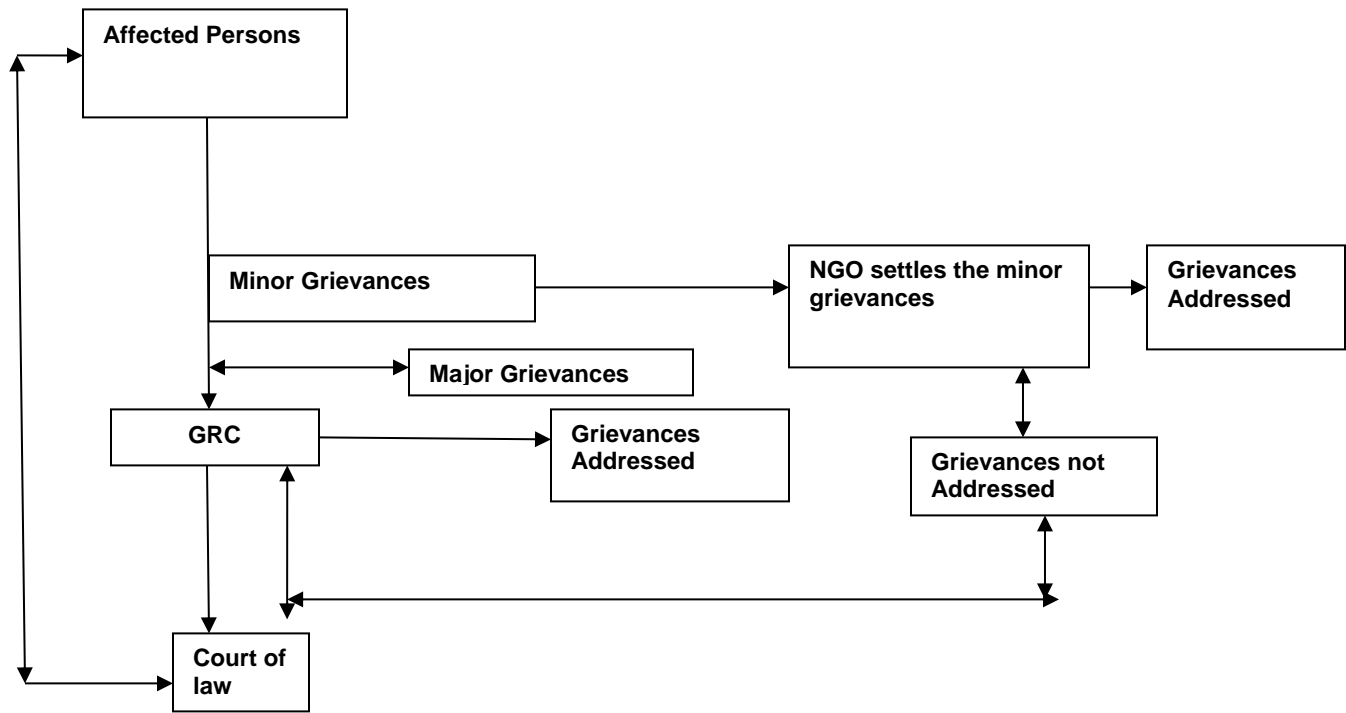
86. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed in all circles of PGCB to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievance will be redressed at the site level through the concerned project engineer and contractor failing which the case will be referred to the GRC. If the DP 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

87. 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 4 weeks; (iii) immediately inform the PGCB of serious cases; and (iv) report to DPs 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 4 weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period.

88. The GRC will be formed with the help of higher authority having authority to designate the representatives to the GRC. 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 has the right to approach court of law any time during the process of grievance redress activities.

Figure 1 Flow Chart Showing Grievance Redress Mechanism



X INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

89. The PGCB as the IA will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee RP implementation (Table 30). 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.

Table 30 Responsible for RP Implementation Activities

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 and
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

Implementation Support

90. 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 at filed level. The role of the NGO will center around three activities (i) baseline information collection and survey of displaced persons 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 displaced/affected persons, disbursement of entitlements including compensation, and other assistances and allowances to eligible persons as per the resettlement plan during the pre-construction stage; and (iii) awareness raising including ongoing consultations with the displaced/affected persons, dissemination of information relating to resettlement planning, such as the impact on the people and corresponding entitlements. NGO will also facilitate the aggrieved affected person to submit the grievance application (if any) to be resolved within the framework of project's GRM. The RO will supervise the NGO. During RP preparation, the NGO will prepare the methodology and carry out the 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 (PFR) 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 RO 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 31.

Table 31 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	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	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

Special Bodies

91. The JVT and PVAT are special bodies 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 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

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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, if required; and establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

95. 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 impact, other unforeseen impact if any; payment of other rehabilitation assistances; and issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

96. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till 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.

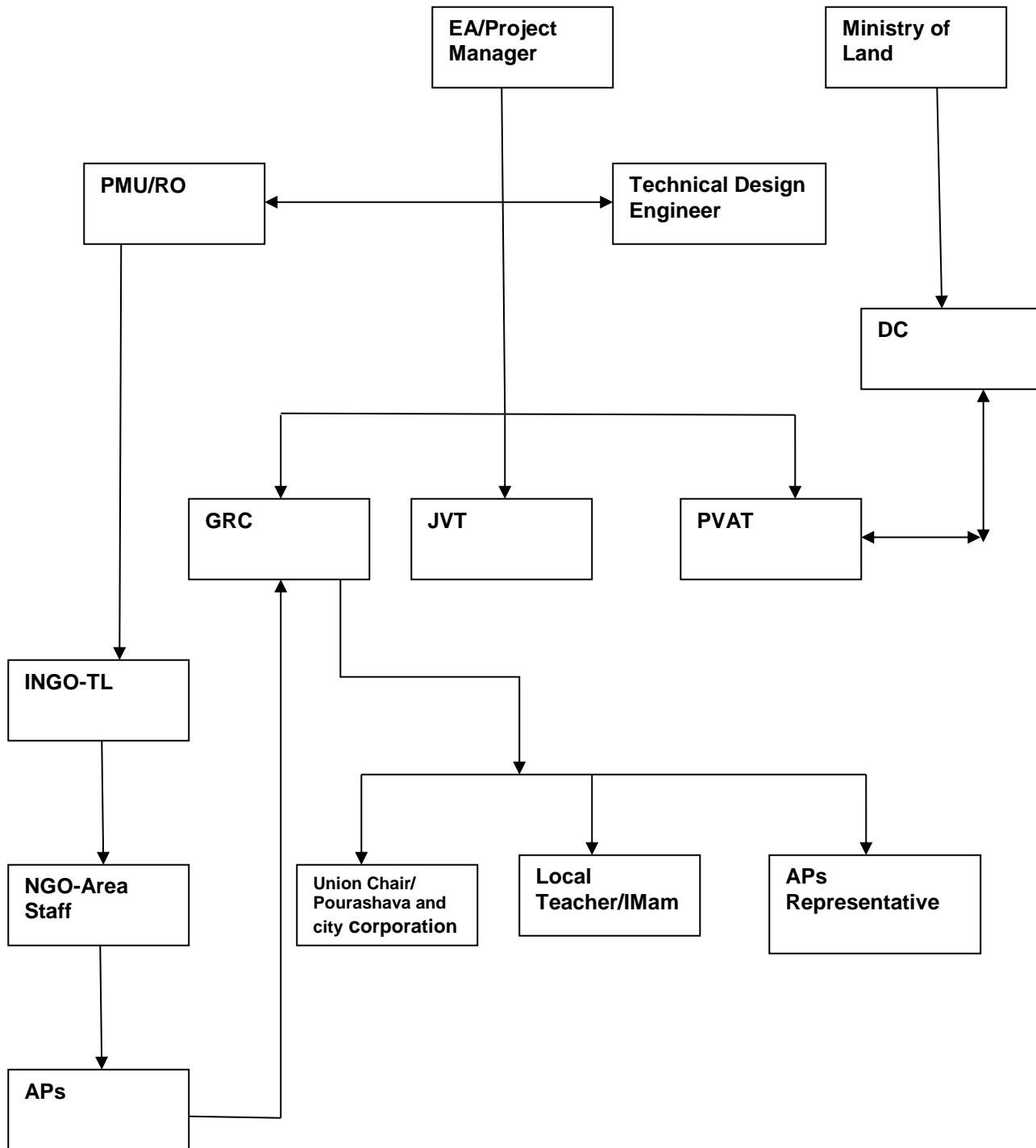
97. An implementation schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in **Table 32**.

Table 32 RP Implementation Schedule

(Year/Quarter)	2015			2016			
Activity Progress	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Preparation Phase							
Screen sub-project impact	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>						
Public consultation on sites for substations and transmission line alignment	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>					
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>						
Prepare LA Plan (if required)		<div style="width: 25%;"></div>					

Carry out Census Survey							
RP Implementation Phase							
Updation of RP							
Hiring of NGOs for RP Implementation (if required)							
Obtaining approval of RP from ADB							
Disclosure of RP							
Public consultation							
Grievance Redressal							
Payment of compensation for crops							
Co-ordination with district authority for LA (if any)							
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 DPs							
Monitoring and Reporting Phase							
Monitoring and reporting to ADB							

Figure 2 Flow Chart of Responsibility in RP Implementation



XII MONITORING AND REPORTING

98. 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 ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems.

99. 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 with 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 affected persons. 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.

100. 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.

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

102. 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 disclosed on ADB's website. 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 at each ADB review mission, and with necessary issues and agreed actions recorded in Aide Memoires. A sample of the monitoring report outline and template is given in annexure 7. Sample monitoring indicators are presented in table 33 below.

Table 33 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 Redressal Committee 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 labour 2. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labour 3. Ensure equal pay for equal work to both men and women 4. Implementation of all statutory provisions on labour like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions 5. Maintenance of employment records of workers(gender disaggregated data)		

103. 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) accomplishment 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.

104. The PMU will also engage a competent Independent External Monitor or a qualified NGO to verify the monitoring information. The external experts engaged by the PMU will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues. Until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved, PMU will not proceed with implementing the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.

105. 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 of surveys and census after the completion of the final engineering designs and updating the RP, disclosure to DPs and other stakeholders and obtaining 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 DPs 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

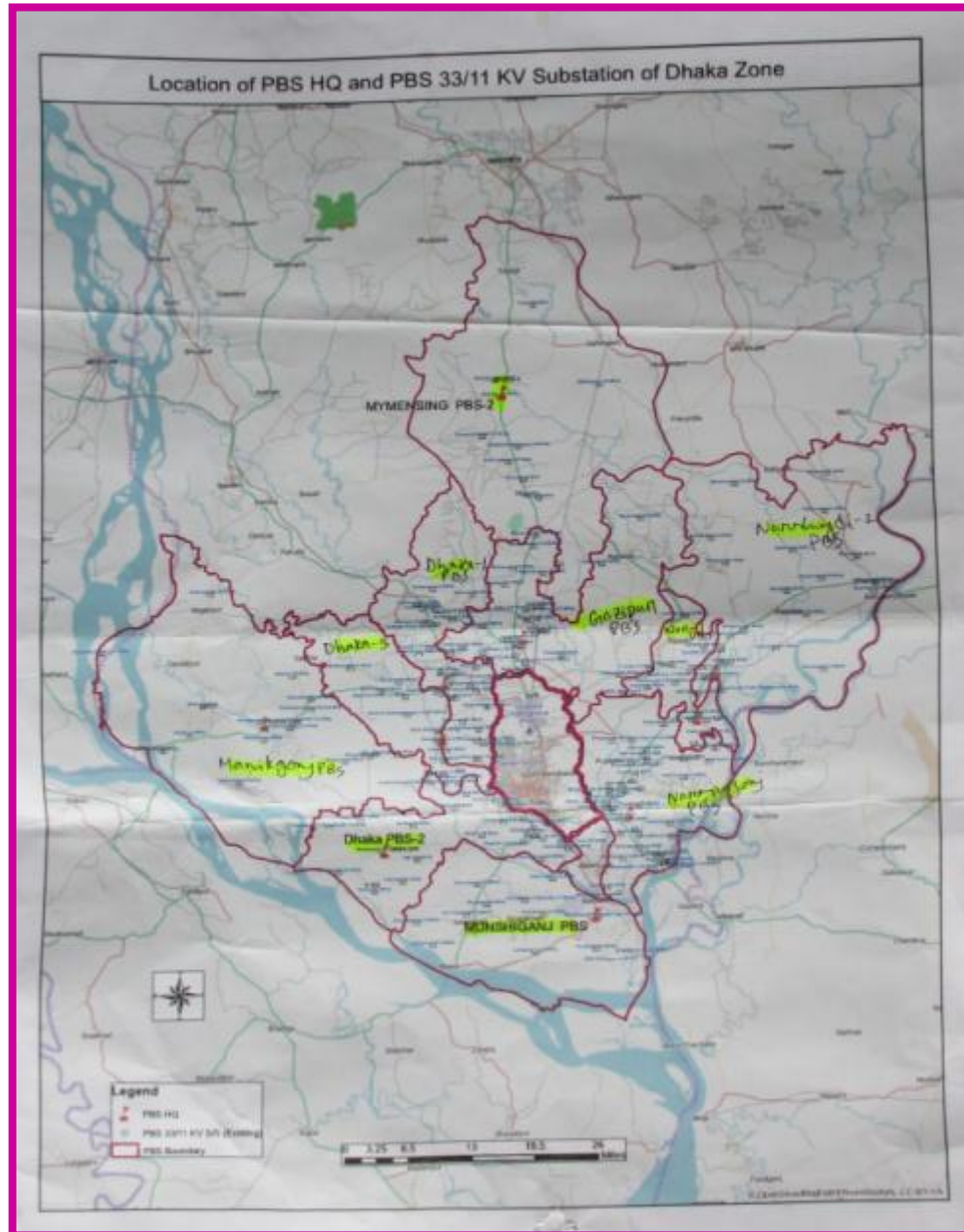
and grievance redress.

106. 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.

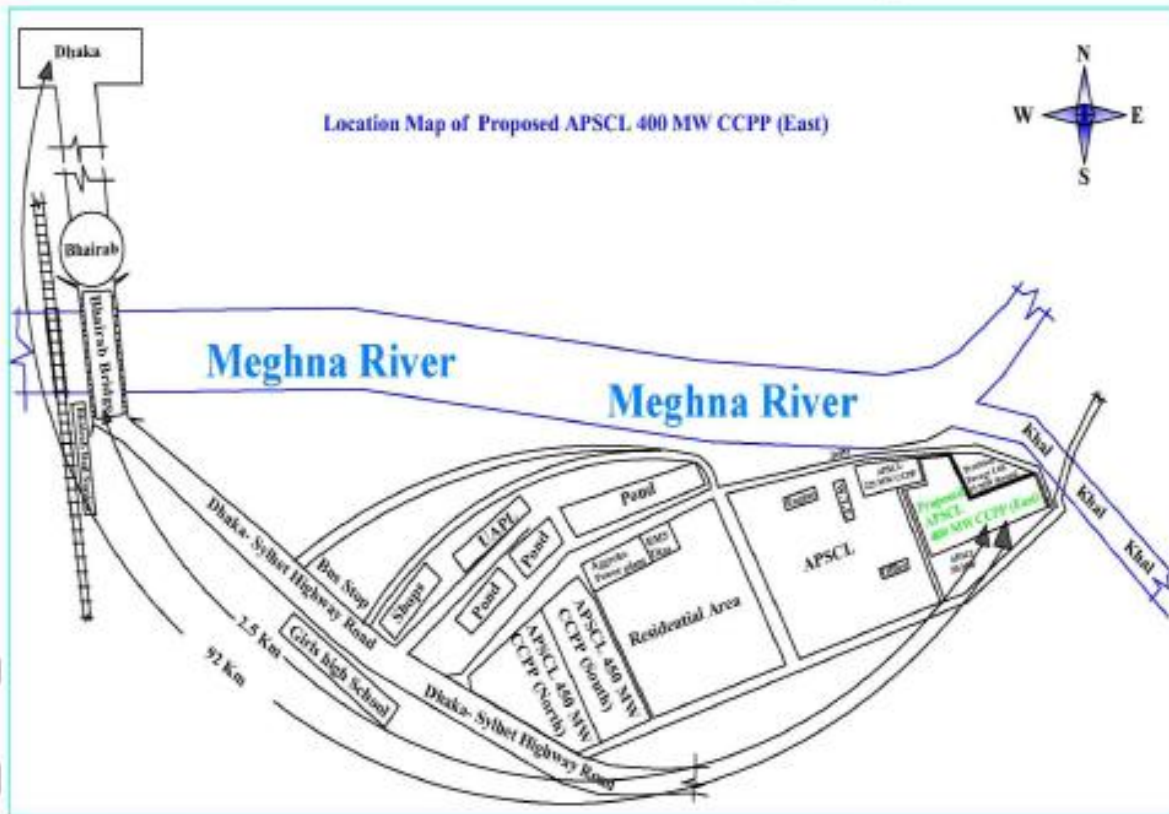
Maps and Location Details of Sub Projects

REB/PBS Zone –Substation wise and e-metering work

Annexure 1



400 MW Ashuganj Combined Cycle Power Plant (East)

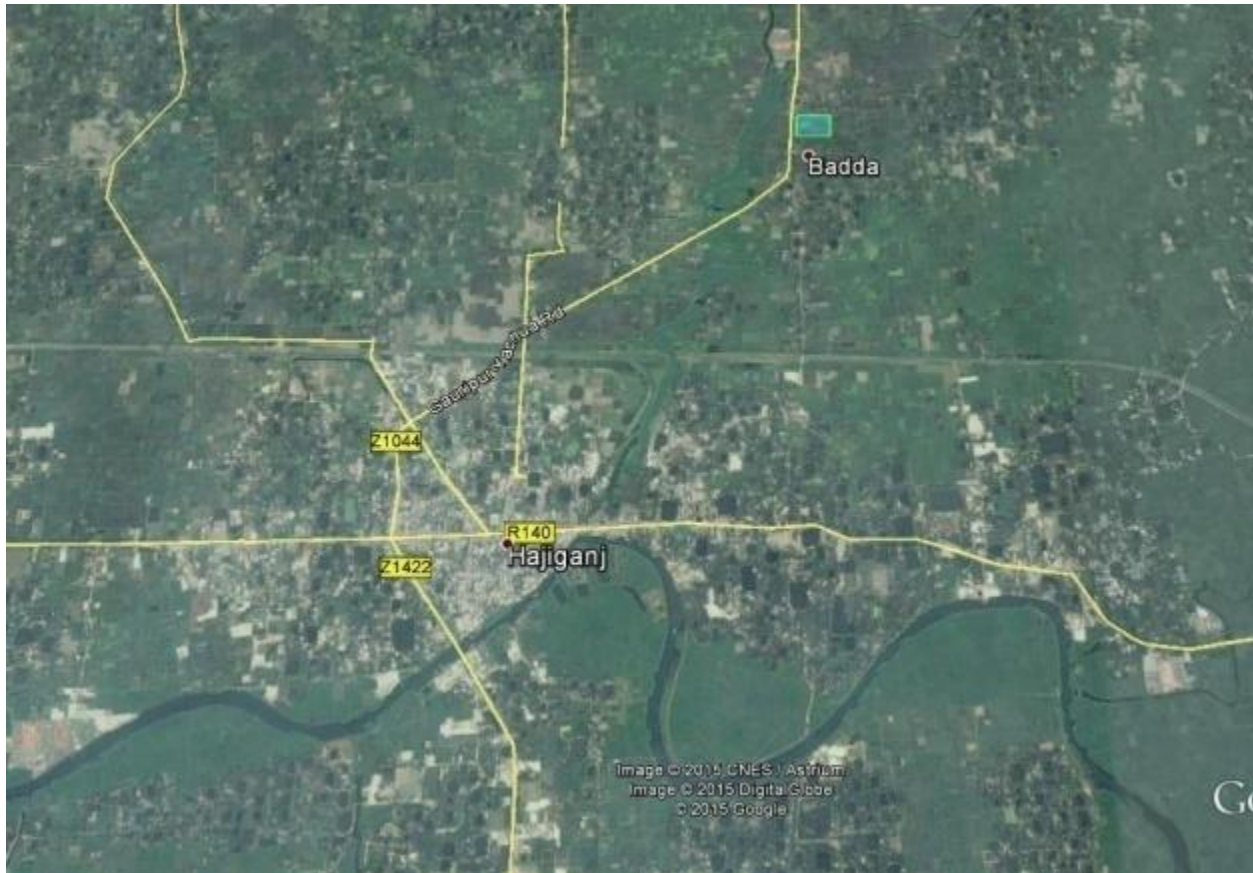


Location Map



Satellite Image of the Project

Location of kachua Substation



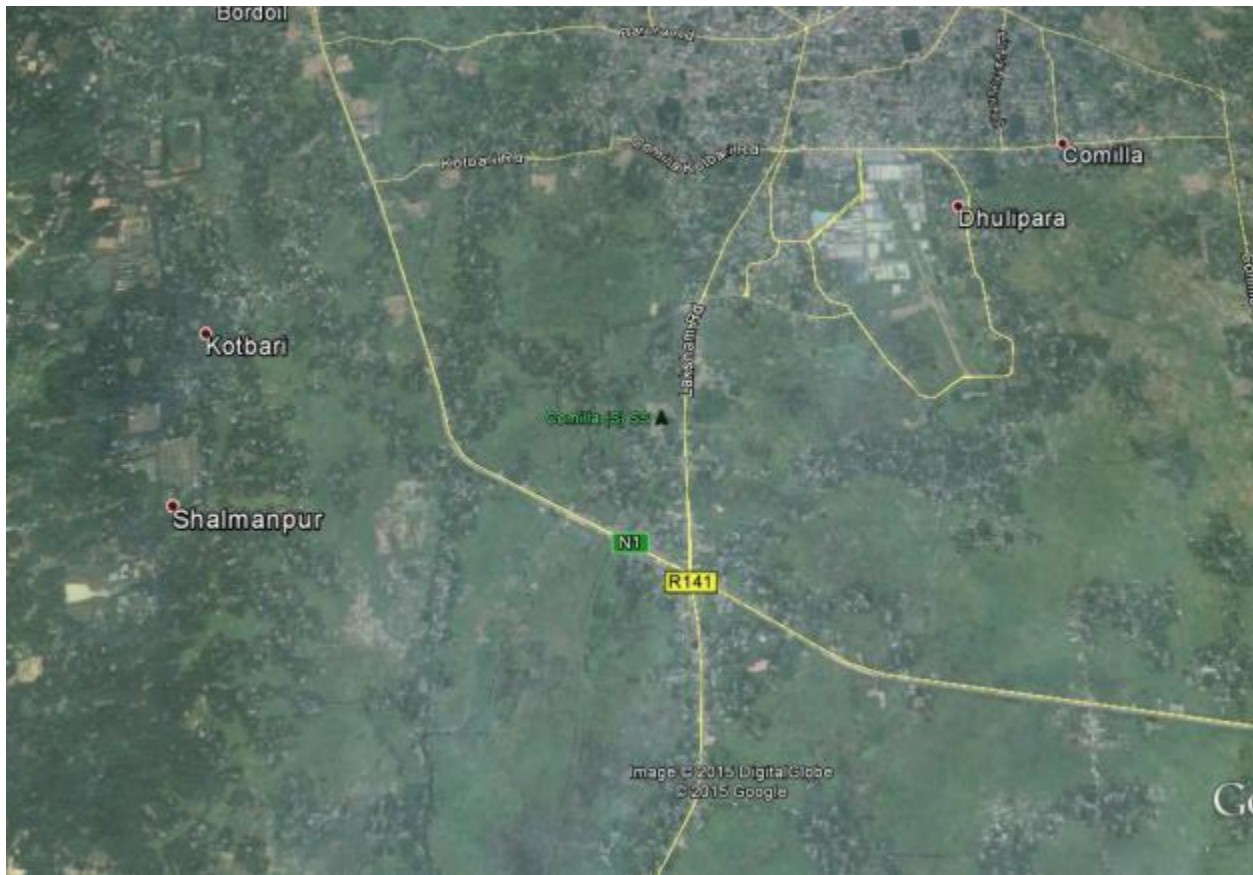
Location of Kalurghat Substation



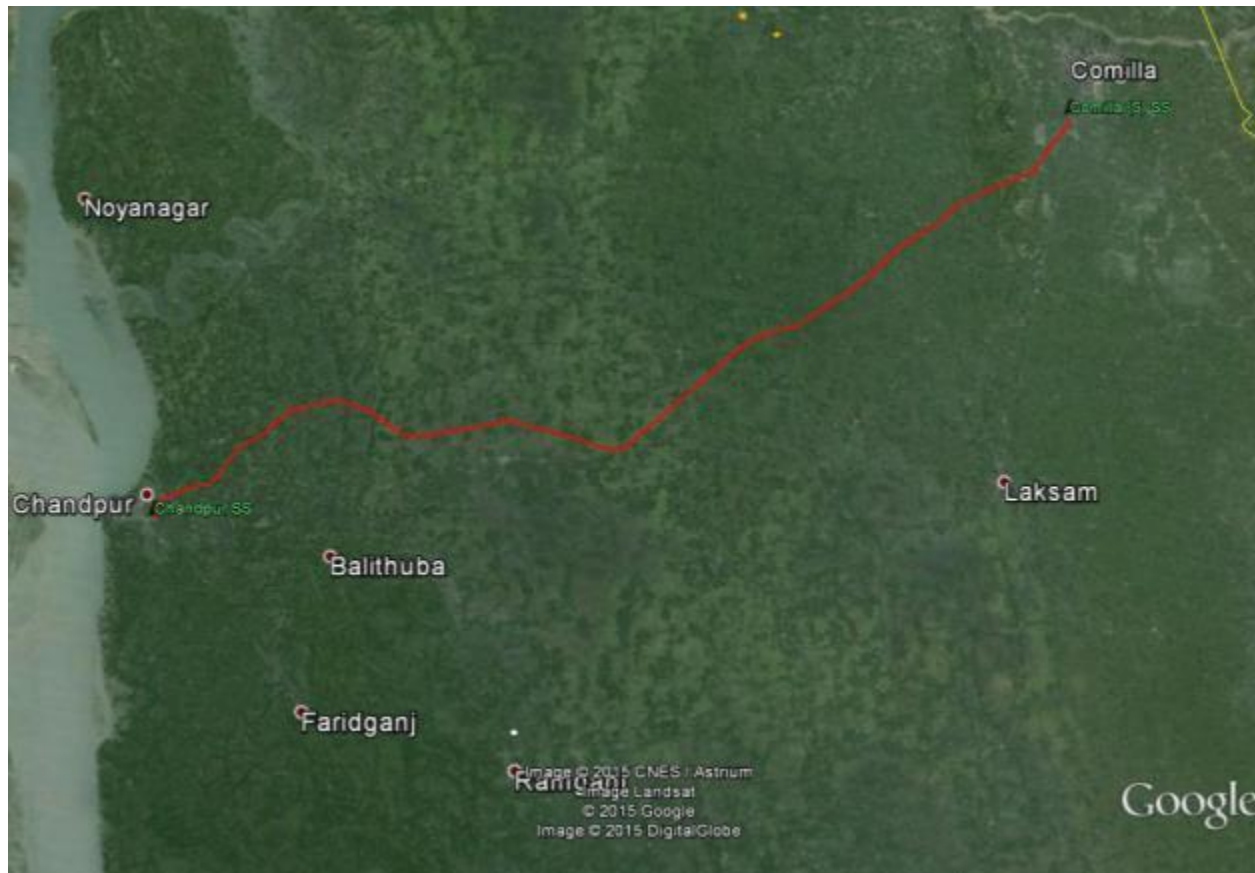
Location of Madunghat Substation



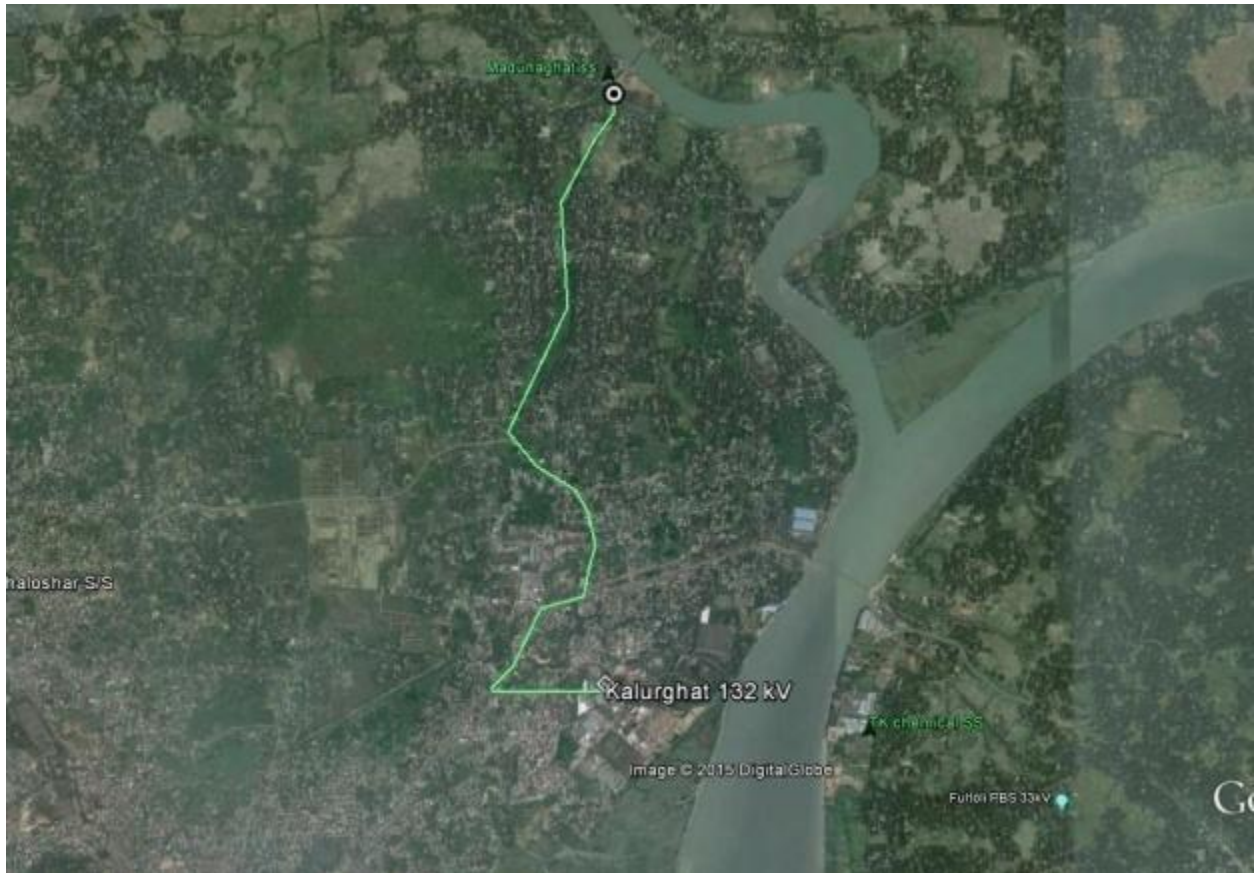
Location of Comilla Sub station



Refurbishment of 65 km 132 Kv line



7 km 132 Kv new Line



Annexure 2

Land Records of Private land to be acquired for Hoji Ganj sub station

মৌজা- টোরাগড় জে.এল নং-২১৪ উপজেলা- হাজীগঞ্জ জেলা- চাঁদপুর।
 Muga- Toragadh J.L No 214 upazila: Hajigong Dist: chandpur
 S.A Khatian দাগসূচী kachua S/S (AIS)

ক্রমিক	অধিকার নং	দাগ নং	দাগে মোট জমি (একর)	সড়কের অধিগ্রহণ (একর)	অধিগ্রহণ প্রাপ্তি 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	৭৬	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
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১৩	এস.এ ১৪৮	৮০	০.৬৩		০.৬৩
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19.01.15
 মোঃ আব্দুল হক
 জমি আধিকারিক
 জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়
 চাঁদপুর।

Demand letter by DC to Deposit the 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 "করূয়া 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 "করূয়া 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 করা হয়েছে। প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ ৬০(ষাট) দিনের মধ্যে কেস খাতে (৬-০৭৪২-০০০০-৮৪০১ নং কোডে) জমা দেওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো। উল্লেখ্য, প্রাপ্তি প্রেরণ ৬০(ষাট) দিনের মধ্যে কেস খাতে জমা দেয়া না হলে ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ম্যানুয়েল, ১৯৯৭এর ৫৩ নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী কেসটি স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে বাতিল হয়ে যাবে।

সংযুক্ত : ০১ (ছয়) ফর্দ।

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

(মোঃ ইসমাইল হোসেন)
জেলা প্রশাসক
চাঁদপুর।
ফোন : ০৮৪১-৬৩১১১(অফিস)
ফ্যাক্স : ০৮৪১-৬৩০০০
ই-মেইল: dccchandpur@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 Estimated Amount by DC

ফরম - খ (প্রাকলন)

এস. এ. কেস নং- ০৫/১৪-১৫


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
উপ, এস.এ. ১২৪


জেলা: ঝিনাইদহ উপজেলা: হাতীবান্ধা মৌজা: চৌরাসুড়


ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	অংশ নাম	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা	অংশের মুদ্রা
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২	০.২০	৪,৭১,৪৭,৪০০	৫০,৫৪,৮০০								
৩	৫.০০										

কমতি: মন মোল্লী উপজেলা পঞ্চায়েত-০৩৬ হাটের দায়িত্ব পালন করা হয় পালাক্রমে।


 ০৫.০৫.১০১৫
 মোঃ মাসুম হোসেন
 জেলা প্রশাসক
 ঝিনাইদহ


 ০৫.০৫.১৫
 জেলা প্রশাসক
 ঝিনাইদহ


 ০৫.০৫.১৫
 জেলা প্রশাসক
 ঝিনাইদহ


 ০৫.০৫.১৫
 জেলা প্রশাসক
 ঝিনাইদহ

**ADB Assisted Bangladesh Power Sector Expansion & Efficiency Improvement
Programme MFF-3(P-42378)
Socio Economic (household) Survey Questionnaire**

Name of Interviewer: _____

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 : _____

Date of Interview: ____/____/2015

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						

Coding instruction:

A) Marital status: 1. married 2. unmarried 3. other. **B) Education:** 1. None 2. Primary 3. High School 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. Children Activities (age between 6+ and 15 years)

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 6 years): _____**C3: Number of Disabled members (deaf, mute, blind, crippled) in the family:** _____**D.1 INFORMATION ON OF 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	
Balance Land after Acquisition	

1.3 Ownership Details

Type	Area in acre	Tenure(Titled/ Lease/ Free Occupancy)- Please write in the below row one of them, if applicable)
Farming		
Forestry		
Residential		
Pond, lake		
Total		

D.2 Type of Crops Produced last year 2014:

1. Monsoon Season: Paddy / Jute / Others (please mention) _____
2. Winter Season Wheat/ Potato/ Oil Seeds/ Lentil / Gram/ Vegetables/ Others (please mention) _____

D.3 Type of Trees in the Forest: Timber Trees/Fruit Trees/ Firewood:**E. Quality of living house** (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 _____(please specify)

F4 Cooking and Heating: Gas / Electricity / Kerosene/ Wood / Dung / Others _____(please specify)

G. Source and amount of gross income in 2015

Type	Thousand Tk
Farming	
Service	
Wage	
Remittances	
Sale of Animals	
Others (rental of properties, forest product sale, gift)	
Total	

H. Estimated annual household expenditure

Type	Thousand Tk
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? (Put 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 (put tick):

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

L. Do you think this Power System Efficiency Improvement Project will contribute in (put tick in appropriate cases):

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

 Signature of Respondent

 Signature of Interviewer

Annexure 4

Socio-Economic and Amenities Details of Title Holders as per 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 Revenu Record)	Status of Ownership	Khasra/ Plot No./Khat ian	Type of loss(o nly land or Land + struct ure)	Affecte d Area(H ect.)	No. and typ e of tree affecte d	Edu cati ona l Qua lifi cati on	Aver age Yearl y inco me (In Tk) from acqu ired Land	Avera ge Yearly incom e (In Tk) from other sourc es	Vuln erabi lity with type	Housi ng type	Energy use- Lighti ng	Source of drinking water
		M/F													
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	358800	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	12000	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	100800	Vulnerable	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S '07	Abdul Kuddus	M	Abdul Kuddus	0.8537	Plot No: 73	Land	0.3196	0	Illiterate	84492	144000	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	Cansign	85248	204000	0	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'09	Ayesha Begum	F	Ayesha Begum, Parveen, Rehana, Shireen (total 4 THs with equal	0.5867	Plot No: 73, 84	Land	0.1416	0	Illiterate	46200	120000	Vulnerable	Kacha	Electricity	Tube well

			portion)												
HAZ-S/S'10	Abul Hossain	M	Abul Hossain, Join family with Yakub Ali	0.081	Plot No: 78	Land	0.081	0	Illite rate	0	10000	Vulne rable	0	Electri city	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	Hig h Sch ool	0	72000	vulne rable	0	Electri city	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	SS C	0	10000	Vulne rable	0	Electri city	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'13	Nazma Begum	F	Abdul Hannan	0.0243	Plot No: 83	Land	0.0243	0	SS C	1644	12000 0	Vulne rable	Kacha	Electri city	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'14	Abul Bashar	M	Abul Bashar	0.4734	Plot No: 75	Land	0.0526	0	Hig h Sch ool	15,14 4	38400 0	0	Semip ucca	Electri city	Tube well
HAZ-S/S'15	Shireen	F	Shireen (Join family with Aesha)	0	Same as Ayesha	Land					0	Vulne rable			

**Socio-Economic Details of APs-Temporary Impact Due to Overhead Cabling work- 7 km
New Line**

Code No	Name of AP/ DPs/Head of Household	Gender	Age	Type of Business	Vulnerability	Family Type	Literacy level / Education Qualification	Average Annual Income In BDT
CGP-'01	Respondent: 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 Consultations Photographs and Attendance



Consultation at Dighircala, Gazipur Chourasta_4-3-2015 _REB



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



Consultation with Executive Engineer
PDB at Kalurghat S/S



Consultation at Brahmanhat, Dakhin Madrasha

TA-6658 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 charvasta, Dighircala.

Sl. Num.	Name	Profession / Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	0172222882	[Signature]
2	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	0092222882	[Signature]
3	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	-	[Signature]
4	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	=	[Signature]
5	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	01511628439	[Signature]
6	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	01712064595	[Signature]
7	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	01718262149	[Signature]
8	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	0175823292	[Signature]
9	শ্রী. সফিউল হক	কৃষক	01769-400463	[Signature]
10				

TA 8556 REG. South Asia Economic Integration Partnership - Power Trading in Bangladesh and Nepal (Subproject 1) (45396-000)
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Consultation Attendance Sheet


Date:

Place:

Sl. No.	Name	Profession / Occupation	Contact Number	Signature
1	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01813547222	[Signature]
2	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0171251913	[Signature]
3	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0171577139	[Signature]
4	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01788509580	[Signature]
5	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	019272358	[Signature]
6	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0181054305	[Signature]
7	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0171-39942	[Signature]
8	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01815425	[Signature]
9	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0172462022	[Signature]
10	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0182660026	[Signature]
11	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0179522	[Signature]
12	Mr. Sadek Rana	Service	01768-919232	[Signature]
13	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01310-30000	[Signature]
14	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01732001930	[Signature]
15	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0182-18-6257004	[Signature]
16	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	0182-18-6257004	[Signature]
17	Mr. Anwarul Karim	Business	01812001130	[Signature]
18				

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 01/11/2011 Place: Badamtara Bazar, Dakshin madhara
Uma.

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	মোঃ মাহমুদুল আলম		
2	আবুল কালাম		৯৮৮৮৮
3	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
4	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
5	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
6	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
7	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
8	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
9	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
10	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
11	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮
12	মোঃ মাহমুদ		৯৮৮৮৮

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			মহি
2 ১৮	আবদুল হক			Ben
3 ১৯	আবদুল হক	ডায়. হক		মহি
4 ২০	আবদুল হক	ডায়. হক		মহি

List of Officials Consulted

S. No	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 Rural Electrification Board, Dhaka	8900318 (Off.)
7	Engineer Md. Nurul Islam Bhuiyan, Director,	Program Planning REB, Dhaka	
8	Engineer Anjan Kanti Das, Director	System Operation (Central), REB, Dhaka	8900129 (Off.)
9	Md Rafiqul Islam, Project Director	REB, Dhaka	8900424-28 (Off.)
10	Abu Ahmed Mazumder, Deputy Director (Admn.),	Rural Electrification Board, 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	01787 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	

S. N o	Name & Designation	Department / Division	Phone Number
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
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	

Format for compensation Plan for Temporary Damage Annexure 6

Sub Project	Contract Description	Name of the section for CPTD	Length in Kms	Area of Temporary Damage(in hect.)	No of Trees Affected	Total No of APs	Total No of Vulnerable APs	Compensation amount for temporary damage of Crops(Tk)	Compensation amount for trees(TK)	Vulnerability Allowance(TK)	Remarks

SAMPLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING 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

S No	List of sub-projects	Name of the PIU
I	1.1.1	
II	1.1.2	
III	1.1.3	
IV	1.1.4	
V	1.1.5	
VI	1.1.6	

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

S No	Name of Subprojects	Progress as on date of Report	Implementation Schedule

B. CATEGORIZATION OF 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 Required Action
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. RP MONITORING CHECKLIST

Item 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) 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: 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 a 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) 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 /recommendation.			
2.	PR 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) per type of activities; (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 (#, para #.)	(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
